The New-York Times.

VOL. XXX.......NO. 9075. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1880.----TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE SUSPENSE IN INDIANA

THE SITUATION SLIGHTLY FAVORING REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

ANXIETY AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF BOTH PARTIES—DESPERATE DEMOCRATIC MENACES—ELEMENTS OF HOPEFULNESS FOR REPUBLICANS—WATCHING THE ARMY OF IMPORTED DEMOCRATIC RUFFIANS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9.—At the close of the last week of the campaign the situation is not greatly changed. If there is any difference, it is rather in favor of the Republicans. This arises from the influence of the grand demonstration of yesterday, and the increasing evidences of Democratic anxiety. Standing in the shadow of election day, there is a marked absence of brag and bluster, and a decided earnestness and anxiety at the head-quarters and among the managers of both the contestants. The best posted men, both Republican and Democratic, decline to make figures. The Democrats, who started out with assertions of 10,000 or 15,000 plurality on Landers, have now reduced their claims to 3,000. An evidence of the absence of confidence is the quiet in the pool-rooms, and the fact that no bets whatever are offered or taken on the result.

The drift has been, and still is, with the Republicans. They quietly assert their belief that a fair vote and an honest count would give them the State by a comfortable plurality, and of this there can be little real doubt. But the result is covered up by murky uncertainties, growing out of the fear of the partial success at least of the frauds contemplated and arranged for by the Democratic managers. Indiana has never been in such plight as she is to-night. Measurably, the election of 1876 was out of her own control. Tilden sent his agents here, and they assumed the management of the Democratic part of the canvass. Barnum and Hewitt and Finley were in the State, or directing movements from the other end of the wire, while they overran the State with their importations. But with the increased importance of the vote of the State this year, both sides of the campaign have been practically managed and directed by outsiders, and there has developed a feeling of unrest and irritability which bodes no good. It is to be regretted that the relation the State sustains to the national contest in November is so pronounced that the central directors of both parties have felt it necessary to practically set aside local management. It was to avoid precisely this state of affairs that the Republican Party passed the constitutional amendment doing away with the October election. For this condition of things, with its fierceness and heat, and with all the forebodings of the situation, the Democratic Party is responsible. To what lengths that party is prepared to go may be judged by an extract from a leading editorial in the Evansville *Courier* of to-day, owned by J. G. Shanklin, Democratic Secretary of State and candidate for re-election, and edited by him until his election to office two years ago. This editorial is a tirade against United States Marshal Dudley, because of the arrangements he is understood to have made in the interests of peace and an honest ballot. The *Courier* says:

"There is money in the bank to the credit of the Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee to defend any citizen who shoots down any of Marshal Dudley's Deputies who dare to prevent them, by forms of law, from voting the Democratic ticket. The editor of the *Courier* wishes to say that he is ready to take the responsibility of utterly denying the right of the United States Government to send this fellow Dudley, or any other scoundrel, to supervise elections held under the authority of the laws of the State of Indiana. The editor of the *Courier* deliberately advises all persons confronted with arrests by Deputy United States Marshals the night before the election to resist Dudley's ballot-box stuffers with the brave resistance of men who dare to fight for their rights."

This is the very madness of a desperado, and in what it may result on Monday no one can surmise.

The predominating feature to-night is the seriousness of the situation. There is no disguising it, and the hope is that it is so serious that the better element of both parties will be brought out, and the election may, after all, be peaceful, and result in a reasonably fair expression of the will of the bona fide voters of the State. There is no abatement in the interest of business men and manufacturers. A movement is started by which business will be suspended on Tuesday and all attention given to the election. The Knights of Columbia claim a roll of 8,800 in the State—2,300 of them in this county. Changes among leading men from Democracy to the support of the Republican candidates continue. To-day E. S. Pence, Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee of Delaware County, publishes a card announcing his withdrawal from the Democracy, and his support of Porter and Garfield. He is accompanied by Dr. A. R. Bunch, a leading Democrat of Muncie, in the same county. From all quarters of the State come these reports—not of men unknown and of no influence, but of representative Democrats in their respective communities. The strength of this conversion is not to be closely estimated, but it exists strongly. On the vote of 1878 the Democrats had a plurality of 14,000, and on that of 1876 a plurality of 6,000, but with the great changes in the business community, and with the active support of the large majority of the labor element, Republicans feel reasonably confident of success on Tuesday. There is no braggadocio, and we do not promise any brilliant surprise in Indiana. If the ballot-box is not tainted too deeply with Democratic fraud, the evidence all points to the most decisive Republican gains, and they may be heavy enough to carry Mr. Porter into the Governorship by no mean plurality.

The Republican State Committee declares to-night that it has the most trustworthy evidence of the presence in this State of nearly 1,000 disreputable men from the East, whose intention is to take part in the election in the interest of the Democratic Party by casting fraudulent votes and creating disturbance at the polls. The committee asserts that 500 or 600 of these men are in this city, and that it has been decided to do the bulk of the rascally work here. In order to prevent the casting of fraudulent votes by these men by identifying and exposing them, the committee has called to its assistance professional and other detectives from the Eastern cities in which the immigrants reside. These detectives are very busy in the work assigned to them, and there has been no attempt to conceal their presence or their exertions. On election day they will be at the polling places, and will openly announce that they are not there to vote, but to prevent, by identification and evidence, their disreputable fellow-citizens from voting in a State where they do not reside.

There is a settled determination on the part of the Republicans and the United States authorities to secure an honest election at any cost. Knowledge of the intentions of organized bands of Eastern repeaters and ruffians has been obtained through the detectives and the voluntary labor of citizens, and the men who have been spotted will be closely watched from the opening until the closing of the polls. The persistence of these visiting ruffians in attempting to cast fraudulent votes or creating disturbances will be the signal for the suppression or expulsion of the imported element by honest voters, who will not hesitate to do, with all their might, what may seem to them to be their duty. To men who have turned their attention from the parades and speeches and outward show of this campaign to what is going on beneath the surface, this attempt to capture or nullify the vote of Indiana by imported repeaters and intimidators has now become the most serious and alarming feature of the struggle.

The *Journal* of to-morrow morning will publish an alarming article, the purport of which is that a scheme has been concocted to precipitate a bloody riot in this city. It is asserted that it has been arranged that in the northern wards of the city, which are strongly Republican, gangs of the imported ruffians now here, uniformed as Hancock guards, will take possession of the polls before the hour of opening; that the Democratic votes shall be polled only, and then these shoulder-hitters will begin a system of challenging Republican voters, and those who vouch for them. Trouble and violence are to be brought on through this bull-dozing. Portions of the gangs of bruisers are to be stationed in convenient places, armed with State arms, furnished by an officer of the State, who is in the conspiracy, and when the riot thus brought on is well under way the Governor is to be appealed to for troops, and these pluguglies are to be called out. During the mêlée the ballot-boxes are to be made way with or changed, and by this means the strong Republican majority in Indianapolis is to be wiped out. The *Journal* calls upon all citizens to meet these men bullet for bullet, and asks whether the people of Indianapolis will stand quietly by and see 600 armed ruffians from the East, called out by the Governor to shoot their fellow-citizens at the bidding of the solid South. A meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, is called, to meet at the Court-house at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. The Hon. John C. New, Chairman of the Central Committee and proprietor of the *Journal*, claims to be in possession of undoubted information of the existence of this murderous plot.

Word is received to-night that at Gen. Harrison's meeting at Shelbyville this afternoon a party of Democratic ruffians assaulted the Garfield Guards, causing a bloody riot, in which five or six persons were badly hurt. In the mêlée Sheriff McCorkle, of the county, was fatally shot through the lungs, and the Deputy Sheriff was severely wounded. McCorkle has been the leader of the riots which have disgraced that Yazoo of Democracy during the past year. He was a Democratic bully of the worst type.

CONKLING AT THE BATTLE-GROUND

TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE ASSEMBLING TO HEAR HIM—A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 9.—Senator Conkling had a grand ovation to-day at the Tippecanoe Battle-ground. The immense tabernacle, erected by the Methodist Camp-meeting Association, adjoining the battle-field, was redecorated for the rally. It seats 5,000 persons. Flags and banners, mottoes, and portraits of Lincoln, Morton, and Garfield were used for decoration. By 9 A. M. every seat was occupied, although it had been announced that Mr. Conkling would not arrive until after 1. Only a small portion of the assembly could get within sight or hearing, as over 20,000 persons were on the grounds. The Harrison hard-cider rally of 1840 has never been equaled in numbers and enthusiasm, but the Conkling rally of to-day came very near it. The Hon. G. S. Orth presided, and occupied the waiting hours with a telling speech. He has just closed a school-house canvass of his district. Senator Conkling came by special train from Indianapolis, 48 miles, in an hour. His arrival at the Battle-ground at 1 P. M. was the signal for wild, long-continued applause. He spoke for nearly three hours. The subject-matter was almost entirely different from any of his three great speeches in Indiana. It was impressive and hopeful and carried conviction. It made votes. Every allusion to Grant, Garfield, or Morton was greeted with long and loud applause. The Senator was at his best to-day. Lafayette holds high carnival to-night. The city is illuminated. The torch-light procession was over two miles in length. The public square, where W. S. Tingle, of the *Courier*, and others are speaking, is a sea of lamps. The Republicans of Indiana were never so well organized, and, though making battle against desperate odds, were never more confident of victory.

REPUBLICANS IN THIS STATE.

GRAND RALLIES AND TORCH-LIGHT PARADES THROUGHOUT NEW-YORK.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Garfield and Arthur club of Riverhead had a grand rally at the court-house Thursday evening. The Hon. A. G. Bradstreet, of Maine, made a good speech. The people are very enthusiastic, and will do their whole duty on Nov. 2.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—A rousing and enthusiastic meeting was held here Thursday evening. The streets were full of people, and the Village Hall was crowded to overflowing, hundreds not securing admission. Col. A. S. Wood made an eloquent and effective plea in behalf of the Republican Party. There were five companies of the Boys in Blue in line with torches. The campaign opens most auspiciously.

NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Col. W. O. Bradley made one of the ablest Republican addresses here last evening that we have ever had the pleasure of listening to.

ISLIP, Long Island, Oct. 9.—The Garfield and Arthur campaign club of this place, last evening, held one of the most enthusiastic meetings this place ever witnessed. Union Hall was packed with citizens. A handsome banner was unfurled. The Bay Shore Boys in Blue, 150 strong, and the Islip Boys in Blue, 100 in number, made a fine appearance. Charles A. L. Goldey, of New-York, was the speaker of the evening, and he was followed by the Hon. E. A. Tuttle.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Republicans of this city had their first grand mass-meeting to-night. Martin I. Townsend, United States District Attorney, presided, and opened the meeting with a vigorous and characteristic speech. The Hon. W. W. Hicks, of Florida, followed in a long and eloquent speech, which held the attention of the audience throughout, and which evoked great enthusiasm.

GEORGIA ELECTION RETURNS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—Special dispatches to the *Constitution* report the official returns of the election for Governor from 129 counties, which give Gov. Colquitt a net majority of 57,980. Seventeen counties to be heard from will increase the majority to over 60,000. Two-thirds of the members elected to the Legislature are in favor of Joseph E. Brown for Senator.

THE WHITE LEAGUE REIGN

UNBLUSHING THEFT OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S VOTE.

HOW IT IS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED—ELECTION FRAUDS WHICH DISGRACE THE NATION—THE TRICKS OF A GOVERNOR—CITIZENS WITHOUT RIGHTS—WHAT THE BLACK MEN FEAR.

SPARTANBURG, Oct. 6.—If a fair and free vote could be had in South Carolina—if every citizen of every color could cast one ballot, and have that ballot counted as cast—the Republicans would carry the State by a majority of not less than 20,000. This is a very modest estimate. The truth of the statement must be admitted by every fair-minded Democrat who knows anything about the condition and strength of parties in this section of the country. And yet in the coming election South Carolina will be declared for Hancock, English, and the Democracy by any majority which the election managers may decide upon. The so-called election will be a farce from beginning to end—a reproach to American institutions and to our much boasted system of popular government. The White League leaders of South Carolina do not attempt to dispute these facts. Their former successes, and the apathy, carelessness, and indifference of the North have made them defiant and reckless. In 1876, and even two years ago, they were at some pains to conceal their criminal methods of controlling and suppressing votes. Now they make no effort at concealment. They care little or nothing for the criticism of the people of other sections. They are proof against public opinion. To any feeble expression of indignation which may from time to time appear in the columns of some Northern newspaper their only response is: "Well, even admitting that everything you say is true, what are you going to do about it? We have got the State; we are going to hold it, niggers or no niggers. How are you going to help yourselves?" In a word, the entire attitude of the South Carolina Democrats toward the rest of the country is completely changed. They no longer protest the justness of their cause; they no longer declare that their elections are as fair as fair can be; they make no effort to bring the inquiring stranger to the belief that the black men are allowed to vote with freedom and without fear, according to their own inclinations. It is not even pretended, as it was four and two years ago, that the negroes are flocking to the support of the Democracy, or that they have lost interest in political matters and do not care to vote. All these, and other lies of the same character, have been abandoned. The Democrats have the State; right or wrong, they intend to keep it, and they have no desire to hide their purpose.

Under these circumstances, as may readily be imagined, the political condition of the South Carolina black men is even more deplorable than it was when to vote the ticket of their choice was to risk their lives. Then their risk was at least accompanied by a hope of success and of ultimate political freedom and equality. Now, though they stand in no immediate danger of massacre as they did then, they are continually confronted with a full knowledge of the fact that they have all the responsibilities, all the duties, without any of the rights, of citizenship. Equally with the white men, they are taxed for the support of the Government, but they have absolutely no voice in the management of its affairs. It is true that they may vote, but their votes do not count. They would not count, they would have no influence upon elections, even if they were three times as numerous as they are. The thoughtful negroes of South Carolina, particularly the intelligent and well-educated colored men who have grown up since the war, are fully aware of all these things, and it is not possible to disguise the fact that they are in despair. It is not true that they have lost interest in politics. Now, more than ever before, they are keenly alive to the great influence which political results have upon their material condition and the condition of their children. At no time since the war have they been more eager to exercise their political rights, at no time have they had so much good cause to dread the supremacy of the White League in the Nation—a supremacy which they have sense enough to know would follow the election of Gen. Hancock. They know the purposes, aims, and hopes of this same White League organization far better than the good, easy-going conservative people of the North can ever know them, and their terrible fear of Democratic success in the Union is beyond the power of any white man to thoroughly understand. Within the past two days in this State a dozen or more of them have said to me, in substance: "If the Democratic President is elected now, the war, as far as we are concerned, amounted to nothing. With the White League absolute masters of the country, with no Federal check upon their power, we would be slaves again in everything but name." Entertaining these feelings, as the great majority of the thoughtful and well-informed colored people do, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that their continual prayer is for the success of the Republican cause. To bring about such success they are willing to devote every energy and make every sacrifice. There are no side issues here to distract their attention, as the Readjuster movement has done in Virginia. In South Carolina there are as yet no Democratic dissensions which promise good results to them. They are confronted now, as they have been in the past, with the bitter, proscriptive, and solidly organized White League. It is the same organization by which they have been oppressed, hunted down and killed, cheated out of the fruits of their hard labor, and defrauded at the polls. Their only hope for deliverance is in the election of the Republican candidates. For those candidates they will vote wherever they are permitted to do so. And, singularly enough, the prospect is that their ballots will be freely received at most of the polling-places. Orders have been given from the Democratic head-quarters that there must be no open intimidation during the present canvass; and though the red-shirted rifle clubs ride about the country very much as they did in 1876, it has up to this time been deemed wise policy not to engage in the peculiar pastime of "nigger-hunting," which was so freely indulged in during former campaigns. Even in this beautiful upland County of Spartanburg, which was one of the birthplaces of the Kuklux, no "political nigger" has as yet been whipped or killed, and a plain-spoken representative of a New-York journal which has never been popular among ruffians has only once been informed by a drunken follower of "the Superb General, Hancock" that he ought to be "run out of town, hellward." To those who went through the terrible campaign of 1876 in South Carolina, these evidences of a more peaceful disposition on the part of the outcasts whom Wade Hampton is pleased to call "our wild young men" cannot fail to be most agreeable.

From this disposition, however, it must not be assumed that there is any intention of letting the majority rule in the coming election. The exact opposite is the case. There has been, and probably will be, no violence here, because violence is not necessary to Democratic success. The Republican vote can be suppressed quite as successfully by "lawful" as by violent means. The plan of action which has been decided upon may be briefly explained. Under the State statutes of South Carolina it is the duty of the Governor to appoint for each county three officers, who are known as Commissioners of Election. In turn these Commissioners appoint the election managers or Supervisors at the various polling-places in their county. These officers have entire charge and control of each voting precinct. When the polls have been closed by their order, the Supervisors count the votes, and make their return to the County Commissioners of Election. These returns are sent by the Commissioners to the State Returning Board at Columbia. In the days of Republican rule Daniel H. Chamberlain, who is now admitted by candid Democrats to have been the best Governor South Carolina ever knew, took great care to give the minority party proper representation on all these boards of election officers. Of the three County Commissioners one was always a Democrat selected by the Democratic State or County Committee because of his known fitness for the place, and at every polling precinct at least one Democrat was present to exercise equal authority with the Republicans. Frequently, indeed, they were not content with such equal authority, but took the law into their own hands, overawed their timid colored associates by a liberal display of navy six-shooters, and ran the poll to suit themselves. It is notorious that in 1876 these tactics were resorted to in all the upland counties and those bordering on the Georgia line. Now the Republicans are for all practical purposes without representation on any of the Returning Boards. It is true that the Governor, for appearances' sake, has made a pretense of complying with the law in regard to County Commissioners. That is to say, he has on each one of the county boards appointed a so-called Republican of his own selection. This action he has taken without consultation with any-one authorized to speak for the Republican organization. Indeed, most of the appointments have been made despite the indignant protest of the Republican County Committees. Here in Spartanburg, for instance, the Governor, after due consultation with some of his trusted advisers, appointed, with all due solemnity Alfred White to be the Republican or minority, representative on the county board. Who Alfred White was the Republican County Committee could not imagine. After diligent inquiry, however, they found that he was a worthless negro who could neither read nor write, and who earned a precarious living by doing white-washing and other odd jobs for a number of Democrats. At once the committee made a formal protest to the Governor, and demanded that some man of their own choosing should be named to represent them. But the Governor was deaf to their appeals, and the ignorant negro white-washer will appear on election day as the Republican safeguard against Democratic fraud in Spartanburg. Similar appointments have been made in every county in the State. The Republicans will be without representation at the polls, the Democrats will, of course, vote as they please, and as the State Returning Board is formed exclusively of Democratic State officers who are all candidates for re-election, it is not difficult to imagine how the counting will be done. But the White League leaders have not been content to let well enough alone. To make assurance doubly sure, they have, through their last Legislature, increased the number of polling-places in Spartanburg and the upland Democratic country to such an extent that repeating can be much more comfortably and conveniently practiced than ever before. On the other hand, the polling-places in the thickly populated black districts are continued so widely separated that in many instances the negroes will have to walk from 20 to 30 miles to deposit their ballots. Then, as usual, it will be their duty to stand aside until the votes of the white Democrats are cast, and when the sun goes down on election day it will be found that thousands of them are standing about the closed polls unable to get their ballots into the boxes. By these means the majority for Gen. Hancock will be made a very decided one.

There is every prospect that the vote for Congressmen will be manipulated in precisely the same fashion. At least three districts of the State are Republican by very large majorities. Details of the vote in them have already been given in these columns, and need not be repeated now. It is only necessary to say that in Charleston, Beaufort, and Sumter, Republican Congressmen will be elected on the 2d of next month. Whether or not they will be permitted to take their seats remains to be seen. Two of them are hopeful, but I am assured that they will be disappointed. Still, there is a chance that ex-Speaker Mackey, in Charleston, may be able to have the majority of the votes for him counted. If he does so he must receive the certificate, as the majority in his favor amounts to several thousand. He is making a noble battle for his rights and for those of the unfortunate people whom he represents. His district extends over a comparatively small area, and he has it so completely organized that, if he is cheated out of his seat by the Bourbon candidate, O'Conner, he will, at least, have the satisfaction of thoroughly exposing those who engage in the fraud. In their efforts to have counted the votes cast for them, both Mr. Mackey and the other Republican candidates will be aided in every possible way by Mr. Samuel T. Poinier, the efficient Supervisor of Elections. This gentleman, acting on behalf of the United States Government, to-day left Spartanburg for Charleston. During an interview with him which I had before his departure, he stated that he would make every effort to secure the services of trustworthy and intelligent men at all the polling-places. Of his ability to do this, however, he has grave doubts. The reason is obvious. The man who does his whole duty as a United States Supervisor of Elections in South Carolina does it at the risk of his life. Knowing this, and fearing that no good can come from their greatest exertions, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that so few men of the right kind can be found to take the positions in question. Still, what can be done will be done. The Republicans of this State are only too sensible of the fact that they must fight their desperate battle alone, without help and almost without sympathy from their party in the North; yet they are not ready to give up the contest; they are fighting for much that is dear to them, and they will fight to the end. In this part of the State the contest, though decidedly in favor of the Republicans, is yet so close that it would be useless for the National or Congressional Committee to make any effort. But on the coast, in the thickly settled black districts of Charleston, and in Sumter, it is plainly their duty to encourage the Republicans by sending among them national speakers of reputation. They cannot get the Electoral vote of the State, to which they are as clearly entitled as they are to that of Iowa or Vermont. In the name of "Democracy and good government" it will be stolen for "the Superb General, Hancock." Still, a member of Congress may be saved from the wreck, and it is plainly the duty of the National Republican managers to aid the men who are making so gallant a fight for the principles of their party. H. C.

CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

FONDA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Montgomery County Republicans to-day nominated Cornelius Van Buren, of Florida, as member of Assembly by acclamation. Robert Bronk Fish, of Glen, was nominated for District Attorney.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Republicans of the Second District of Dutchess County nominated James E. Dutcher for Assembly by acclamation.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Democrats of Albany County several weeks ago made a compact which conceded the nomination for Assemblyman in the Fourth District to the Kelly faction. This faction held a convention day before yesterday and nominated John McDonough. The regular convention to-day broke the agreement and placed James Duffy in the field. It is probable that both will run on election day, but in any event, George Campbell, a wealthy Cohoes manufacturer, who is the Republican candidate, is sure of election. He is universally popular, and will run far ahead of his ticket.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Albany County have nominated Miner Gallup for the Assembly. The Republicans of the First Assembly District have nominated L. Carter Tuttle, and of the Fourth District, George Campbell, for the Assembly.

JUSTICE CLIFFORD'S ILLNESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Associate Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, was taken seriously ill yesterday, and his family and friends are very much alarmed over his present condition. His disease is in the form of paralysis, the tongue being the organ most affected. Since the attack Justice Clifford has not been able to articulate with any distinctness, and there are indications that the paralysis will extend to other portions of the body. Justice Clifford is 76 years of age, and was appointed to the Supreme Bench by President Buchanan, in 1857. It is feared that he will never again be able to resume his seat on the bench. Of the eight Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices Clifford and Hunt are now prostrated by paralysis. Justice Field is confined at San Francisco by sickness. The regular term of the court will begin on Monday next with nearly half of the members absent.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN OHIO

CLAIMING A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF SIX THOUSAND.

NO DOUBT FELT AS TO A VICTORY—THE ELEMENTS WHICH WILL DETERMINE THE MAJORITY—THE DEMOCRATIC BOASTING CEASED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 9.—The situation in Ohio is full of possible surprises. The Republican majority on Tuesday next may fall as low as 7,000; the Republicans will be satisfied if it goes to 15,000, and no one need be astonished if it goes to 30,000. The elements of uncertainty do not so much lie in the amount of repeating or colonization that may be done as in the quiet voting of Democrats who cannot accept what a Democratic victory offers the country in the way of uncertainty and doubt, and yet do not care to break loose from party ties or put themselves in the position of bolters. There are many indications showing that this feeling is wide-spread, and in this city alone 25 prominent business men who have always worked with their party can be found openly working and talking for Garfield. They say that Hancock may be all right, but they do not care to take any risk while things are working in so good a shape as at present. These surface straws serve to show the feeling that lies underneath, and the extent of that feeling will determine largely the size of the Republican majority. The figure now named most by leading Republicans all over the State is 20,000.

There will be an immense vote polled on Tuesday. Never did more intense interest accompany a canvass, unless during 1872, or once or twice during the war. There will be no Republican scratchers, and all the changes must come from the other side. The Greenback ticket will hardly be heard from, and what votes it gets will be mostly at the expense of the Democrats. All through the iron regions the most favorable results are predicted, as the laboring men of all grades and all nationalities have come at last to see the exact position of the Democratic Party upon the tariff question, and the relation of that position to their interests. Down through Stark and Mahoning Counties, where there is an iron mill or furnace upon every hillside, Major McKinley, the Republican nominee for Congress, will receive a largely increased vote, and the greater portion of his gain will also be a gain to the general State ticket. The Democrats are counting certainly on seven Congressmen, and the more cautious Republicans are disposed to admit the claim. In the Second District, Banning shows a little more strength than he did 10 days ago, and the Democrats are talking of his election as a certainty. He has been reinforced lately by a new supply of funds, and a great many strange voters are said to be conveniently at hand if he should need them. The Democrats are also claiming the Fourth District, but it is safe to say that they will not carry it. There are a great many Germans in the district, who intend to vote for Hancock in November, but who will cast their votes for Schultz, the Republican candidate, in October. In the city of Dayton the Irish vote, despite McMahon's nationality, is divided, and a great many Irishmen, led by the City Marshal, will vote for Schultz. Frank Hurd is claiming a certain election in the Sixth, and it is the danger in his district and that of Banning that has caused the Republicans to concede seven districts.

One significant feature is the change in Democratic sentiment during the past few days. The Republican scare of two weeks ago was Democratic opportunity, and it was made the most of, but with the revival of Republican hope and the renewal of Republican activity, the boasting ceased. From claiming the State by 4,000 majority they dropped to admitting it to their opponents by 5,000 or 6,000. The Democrats have also ceased to claim the Germans as a body as at first, but say they will get a great many German votes. In scores of ways the Republican chances are improving, and there is no telling how great a success may attend them.

Cleveland to-day and this evening witnessed one of the grandest Republican gatherings of the year, being the final demonstration of the district. Large numbers of people from all parts of North-eastern Ohio were present, and the surrounding towns sent in mounted delegations in organized form. A long procession of mounted men from the city and country paraded the streets in the afternoon. The line of march was profusely decorated and crowds lined the way. One division consisted of over a thousand of the best business men of the city, all finely mounted. The parade was a great success. In the evening a monster torch-light procession was had, and two large meetings took place, one of which was addressed by the Hon. Emory Storrs, of Chicago. Cuyahoga County has been well handled in this campaign, and is good for 5,000 Republican majority.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 9.—Columbus, like every other part of Ohio, becomes more agitated as the time approaches for the election on Tuesday. Men who have never before taken an active part in political strife are now the acknowledged leaders and champions. Business to a certain degree has been ignored. Groups of people are excitedly discussing the issues on every street corner. The liveries can hardly furnish means of transportation, so great is the demand upon them; vehicles of almost every description being brought into requisition to accommodate the workers of either party, and every precinct and school district is being visited daily, lest one or the other might possibly gain an advantage. The very marked feature of the present campaign is the interest manifested by the business community. Many of the business men are abandoning their stores and shops, and for the first time taking an active part in a political campaign.

In an interview with Chairman Nash, of the Republican Committee, he expressed the utmost confidence in the entire success of the Republican ticket; yet he did not desire to be quoted as giving an estimate of the probable majority. From a careful canvass in nearly every portion of the State, he stated that the indications were fully as encouraging as last year, while in some parts the Republican gains would greatly exceed those of 1879. In Lucas County, the former stronghold of the Greenback Party in this State, all reports were such as to leave no doubt that the chances for sweeping Frank Hurd from the Congressional delegation of this State were most favorable. A bitter warfare is being waged against Gen. Robinson in the Ninth District, but there is no reasonable doubt of his election. In the Tenth District, which is considered very close, changes during the past 10 days render the election of Rice, Republican, almost certain. Chairman Nash, when asked how many Congressmen he thought the Republicans would be able to elect, replied: "I consider that we are sure of 12, and have a fighting chance for two more."

At the Democratic head-quarters an army of workers is on hand, and messengers arrive and depart with all the regularity so noticeable at the head-quarters of a great army. It is quite apparent that, notwithstanding the Hon. Frank McKinney still holds the title of High Chief, John G. Thompson, that wily politician and manager, directs the affairs, and it is doubtless to him alone that the Ohio campaign has become so intensely hot during the past month. The unscrupulous manner in which he conducts affairs is so well known that the Republicans have little trouble in checkmating his plans. Soon after taking charge he rallied the candidates to head-quarters, and imposed upon each duties peculiar to himself. In less than three days there was a marked change all over the State in the conduct of the campaign, and, while it consisted of nothing but noise and brag, it had a wonderful tendency to brighten up the hopes of the heretofore almost dejected and down-hearted Democracy. Yet this, like a bubble, soon disappeared, too many having heretofore banked heavily on his predictions. The effect of the reviving hopes of the Democracy had a most salutary effect on the Republicans, who now realize the fact that to keep the Democracy from stealing the State the utmost vigilance is necessary, and this, it may be said, has been the cause of bringing so many business men to the front, and that their influence will be felt on election day it is hardly necessary to add. The Democrats gave their last blow-out to-night. The procession was a very large and imposing one, but the rowdyism and drunkenness was one of the remarkable features of the occasion. Intense excitement has prevailed during the entire day. John G. Thompson still claims the State, but there is not a Democratic politician in the State who will risk a dollar on Thompson's prediction. Capt. Putnam, editor of the *Times*, the Democratic organ, admitted to your correspondent this afternoon that he conceded 10,000 majority to the Republicans on Tuesday next. Mr. S. S. Cox is the leading orator to-night.

VEGHTE, THE EMBEZZLER, FINED.

DEMOCRATIC JUDGES SAVE THE CRIMINAL FROM IMPRISONMENT—JUSTICE MAGIE'S PROTEST.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 9.—At last justice in New-Jersey, for once at least, has failed by the interposition of the Democratic Judges upon the Bench. By a tie vote of the court, John W. Veghte, the embezzler of Somerset County funds, was sentenced to-day to pay a fine of $3,000, and was saved from the State Prison. The proceedings of the morning, leading to this result, were of great interest, from a political as well as a legal and judicial point of view. The court convened at 9:45 A. M. Mr. McCarter, counsel for Mr. Veghte, asked to have the Prosecutor sent for, as he wished a conference with him. After the conference he announced that the Prosecutor had consented to accept a plea of non vult contendere from Mr. Veghte as to two of the other indictments for embezzlement, and to enter a nolle prosequi in the fourth. This made the case stand thus before the court: Mr. Veghte was convicted by a jury of an embezzlement of $2,000, and pleaded that he "would not contend" (a legal way of saying he is guilty, but without using that language) as to another indictment for embezzling $750, and still another for embezzling $542. Mr. McCarter then made an extended plea for mercy, after which the court retired for consultation, taking with them a petition by several hundred citizens not to imprison Mr. Veghte.

The court remained out in an adjoining room deliberating the unprecedented time of one and one-half hours, during all which period the court-house was crowded with an audience awaiting the result. But the end to be reached was discounted in advance by every honest man in the audience; in fact, was known on the street. It was known that of the four members of the court—Presiding Justice Magie, and Judges Thompson, Vosseller, and Garretson, the two latter, as party friends of the ex-Collector, were not likely to stand the pressure of their party, which wanted to clear the defaulter. The investigation into county affairs had brought to justice a man who for years, in person and through the bank of which he was President, had sustained the Democratic Party in Somerset County, and he was to be the first victim sacrificed. It would not do, the party said. And their only hopes was in a divided Bench. Justice Magie was known to have no sympathy with embezzlers, and Judge Thompson was of too upright a character to be a party to any scheme to shield the criminal. But they were only two out of the four. The other two could "tie" them, and they did.

At the close of the consultation Justice Magie, in pronouncing the sentence of the court, said that the court found itself in the unpleasant position of being divided in opinion. The constitutional construction of the court, by which it had four members, made this possible. In order that any sentence at all might be passed, Judge Thompson had withdrawn from the bench, and the majority of the court would now deliver their judgment. The majority (meaning the two Democratic Judges) then passed a sentence on the defendant of $1,000 fine for each offence, making $3,000 in all. Justice Magie said, in substance: "I entirely and emphatically dissent from the views of my brethren, as does Judge Thompson. In our opinion, this case is not susceptible of the distinction made between it and the other cases in Warren, Union, and Middlesex Counties, wherein the defendants were committed to prison, as the counsel of defendant has urged. Restitution was made here of principal only, and not of interest. The petitions of citizens—personal friends of Mr. Veghte—should have no weight, because it is the State of New-Jersey which is concerned, and not the County of Somerset. It is the interests of the State that the court must protect—the society of the State." And his Honor went on to lay down his views of the administration of justice in a manner which convinced even the warmest friend of the defendant that the law was not satisfied by this small penalty.

There is a great dissatisfaction over the result. While hundreds have sympathized with the defendant's humiliating position, they feel that Somerset County should have taken its stand with Warren, Union, and Middlesex, in vindicating its sullied honor.

WORKERS IN NEW-JERSEY.

BLOOMINGDALE, N. J., Oct. 9.—The largest political demonstration in the history of Bloomingdale took place here last evening. The large hall over the New-York store was densely crowded by an enthusiastic audience. Letters were read from Richard Butler, President of the Rubber Comb and Jewelry Company and from the Hon. F. A. Potts. The speakers of the evening were the Hon. Rush Burgess and Mr. Isidor Lewi. Mr. Roberts, of the rubber works, presided.

ROCKAWAY, Morris County, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Republicans of the town and its vicinity had a grand time Thursday evening, the occasion being the raising of a Garfield and Arthur banner, accompanied by a grand torch-light parade of the clubs of this town and one from Hibernia, the latter composed entirely of men working in the iron mines. Speeches were delivered in Independence Hall by the Hon. H. E. Pitney, of Morristown, and the Hon. James C. Youngblood, the Republican candidate for State Senator from Morris County.

TILDEN TELEGRAPHS TO OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 9.—The following telegram from Samuel J. Tilden to John G. Thompson, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, was received at Democratic rallies throughout Ohio to-night:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1880.

The Hon. J. G. Thompson:

It would delight me to meet the Democrats of Ohio at Columbus on Saturday evening, but I could not address them. I, therefore, speak to them by telegraph, as I must at present. It was my opinion in 1876 that if all the Ohio Democracy had known and believed in the strength of their cause Ohio would have been carried for the Democratic ticket. The error should not now be repeated. If every man will measure his own effort and sacrifice in the pending canvass by an extraordinary standard, the Ohio Democracy will give victory in advance of the national contest. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 9.—The Democrats of the Tenth Congressional District, in convention at Greenfield to-day, nominated Henry E. Alvord, of East Hampton, for Congress, and Nathan Hammond, of Leominster, for Presidential Elector.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Elgin, Ill., to the *Tribune* says the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District have nominated N. C. Warner.

ACTIVITY AT LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 9.—A large Republican meeting was held this afternoon at Lititz, and in the evening a torch-light procession was held and another meeting. The Hon. Galusha A. Grow was among the speakers. Meetings were held to-night at the following places in the county: Pecock's ore mines, Bird in Hand, Newtown, Grantree, Adamstown, and Petersburg.

THE WELCOME FOR GRANT

FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT PARADE.

FIFTY THOUSAND MEN ASSIGNED TO PLACES IN THE LINE—INCREASED INTEREST IN THE RECEPTION AMONG BUSINESS MEN—HOW AND WHERE THE PROCESSION WILL FORM.

By to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock all the preparations for the Republican parade in honor of Gen. Grant will be completed, so far as the officials in charge of the preliminary arrangements are concerned, and nothing will remain to be done to make it an impressive and magnificent success but for the officers in command to carry out the instructions from head-quarters. Yesterday morning a number of applicants for places in the line appeared at No. 1 West Twenty-fourth-street to be assigned, but could not be provided with places, the Chief Marshal having decided to take no more reports. All that could be done, under such circumstances, was to seek out some organization that had been assigned, and report to its commander, and make arrangements to fall in with his command. At 10 o'clock last night 50,000 men had been assigned to places in the line, and by far the larger part, certainly not less than three-fourths of the entire number, were New-York City men. The difficulty of preparing the programme of the line of march was so great that the Chief Marshal was unable to submit it for publication to-day. The parade will consist of three divisions. The First Division will be broken into two sections, the first of which will form on Washington-square, with the right resting on Fifth-avenue, and the different organizations composing it will occupy the adjacent streets as far south as may be necessary. The second section will form with the right resting on Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and will extend down Broadway toward Canal-street. When the head of the division moves up Fifth-avenue, the organizations in the side streets are to file into Fifth-avenue as their fronts are uncovered by the marching column. The second section will follow the first section closely. By this movement of the column the West Side of the City will be cleared to make room for the head of the line on its return down town, the parade breaking up through Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, west and south. The First Division will number about 20,000 men.

The Second Division will form in Twenty-second-street, with its right resting on Fifth-avenue, and the different organizations following the head of the line will occupy Twenty-first, Twentieth, and other streets south of it to Bond-street, and as far east as Third-avenue. The entire division will fall into line through Twenty-second-street. The number of men will approximate to 15,000. The Third Division will form in Twenty-fourth-street, with its right resting on Madison-avenue, and the different organizations composing it will form in the streets east of Third-avenue, and in Twenty-fourth-street and south of it as far as may be necessary. The Brooklyn detachment, which encountered great difficulty in obtaining transportation, has found a way to get over the river, and will form a phalanx of nearly 10,000 men in the Third Division. They will form in Twenty-fifth-street and in the streets south of Twenty-fifth and east of Second-avenue. The division will probably number more than 20,000 men, although provision has been made but for 15,000. The order is for the men to form in platoons of not less than 12, at six-feet intervals, which will be almost in mass; and although it is intended to move the line promptly and push the men along as sharply as possible, Gen. H. A. Barnum estimates that it will require not less than five hours to pass the reviewing stand. The First Division will be commanded by Gen. Horace Porter, the Second by Col. Joel W. Mason, and the Third by Gen. Edward F. Winslow. Gen. William H. Morris, Capt. Joseph Hadfield, J. Irving Burns, and John E. Flagler were last night added to the list of Assistant Marshals.

The stand from which Gen. Grant will review the procession will be erected to-morrow morning in front of the Worth monument. A limited number of tickets of admission to this stand will only be issued, as it will be expected that the Marshals in charge of divisions, as soon as they have saluted the reviewing officer, will join the Chief Marshal on the stand. An almost incredible number of applications have been received for tickets to this stand, and if all applications were granted it would be necessary to erect a stand a quarter of a mile long. The line of march has not been changed. The route will be from Washington-square up Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Fifty-seventh-street, to Fifth-avenue, down to Twenty-third-street, where the line will break up, going to the west and south. As far as possible, it has been arranged that visiting delegations shall be in the first division, so that they may get through and catch the late trains leaving the City. It was expected that there would be fully 4,000 mounted men in the parade, but the difficulty of obtaining horses, owing to the prevalence of the epizooty, may diminish the number of horsemen considerably.

In addition to extensive preparations that have been made to render the line of march brilliant by fire-works, assurances have been given that there will be fine illuminations of residences and hotels. Notice has been given by many persons who live along the line of march, and in the adjacent streets, that they intend to hang out flags, with or without the names of Garfield and Arthur inscribed upon them. Some of the most enthusiastic of these decorators say they will leave their flags out until after the election.

Although all reports from new organizations were refused yesterday, several bodies of men declared their determination to parade, and will find places in the line in some way. Among them were the Republican students of the Columbia Law School. The graduates and students are requested to meet at the school building, No. 8 Great Jones-street, at 7 o'clock sharp to-morrow evening.

The insurance men have caught the parading fever along with other important business men in this City. Yesterday morning a circular was sent out signed by many prominent insurance men, headed with the name of Thomas F. Jeremiah, President of the Pacific Insurance Company, who has been a life-long Democrat. Other names signed were H. H. Lamport, Vice-President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company; John H. Murray, Vice-President of the German-American Insurance Company; W. A. Burtis, President of the Empire City Insurance Company; Walter Hope, J. R. Skinner, W. Ellsworth, Jr., Andrew Smith, John A. Dickenson, Walter Lawrence, A. Clark, and a long list of men whose names are equally well known in the business. The movement was spontaneous, but was joined in very heartily by the men addressed. A meeting was held at No. 112 Liberty-street yesterday afternoon, and S. L. Hutchinson, of Wemple & Hutchinson, was elected President of the organization, which was named the Insurance Men's Garfield and Arthur Association, R. L. Roberts, of the Continental Fire, being Secretary. W. A. Burtis was instructed to notify the Chief Marshal that the Association will parade with 300 or more men. A committee was appointed to canvass the insurance interests to-day and to-morrow, and secure as many recruits as possible. They will parade in citizen's clothes and wear a distinctive badge. The committee will meet at 5:30 to-morrow afternoon, at No. 115 Liberty-street.

The men in the hide and leather trade will parade in a body, in company with some of the other business organizations, as they have

not yet been assigned a place in the parade. The employes of the following houses have decided to turn out: Hoyt Brothers, No. 72 Gold-street; Lapham, Costello & Co., No. 24 Ferry-street; O. K. Lapham & Co., No. 68 Gold-street; J. B. Hoyt & Co., No. 44 Spruce-street; Thorne, McFarlane & Co., No. 74 Gold-street; Kistler, Hall & Co., No. 14 Ferry-street; W. W. Gillum, No. 10 Ferry-street; J. E. Bulkly & Sons, No. 101 Gold-street; Eugene Everit & Co., No. 101 Gold-street; Robert Carr & Son, No. 90 Gold-street; Barnes & Merritt, No. 99 Gold-street; Thorne, Watson & Co., No. 14 Ferry-street; Fawcett, Benedict & Co., Cliff-street; Smith, Fawcett & Co., Cliff-street; Fraser, Myer & Co., Cliff-street; Schultz, Southwick & Co., No. 115 Cliff-street.

An order was issued yesterday from the head-quarters of the Wholesale Dry Goods and Carpet Association for the instruction of the 1,200 men who are to represent those lines of trade. Small transparencies, lettered from A to I, will be placed on Broadway, near Twenty-third-street, and the men are to fall in, at 7:30, under the following letters: Houses on Broadway from Chambers-street to Leonard-street, Company A; Broadway, from Leonard-street to Canal-street, Company B; Worth-street, from Elm-street to Church-street, Company C; Worth-street, from Church-street to West Broadway, Company D; Leonard-street, Company E; Franklin-street, Company F; White-street, Company G; Walker-street, Company H; North of Canal-street, Company I. Derby hats are to be worn, and canes carried. Badges are to be provided at the office of the Secretary, L. E. Bishop, No. 342 Broadway, at 4 P. M. to-morrow, and firms are to send for the number required for their houses. An ample supply of music, fire-works, and calcium lights have been provided. The Executive Committee in charge of this turnout includes C. N. Bliss, of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan; L. M. Bates, of Bates, Reed & Cooley; John Sloane, of W. & J. Sloane; J. H. Lane, of Ammidown, Lane & Co.; William H. Halsted, of Halsted, Haines & Co.; A. G. Paine, of Harding, Colby & Co.; John F. Plummer, of Pomeroy & Plummer, and M. W. Cooper.

The Grant League, composed of Columbia College students, members of the Seventh Regiment, and of young men residing on and near Fifth and Madison avenues, between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, have made arrangements to join in the parade to the number of about 500. They have been assigned a position on the right in the Second Division. Last evening a meeting of the Seventh Regiment part of the League was held at the head-quarters of the Eleventh Assembly District Garfield and Arthur Association, when Capt. James L. Price, of Company H, was elected Colonel, Lieut. George W. Rand Major, W. H. H. Meday Adjutant, and Messrs. Bartley and McQuiscy, Commissary and Quartermaster. The Columbia College part of the league was organized last week. Their quota will be about 100 men. A Garfield and Arthur club, of which Mr. G. H. Hasen is President, was organized in the University of New-York last week, and from 50 to 60 of its members will take part in the parade. The league will form at Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue at 7 o'clock, in dark citizens' clothes, and will carry blue lanterns.

The Chester A. Arthur Battery of the Twenty-first Assembly District met last evening in Morton Hall, No. 8 East Fifty-ninth-street, and elected James R. Schuyler Captain. Nearly all the officers are members of the Seventh Regiment, and most of the young men who compose the club will cast their first vote on the 2d of November. The battery expects to turn out at least 150 men. The gun will be drawn by six gray horses in tandem.

The Irish-American Republicans will turn out 300 strong, under the leadership of their Marshal, Thomas R. Bannerman. They will wear black Kossuth hats, ornamented with cords, and will carry a banner, on one side of which will be inscribed, "No Free Trade with England." The Thomas L. James Battery will escort them.

Among the organizations which will take part in the parade is the "Dittenhoefer Legion," which consists of three regiments. Each regiment will have its own banners and transparencies in addition to those of the legion. The whole number of men in the organization is about 5,000. The officers of the legion are as follows: William G. Irving, Brigadier-General; Jacob Knobloch, Adjutant-General; Henry C. Bang, chief of staff; John C. Limbeck, Marshal; Gen. George W. Palmer, Judge-Advocate; Col. Nitsche, Inspector-General; William Haw, Commissary; Thomas R. Smith, Ordnance Officer; J. Homer Hildreth, Paymaster; Herman Cantor, Quartermaster; James O. Roper, Samuel Murray, Archibald Watts, William Ullman, Michael Neville, George W. Betts, John De Vries, and James R. Angel, aides-de-camp.

The Young Men's Republican Club completed their arrangements last evening for parading to-morrow night. The club has received great accessions in membership, and will parade in strong force. The members of the club and the gentlemen parading with them will assemble at Mott Memorial Hall, Madison-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, at 7 o'clock. The club will follow the Produce Exchange in the procession.

The Torbert Lancers—a mounted organization of 75 picked men named after the lamented Gen. Torbert—last night practiced cavalry evolutions for the coming procession, at Dickel's Riding Academy, in Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The officers of the organization are: Major—Charles W. Dickel; Adjutant—L. C. Whiton; Surgeon—W. Burling M. D.; Captain—R. O'Neill Ford; First Lieutenant—Henry Stoerger; Second Lieutenant—R. J. Clyde; Third Lieutenant—O. W. Buckingham; Drill Sergeant—L. T. Montgomery. The staff officers will ride next to the Chief Marshal in the procession. Two men are detailed as color-bearers for the Marshal, and six as an escort of lancers.

In addition to the gentlemen already named by Col. S. Oscar Ryder as members of his staff in the command of the Produce Exchange club are H. J. Robinson and Woodruff Robinson.

In order to enable persons living on the line of the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway to remain in this City and participate in the grand parade to-morrow night a special train over the road will leave this City at midnight. More than 400 Republican voters of New-Jersey have signified their intention of availing themselves of the privilege thus afforded them.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will run special trains at reduced rates for the accommodation of those desiring to witness the great parade to-morrow night.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. GRANT.

HE REACHES THIS CITY AT AN EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Col. Fred. Grant and wife, and Jesse R. Grant and wife reached Jersey City at 12:25 o'clock this morning in the special palace car Continental, on the rear of the Chicago express, two hours and a half late. The General left Mansfield, Ohio, where he had taken part in the grand veteran reunion, on Thursday evening. He had shaken hands all the previous afternoon until his entire body ached. He rode all night on a train to which no sleeping car was attached, and was consequently obliged to sit up until 5 o'clock Friday morning, when he reached Chicago. He went immediately to bed, but arose in time for breakfast at 8 o'clock, and was kept busy until 3 P. M., when the train started for this City. He came via the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and New-York, Lake Erie and Western Roads. There was considerable delay at Kent, Ohio, owing to the great number of freight trains running on the road, and this lost the express its right of way for nearly the entire remainder of the route. Before midnight on Friday it was an hour and 10 minutes behind, and yesterday it was obliged to run mainly by telegraph and to submit to long waits at various points for the purpose of allowing other trains to pass, a great portion of the line being single track.

Gen. Grant and his party occupied the entire special car, and nobody was allowed to enter except by his permission. In this way he was protected from annoyance, and on Friday night was enabled to get some needed sleep. All along the route the passage of the train was a continuous ovation. At every station immense crowds were assembled, and they cheered the General with the heartiest enthusiasm. In the day-time the ladies turned out in large force, and one section of the Continental was filled with the flowers which they presented to the ladies of the party. At Corning a grand Democratic barbecue was in progress. It dissolved in a minute after the whistle of the approaching train was heard and the crowd swelled the multitude at the depot. After dark on both evenings the local Garfield and Arthur clubs, arrayed in colored caps and capes and carrying flags and lighted lanterns, were drawn up at the various stations. In many instances they had bands with them, whose music swelled the sound of the cheers. This side of Paterson large bon-fires were burning on each side of the track. Gen. Grant good-naturedly showed himself upon the rear platform of the Continental every time the train stopped and shook hands with everybody, sometimes until the train was progressing at a good rate of speed. He made no speeches. At Turner's he was waited upon by Mr. S. A. Hubbard, editor of the Hartford *Courant*, who had come on as a special delegate to learn his wishes respecting the projected demonstration in that city. Gen. Grant said he would visit Hartford on his return from Boston on Saturday morning next, and would leave for New-York on Saturday evening. Mr. Hubbard conveyed to him an invitation from Mr. James G. Batterson, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company, to be the latter's guest during his stay in Hartford, and Gen. Grant accepted it. He will be taken from Boston in a special train over the New-York and New-England Railroad on Saturday morning. In the afternoon the *Connecticut Union Veteran Association* and the Boys in Blue and citizens generally will have a grand parade in his honor. In the evening he will be sent to this City in another special train.

Gen. Grant spoke very hopefully of the outlook in the West. He said he drew his conclusions from his personal observation of the feeling among the people, and not from newspaper talk. "The newspapers, you know," he added, with a laugh, "will talk hopefully to keep their courage up to the last gasp." Speaking of the charges of colonization brought against the Republicans in Indiana and Ohio, he said that he guessed they were true, but not in the sense that the Democratic newspapers tried to make out. So far as he was able to learn, the Republicans were importing detectives from New-York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other cities for the purpose of spotting any Democratic roughs who may intend to vote fraudulently. The Ohio River is also being thoroughly picketed to prevent Hancock incursions from Kentucky. Gen. Grant was much interested in the details of Monday's demonstration, in regard to which he said he had not had much information, and smilingly expressed his satisfaction that he would not be called upon to ride in the procession. He said he was very tired, and intended to rest quietly in the hotel all day to-day. He had not selected any particular church to attend, and said that this would depend entirely on circumstances.

At the Jersey City Depot Gen. Grant was met by Gen. Arthur, the Hon. Richard Crowley, ex-member of Congress from Niagara, and ex-United States District Attorney; the Hon. Thomas Murphy, Commissioner John I. Davenport and John Russell Young. The Rev. Dr. Newman was also of the party, but took his departure before the arrival of the train. Five carriages and a special boat to Twenty-third-street were in waiting. The entire party at once entered the carriages, and were driven upon the boat. A crowd of several hundred persons gave the General three hearty cheers as he passed in the ferry gate.

At the Fifth-Avenue Hotel a crowd began to gather as early as 9:30 o'clock. Among those awaiting the General's arrival were Admiral Porter and wife, Gen. A. A. Badeau, and Mr. and Mrs. Honore, of Chicago. The old Presidential suite of three rooms on the parlor floor on the south-east corner of the building had been reserved for the General, and was appropriately decorated with flowers. At 10:30 o'clock, a carpet was laid on the pavement leading from the curb to the private entrance on Twenty-third-street. This was quickly surrounded by an eager throng. The crowd waited patiently until an hour and a half had passed, and still there were no signs of the looked-for arrival. Gen. Chester A. Arthur and John Russell Young had also driven in a coach over to the Erie Depot to welcome the ex-President. At 12:40 o'clock this morning, after more than two hours' waiting, a dispatch was received stating that the train had been delayed, and had only reached Jersey City at 12:25. The crowd had by this time thinned down to about 100, who continued to wait in the cold night air with exemplary patience. At last, at 12:55 o'clock, the welcome sound of wheels was heard, and three coaches were seen driving rapidly up Twenty-third-street toward the hotel. The crowd thickened, and by the time the foremost carriage reached the curb it was all the burly policemen on duty could do to keep a narrow lane 5 feet in width by which the party could get to the entrance. Gen. Arthur was the first to alight, and busied himself in handing Mrs. Grant out of the carriage. At the appearance of the General there were loud cheers, which were redoubled as he struggled through the crowd with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Fred Grant, on his arm. "That's him! that's the General!" shouted 50 voices at once, and then followed more cheers, to which the General responded by removing his hat and bowing. The party made the best of their way to their rooms and retired for the night.

THE LOCAL CANVASS.

A GREAT GERMAN MEETING.

THE HON. CARL SCHURZ TO SPEAK IN COOPER INSTITUTE.

While the Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, has not yet been able to say what time he can place at the disposal of the State Committee, he has promised to deliver an address to the Germans of this City on Tuesday, Oct. 19. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer had been in correspondence with Mr. Schurz, and was informed on Friday that he could have a speech if a hall could be engaged for the 19th. The Cooper Institute was engaged yesterday, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer telegraphed that fact to the Hon. Carl Schurz, who replied, saying that he would be here on the date named.

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Frederick W. Whitridge delivered an address last evening before the Independent Republican Association, No. 8 Union-square, on "Change," in the present campaign. The Democratic Party, he said, had no convictions, and was groping about in dense mental darkness after principles. He believed that the Republican Party was still worthy of confidence, and that the people must have some better reason than the possible fun of a change for trusting this convictionless Democracy. There are, he said, some changes which are necessary, and it is because the Republican Party seems to be the fittest vehicle for making them, and for conserving some things which have been won that he believed that Garfield and Arthur should be elected. The speaker was in favor of civil service reform and of giving the President power to remove inefficient or corrupt officers, and that he should also have the power of appointment without reference to the Senate or Congressmen.

There was, among others, one reason which makes it unwise to change to a party controlled by the Southern States. Within the last 10 years, about $100,000,000 of public debts have been repudiated by the people of those States. Except Texas, every Southern State has since the war refunded, rescaled, readjusted, declared unconstitutional, or in some other manner repudiated a portion of its public debt, and much the largest part of the debt thus repudiated was not, as is so generally asserted, incurred by carpet-bag governments, but was incurred for public improvements, or other good consideration, before the war. These facts are of public record; they are indisputable; and they ought to disqualify the Democratic Party, so long as the South controls it, for assuming the regulation of the national finances.

HINTS TO VOTERS.

"J. G.," who has resided in this City for the past 20 years, but whose business requires his occasional absence from home, does not thereby lose his vote.

"Solid Repub." of Fordham, will be entitled to vote all the tickets in the next election, provided that in moving he does not remove from the election district in which he now resides.

"William W. P.," not having lived one month in the election district in which he resides, will not be entitled to vote in the next election.

"California" came to this State from California last April, and is not, therefore, entitled to vote at the next election.

The Corporal in the United States Army, stationed in New-Rochelle, can vote in that town if his family resides there and his home is there. The State law on the subject is as follows: "For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States."

If "Young Republican" has moved out of the election district in which he is registered he has lost his right to vote on election day.

BOUNDARIES OF THE DOMINION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 9.—A Downing-street circular, published in to-day's official *Gazette*, announces that by order in Council, from and after Sept. 1, 1880, all British Territories and possessions of North America, not already included within the Dominion of Canada, and all islands adjacent to any such Territories and possessions shall, with the exception of Newfoundland and its dependencies become part of said Dominion.

THE TROUBLE IN THE EAST

THE NEW PLAN TO OVERCOME TURKISH OBSTINACY.

OPERATIONS IN THE ÆGEAN SEA APPROVED BY ALL THE POWERS—THE METHODS OF RIZA PASHA—MONTENEGRINS NEEDING MONEY—ENGLAND SENDING FORWARD WAR SUPPLIES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says: "The Sultan has declared that he would rather abdicate than yield to the wishes of the powers. He has had a protracted interview with Hobart Pasha."

RAGUSA, Oct. 9.—Admiral Seymour, the British Commander-in-Chief of the united fleets in Turkish waters, summoned all the Admirals to-day and interviewed them separately, and it is believed that he gave them instructions.

Vice Admiral Seymour, previous to his interviews with the Admirals of the fleets to-day, had received instructions from London.

Riza Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, is expected at Podgoritza to confer with the Montenegrin chiefs respecting the possibility of an amicable settlement.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, this afternoon, gives especial prominence to the following announcement: "We understand that the proposed naval operations in the Ægean Sea, by which it is hoped to exert an effective pressure on the Sultan, are approved by all the powers. The execution of the decision of the European concert will be intrusted to the fleets of at least three of the powers, who will act as the mandatories of Europe."

A Paris dispatch says: "It is expected that the new proposals of England regarding the course to be adopted by the powers in the settlement of the Eastern question will not be considered by the French Cabinet until the return of President Grévy next week."

The *Times*, in a leading editorial this morning, says: "As long as the European concert lasts we may feel comparatively free from anxiety, and for the present there are no signs of it giving way."

A dispatch from Ragusa to Reuter's Telegram Company say: "Riza Pasha has been conferring with delegates of the Albanian Catholic tribes, and has succeeded in gaining them over to his side. The Masura heights are being strongly fortified."

A dispatch from Castelnuovo, Dalmatia, says: "There are three Turkish men-of-war before Dulcigno. The Montenegrin Minister of Foreign Affairs has declared to Admiral Seymour that the powers are already informed that the Montenegrins require pecuniary support in order to keep their present force under arms."

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The report that the English Cabinet requested Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador at London, to communicate direct with Livadia, and to ask his Government what it intended to do with regard to Montenegro, Greece, and Armenia is untrue. The English Cabinet has made no more special representations to Russia than to the other powers."

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 9.—Her Majesty's troop ship Assistance, which will sail to-morrow, will take 50 tons of ammunition and 54 Nordenfeld and Gatling guns for the Mediterranean. This material will be conveyed to Malta and thence distributed to Admiral Seymour's ships. It is rumored that the British Admiralty may possibly send a detached squadron, now fitting out, to the Mediterranean, instead of sending it on a general cruise, as was proposed.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A Berlin dispatch says: "It is now settled that the Prussian Parliament will meet Nov. 28 for the consideration of Prince Bismarck's economical scheme. Prime Bismarck and the Emperor William are expected here on Nov. 21."

A Paris dispatch says: "No syndicate has yet been formed for the promotion of the Panama Canal scheme, but if an issue of stock should take place, the Comptoir d'Escompte and all the other establishments would consent to receive subscriptions."

A Geneva dispatch says: "A new vine pest has appeared in the Rheinthal, in the Canton of St. Gall. It is said to resemble the potato oidium, but is much more virulent, grapes affected with it becoming rapidly putrid. Several vineyards have been completely devastated by the malady, which is believed to be of American origin."

The Dublin *Mail* of last evening says: "It is stated that the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has informed a deputation of landlords, who waited on him, that he would regret if he should be obliged to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, but that the Government would do so if it became absolute necessary."

PARIS, Oct. 9.—At a Cabinet council to-day, it was unanimously resolved to take decisive steps against the unauthorized confraternities. The execution of the decrees will commence next week, but the details of the proceedings of the council are at present secret.

MUNICH, Oct. 9.—Herr Rudhardt, who recently had a difference with Prince Bismarck concerning the Hamburg Customs question, has been relieved of his functions at his own request.

ROME, Oct. 9.—A decree has been published granting amnesty to Major Canzio, son-in-law of Gen. Garibaldi, and his companions.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 9.—The rebel Basuto chief Lerothodi is concentrating his force near Mafeteng. The relieving force will leave Weppener for that point in a few days.

NEW-JERSEY NOMINATIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Republican County Convention was held at Princessville to-day. There was a large gathering from all parts of the county. The Hon. John Taylor, of Trenton, leader of the Republican Party of the Common Council, and owner of Taylor Opera-house and of Taylor's extensive stock yards and abattoir in this city, received the nomination for State Senator. Mr. Taylor is one of the most popular men in the county, and with the natural Republican majority in the county will, no doubt, be elected.

The Democrats of the Second District, at Hightstown, nominated the Hon. Eckford Moore, a manufacturing potter, also of Trenton, for State Senator.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The committee representing the citizens of St. Louis, which is here to induce Secretary Schurz to order a new population census to be taken for that city, had a long conference with the Secretary to-day. Superintendent Walker was present. It was claimed by the committee that sufficient evidence had already been obtained to show that the census of last June was incorrect. The question was not decided by the Secretary to-day.

Commissioner Marble has accepted the resignation of H. C. Townsend, principal examiner in the Patent Office, having charge of the class of electricity, to take effect Nov. 15. Mr. Townsend intends, after leaving the department, to commence the practice of patent law in New-York City.

INDIAN WARFARE THREATENED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Olympia, Washington Territory, says the following telegram has been received at the Surveyor-General's office from Dudley Henry, Deputy United States Surveyor: "The Indians have stopped the survey on the Skagit River. They threaten to kill the whole party. Evarts and Baker were attacked yesterday, and in self-defense they shot two Indians. The upper settlements are in danger. We cannot work unless protected by the Government." A. B. Cowles, Chief Clerk, telegraphed to Vancouver to Gen. Howard, and received a reply saying that the surveyors should be protected, but that the killing of the Indians would make it more difficult.

A dispatch from Seattle says: "On Tuesday last, on Baker River, Anderson Everts was attacked in his cabin by two Indians, both of whom he killed. The difficulty arose from Everts charging the Indians with stealing from him. Everts and his partner abandoned their ranch. The Indians sent out runners to summon a grand council, and the settlers, who are much alarmed, are gathering at Pleasanton's ranch."

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE—MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS—CHANGES OF DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The leave of absence granted First Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, Eighth Infantry, from the head-quarters of the Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, has been extended four months. Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea, has been granted Lieut.-Col. R. S. Lamotte, Twelfth Infantry. Leave of absence for six months has been granted First Lieut. J. W. Duncan, Twenty-first Infantry. Leave of absence for 35 days has been granted Capt. J. A. Snyder, Third Infantry. Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of Texas, has been granted First Lieut. Frank H. Mills, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Leave of absence for 10 months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect Nov. 1, 1880, has been granted First Lieut. Paul Roemer, Fifth Artillery. Leave of absence for four months, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, has been granted First Lieut. George D. Wallace, Seventh Cavalry.

The United States training-ship Minnesota left New-York yesterday for Hampton Roads, Virginia.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa arrived at the New-York Navy-yard yesterday from New-London, Conn.

Lieut. Arthur A. Boyd has been ordered to the Shenandoah, on the South Atlantic Station, per steamer of Nov. 5. Lieut. Thomas A. De Blois has been ordered to the Marion, on the South Atlantic Station, per steamer of Nov. 5. Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Littlefield has been ordered to duty as assistant at the inspection of provisions and clothing at the Boston Navy-yard.

Lieut. E. H. C. Leutze has been detached from the command of the coast survey steamer McArthur, and placed on waiting orders. Lieuts. Edward K. Moore and Rogers H. Galt have been detached from the coast survey steamer McArthur, and placed on waiting orders.

A telegram received at the War Department this morning announces the death of Ordnance Sergeant Weaver, at Fort Jefferson, Key West, Fla., yesterday, from yellow fever. The Sergeant's youngest daughter is now sick with the fever.

It was ascertained at the Navy Department to-day that the naval review in Hampton Roads will not occur before Oct. 20. The exact date cannot yet be fixed. Some of the vessels that are to take part in it are already in the Roads, and others are on the way to the rendezvous. There will be nine or ten vessels which will participate in the review, namely, the Minnesota, Portsmouth, Tennessee, Alliance, Kearsarge, Saratoga, Vandalia, Constitution, Galena, and probably the Yantic. Four of these vessels—the Minnesota, Portsmouth, Saratoga, and Constitution—are training-ships for the education of boys as seamen. The others are attached to the North Atlantic Squadron. The Vandalia and Alliance are now at Baltimore, and will take part in the sesqui-centennial celebration, returning, however, in time for the review. During the review the various naval drills will be gone through with. There will be a landing in boats for attack on shore. There will also be a "dressing of ships," or decoration with flags and bunting. An illumination of the vessels at night is also talked of as part of the programme. The Secretary of the Navy, the heads of his different bureaus, and officers of other departments will be present at the review.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—The United States steamer Kearsarge, from Hampton Roads, arrived at this port to-day. She will remain during the sesqui-centennial celebration.

REPORTS FROM THE COTTON BELT.

GENERALLY UNFAVORABLE STATEMENTS AS TO THE YIELD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—The Cotton Exchange report gives the following: "From Louisiana 124 replies from 37 parishes, of an average date of Sept. 30, say the weather has been rainy during the entire month and very unfavorable to the cotton crop. The damage from rust, rot, and storms averaged 32 per cent. Very few of the correspondents report the plant as fruiting well, stating that it has not retained the squares and bolls. There is a general complaint of shedding and a short top crop. Twenty-five per cent. of the crop is reported as picked. The estimated decrease in the yield, as compared with last year, is 35 per cent. Labor is generally reported as working well."

Thirty-five counties in Mississippi send replies of an average date of Sept. 30. Weather universally reported as very wet and unfavorable; damage from rot, rust, blight, shedding, and worms, 34 per cent.; plant fruited well up to Sept. 1, but has not retained squares and bolls. Top crop generally reported as having been shed from incessant rains; 30 per cent. of crop picked. Great number of correspondents report open bolls sprouting and rotting; average yield 31½ per cent. less than last year, owing to above stated causes. Labor sufficient in numbers, but many complaints of inefficiency, which is charged to politics and the unfavorable outlook of the yield.

There have been received 141 replies from 31 counties south of the Arkansas River, in Arkansas, of an average date of Sept. 30. The weather during the month has been wet, and compares unfavorably with last year. The injury to the crop from worms, rust, rot, and rain averages 33 per cent. The plant has neither fruited well nor retained its squares and bolls. About 16 per cent. of the crop has been picked, yield proving to be 33 per cent. less than last year; labor generally doing well, save in some few localities, where it is reported as discouraged by the bad weather and unpromising outlook.

The National Cotton Exchange statement for September will be published to-morrow. It shows a movement to the seaboard of 462,524 bales of cotton, an excess of 105,000 bales over September of last year. The direct overland shipments to mills during the month were 19,039, a falling off of about 10,000 bales, and the total takings of Northern spinners was 64,000, a falling off, compared with September, 1879, of about 20,000 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 9.—The Cotton Exchange reports the receipt of 66 letters from 42 counties. The weather during September is reported as having been rainy and very unfavorable to the cotton crop; average estimated damage from worms, rust, rot, and storms, 25 per cent. In only seven of the upland counties has the crop fruited well and retained its squares and bolls. All the others report not fruiting well, and complain of shedding. About 40 per cent. of the crop is reported as having been picked, and the yield is estimated at about 15 per cent. less than last year. Labor is generally good.

In Mississippi, sixteen counties send 25 letters, reporting weather rainy and very unfavorable to crops; average damage from worms, rust, rot, and storms estimated at 29 per cent. All report plant not fruiting well and complain of shedding. About 20 per cent. of the crop is reported as having been picked, and the yield, as compared with last year, is estimated to be about 16 per cent. less. Labor about the same as last year.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—An agent of the Secret Service telegraphs to Chief Brooks that he has arrested at Flint, Mich., John McPherson, for selling counterfeit five-dollar notes on the National State Bank of Troy, N. Y.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 9.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Mexia, Texas, says: "During a difficulty yesterday morning, H. R. Perryman was shot and instantly killed by a man named Wells. Eight buckshot entered Perryman's breast and one penetrated his head."

HONESDALE, Penn., Oct. 9.—Charles McCabe and James Connel got into a fight over politics, and McCabe stabbed his opponent twice, inflicting wounds which may prove fatal. Both are old men.

DERBY LINE, Vt., Oct. 9.—Grey, who murdered Mulligan in Hampden, Quebec, last December, is to be hanged Dec. 10.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 9.—August Berman, 42 years of age, was murdered last night on the outskirts of this city. His skull was fractured, and his neck and face were badly cut. It is supposed his wife committed the deed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9.—A dispatch to the *Sentinel* from Monroe, Wis., says that Jahn Mulhern, 18 years old, while "charivaring" a newly married couple at the home of S. Burkey, was shot by Burkey, dying in a short time. Burkey fired two shots. The murderer was arrested.

BALTIMORE'S CELEBRATION.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—The decorations of the city for the sesqui-centennial, which will begin on Monday, are about completed to-night. All the public buildings, national and State, the warehouses and stores and private buildings throughout the city are handsomely embellished with the national colors, the coats of arms of the several States and the flags of all nations, the English and German being very conspicuous. A number of illuminated arches span Baltimore and other streets, which are made more brilliant by electric and calcium lights, and the display on the streets and in the public squares equals that in Philadelphia in the Centennial of 1876. Trains arriving to-night on the Northern Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads brought over 1,000 passengers, included among whom were many representatives of the press. Ample provision has been made for the accommodation of all visitors. The press head-quarters will be at Barnum's.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PITTSTON, Penn., Oct. 9.—Andrew Hunlock, of this place, while working on the track of the Lehigh Valley Railroad early this morning, was struck by the locomotive of a passenger train and fatally injured.

TREMLEY, N. J., Oct. 9.—As the schooner Katy Price was coming through the draw-bridge at an early hour this morning one of the crew, named John Lynch, was struck by a spar, knocked overboard, and drowned. Lynch lived at Norfolk, Va.

BRADFORD, Vt., Oct. 9.—Ezekiel Johnson, 80 years old, father-in-law of Gov. Farnham, was thrown from a wagon while gathering corn to-day, and instantly killed.

ENGLAND'S HOME AFFAIRS

PERPLEXITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OVER THE IRISH TROUBLES.

ANOTHER PEACE PRESERVATION ACT NEEDED—THE EX-EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH—INVESTIGATING CORRUPT ELECTIONS—PROFITS OF LAW PRACTICE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The harvest is now nearly complete, and the farmers regard the season as fairly propitious. Money is plentiful where securities of even moderate pretensions are offered. The press is on the alert to warn investors against the danger of speculation, dreading, as it does, a return of those periodical money manias which attack the most prudent people, and recur with fatal regularity. There should be no necessity for such cautions, inasmuch as the records of our courts of law disclose an amount of swindling under the form of joint stock enterprise that ought to be considered as a national disgrace. The law has *endeavored to restrict the promoter, and to* impress directors with a due sense of their responsibilities, but criminal prosecutions are necessary to deter those who find in disgrace and failure so many incentives for new schemes, and, strange to say, are again trusted by the public with their money to invest. It was calculated that about two hundred millions of capital of companies in liquidation has been accounted for in the Court of Chancery during the past seven years.

It is rumored that the ex-Empress of the French, who has since the downfall of the Empire resided in Chiselhurst, is about to leave her English home and to remove to Arenenberg, on the banks of Lake Constance. This would be a matter of profound regret to many whose affectionate sympathy has shared in her great reverses and sorrows. These she has borne with a calm dignity that has won the loving respect of all. Before any such step be determined on she will in November remain near Aldershot for a few months, and then go to Windsor, where a temporary residence is being provided. The royal family of England have evinced toward her gentle attention and kindly care that have done much to soften her deep sorrows. Queen Victoria has for her all the sympathy which a similar bereavement in the loss of her husband imparts. The Prince and Princess of Wales lose no opportunity to manifest their appreciation and respect, and when or wherever Eugénie appears she is met by the English people with a silent but respectful attention. Alas for that "heartache which hath no holiday!" Her present, her past, her future are with the illustrious dead.

THE COMING STRUGGLE IN IRELAND.

The Government is already regretting its peace-at-any-price policy. It wished to conciliate the Irish Party by not renewing the Peace Preservation act. It is now apparent that this was a mistake, as seditious meetings are openly held. It is rumored that State prosecutions on a wholesale scale are to be commenced against the leading members of the Land League for preventing the letting of land, and exercising terrorism by holding the Queen's authority at defiance. A special meeting of the Irish Party is summoned to discuss what measure will be adopted in the event of the Crown taking action. It is impossible to predict what will occur, but the belief is that any attempt to arrest or prosecute will lead to a general rising against resident proprietors. It is almost incredible that a country within easy distance of London should be ever in a state of chronic revolution, and that men who in our colonies are industrious and contented at home are indolent and unsatisfied. America has by her money assisted and relieved many; has by her example shown what enterprise and energy can effect. It seems that the benefits thus conferred will avail little for permanent improvement of a country blessed by nature with many advantages, but peopled by a race that since the commencement of the present century have been unremittingly in conflict with the laws by which they were presumed to be governed. Notwithstanding impending State prosecutions, Mr. Parnell has commenced his Autumn tour of agitation, and while denouncing the existing system of rents and payments, at the same time impresses on his hearers that they are not to "shoot," but only to "avoid" as if he were "a leper" the man who acts against any laws the Land League may lay down. The immediate result of this agitation is to stop the payment of all Irish rents—the next consequence must be that Irish landlords will consider Ireland "a fine country to live out of," and act accordingly. The Irish priests say the people have passed out of their hands, and that they can no longer control their political or social movements. In recent political demonstrations speeches have assumed a more pronounced character. "The land for the people and Ireland for the Irish." The struggle will come; the when and how are the practical questions. There can be no doubt that much property will be destroyed, but no political advantage can be accomplished thereby, and great social misfortune must be the result.

BRIBERY AND THE BALLOT.

Several royal commissions are now sitting to investigate the purity of electors in boroughs. "Corrupt practices" at elections have become serious, for it is an occasion on which every one considers it his duty to be virtuous at the expense of his neighbor, and, accordingly, Smith is always both ready and willing to tell what Robinson did. The ballot being an institution introduced from your side of the water, it may interest you to know the course pursued when an election petition for corrupt practices is presented. The allegation of corruption is general. Specific instances of bribery or of undue influence must be given, and the names of individuals stated; $5,000, or security for that sum, is lodged or given to defray expenses of petition. The investigation takes place, and if the Judge reports there is reason to believe "corrupt practices prevail," Parliament issues a royal commission. Three barristers are then appointed to investigate whether a borough is corrupt or not. The Chief Commissioner names a Secretary. He proceeds some days in advance to the borough impeached. He sends for the advisers and agents who acted on both sides during the election. He gets from them the briefs they had delivered to their counsel on the petition, and being thereby in possession of all the facts, he sends forth his orders to attend and be examined, which those so summoned are bound to do, under pain of imprisonment. All the circumstances are thus brought forward. The Commissioners have power to grant certificates to witnesses giving evidence which free them from all responsibility. If the Commissioners make a very unfavorable report, the borough is either disfranchised, that is, its right of returning a member is taken away, or a new writ is not issued for a long time. The ballot-box has done much to prevent riot and bad blood, but I fear it has, in too many instances, enabled rogues to be paid by both sides and to vote for neither. The present system of elections terminates the contest in one or, at most, two days. The expense is still enormous; for example, the bona fide taxed expenses at Liverpool were $60,000 to the successful candidate, but in former times county elections used to last for weeks, and I know more than one cheery gentleman who regrets the fights of old, where the election of the Northern Riding of Yorkshire cost $300,000. Bribery in those days did not always assume the form of money. The beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, when canvassing for Westminster, Charles Fox being candidate, gave a fat, good-humored butcher the price he demanded for his vote—a kiss, and he voted for her candidate like a man. Times are changed, and patriotism has assumed a dead level, and few such kisses as those of the beautiful Duchess are to be had at any price.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SALARY.

Gog and Magog are on their trial. A special commission, of which Earl Derby is President, will soon be sitting to find out how the city of London spends the vast income it is known to possess. The income of the city proper is about $8,000,000 annually, and it is to be feared they do not do with such vast resources all the good they might. The different guilds are declared not to take any active part in developing the interests or progress of the handicrafts they are presumed to have under their care, and the intentions of many pious founders are believed, neither in spirit nor letter, to be strictly carried out. It would not be fair to surmise what the result of the present inquiry may be. Those who must know best say it will produce but little change. The city of London is a very great institution. It is the centre of the commerce of London. Its chief magistrate, it is hoped, will always worthily maintain its dignity. An income of $50,000 is attached to his office, and all his officers are paid. To this he is expected to spend an equal sum, so that by profuse personal hospitality he may sustain the city's old and well-deserved reputation. The present Lord Mayor has undoubtedly done so, and that in a manner to challenge competition with the municipality of any capital in Europe. Turtle will still always be in jeopardy, for we are a dining people. "Touch a Spaniard through his pride, a Frenchman through his honor, and an Englishman through his stomach." So say our admiring friends. If a charity is to be promoted, give a dinner; the donations have a direct ratio to the character and quantity of the wine. If a hero is to be honored, have a dinner, and he is doubly heroic after his health is proposed, provided the toast be introduced before the Chairman is overpowered by a sense of his responsibility. If funds for any public purpose fall short, have a dinner, and wisdom comes as appetite goes, and generally the required amount is forthcoming; but most pleasant of all, if funds are in excess, have a dinner to spend the balance. Then the city magnate is in his glory. His valor rises with the occasion. Healths are drank, speeches are made, congratulations are interchanged, *friendships* cemented. Life is seen through rosy glasses. Care and commerce are banished from the board. Men, *in their brief forgetfulness of all but pleasure*, grasp the flowing bowl, and yet their happiness is not without alloy, for repentance cometh in the morning.

A Royal Commission on Land is also sitting in Ireland. The Home Rulers do not like it. Mr. Parnell denounces it, and the farmers shrink from the searching inquiries they may be subjected to. I do not think much good or any very practical result will follow on the Irish investigation. The famous Devon Commission some years ago brought to light many wants and shortcomings in the law, and yet no active steps were ever taken to give effect to its recommendations, though long after its publication the suggestions then offered formed the basis of party and political speeches both within and outside of both houses of Parliament. The dictum is gone forth *Carthago delenda est*. "Landlordism" must come to its end, and at present it would be quite useless to attempt to preach either moderation or quiet until the struggle of right and might somewhat subsides, and then, perhaps, the investigation now being carried out may, in the hands of practical men, afford materials for legislation which will settle the points at issue between employers and employed and between tenants and those who, under present circumstances, it would be mockery to call landlords.

PRIZES OF THE ENGLISH BAR.

A great legal luminary has passed away. On the 18th inst. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, full of years and of honors, died, aged 83. For the last half-century he has occupied the most prominent position in our legal world, and afforded throughout his professional career the best illustration of the success which follows on the practice of the Bar by those who bring to its study intelligence and industry. His subtle mind was master of all details of the old practice, which enabled him, when justice bristled with technicalities, by "raising points" to frequently delay procedure, and thus gain time for compromise where success was problematical. His income for many years averaged $125,000. Consorting with the most distinguished statesmen of his own and of other countries, Sir Fitzroy, by munificent expenditure, achieved a social status as exceptional as it was deserved. This income may appear large, but it by no means represents what has been earned by successful advocates. Sir Fitzroy only practiced in our courts of law and appeal courts. The money-making field is Parliamentary committees, the promotion of railways and other works. Their practice is during the session of Parliament, and the incomes which have been there made are enormous. In the years of railway enterprise Mr. Charles Austin received $250,000, and averaged more than $150,000 a year. The present leader of the Parliamentary Bar, Sir Edmund Beckett, Q. C., receives more than $100,000 annually. His private fortune is in real estate about $400,000 a year, and he is in addition possessed of personalty of not much less than $5,000,000. He still takes his briefs. He does not hunt, dislikes fishing, has no taste for play, so declares his profession to be "the cheapest amusement within his reach." These are the bright illustrations. The legal profession is frequently quoted as affording the most remarkable example of longevity, and is, therefore, regarded as per se a health-giving occupation. I fear from this calculation are omitted the many gifted men who are justly conscious of success being within their capacity, but beyond their attainment—the many ardent votaries whose hopes and ambitions, it may be, are not supported by their abilities, the many who labor and who wait, but who, growing faint and weary by the way, die unknown and unnoticed—sacrifices at that legal shrine of which Sir Fitzroy Kelly and such as he become the high priests. It is said the office thus vacant will be accepted by the present Attorney-General, Sir Henry James, on whom will be conferred a peerage. Mr. Gladstone will gladly avail himself of such an opportunity to strengthen his debating power in the upper house. Sir Farrer Herschell will in such case become Attorney-General, and the vacant office of Solicitor-General will be given either to Watkyn Williams, member of Parliament, or to Mr. Charles Russell, member of Parliament, both of whom have strong claims on the Liberal Party.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Irving Institute, a young ladies' private school at West Farms, N. J., was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss and insurance are not known. The school was announced to open on Monday, Oct. 11.

Two barns belonging to Edwin Bowley, at Haverhill, Mass., with 40 tons of hay, grain, farm produce, carriages, &c., were burned last night. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $4,300.

A LARGE WOOLEN MILL BURNED.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—The fancy woolen and knit goods establishment of French & Ward, established in 1813 at West Stoughton, Mass., was discovered to be on fire at 5 o'clock this afternoon by the watchman, who had locked the mill up an hour previously. The fire started in the wool drying room, under the main building. The flames seemed to spread immediately over the main building, and in a very short time the whole structure was blazing. The entire Fire Department, consisting of two hand engines and a hook and ladder company, were promptly at work, but their efforts made no impression upon the flames, and the mill was soon consumed. During the progress of the fire a large quantity of manufactured goods was saved from the burning mill and adjoining buildings. A large amount of this class of goods was destroyed, together with all the large stock of raw material. The main building was 125 by 35 feet, four stories high, and was the first to fall. This was soon followed by the one-story dry goods house, 40 by 30 feet, and soon after by the warp and weave room, 90 by 35 feet, three stories high. These buildings were all made of wood. A brick boiler-house was then destroyed. The picker-house was saved in a damaged condition, as were also the offices containing the books, safes, &c., which were in a separate building. Two engines, three boilers, and many machines were destroyed. The loss on the mill, machinery, stock, &c., will reach $150,000, which is partially covered by insurance. There were 175 hands employed in the mill, and there were many outsiders depending for support upon work given out. David Dennison, an employe, was dangerously injured on the head with an axe while assisting in saving property.

FUNERAL OF PROF. PIERCE.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The funeral of Prof. Benjamin Peirce, late Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Harvard College, took place this afternoon at Appleton Chapel, in the college yard. The address was made by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke. The following persons acted as pall-bearers: President Eliot; Capt. Patterson, of Washington; Prof. S. J. Sylvester, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Prof. Lovering, of Cambridge; President Hill, of Portland; Dr. O. W. Holmes, of Boston; Dr. Morrill Wyman, of Cambridge, and Dr. Ingersoll Bowditch, of Boston. Among those present were Ralph Waldo Emerson, Mayor Prince, the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Edward Everett Hale, E. S. Tobey, Henry W. Longfellow, and Judge Bacon, of the Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI'S ART MUSEUM.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The eighth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition closed to-day. Three hundred thousand persons have visited it. Financially it realized $5,000 clear profits, $3,500 of which the Commissioners to-night turned over to the Art Museum fund. This eighth exposition has been closely identified with the Art Museum movement, and to-night the Commissioners announced to an immense crowd that this Art Museum fund had been raised to $311,000. A storm of shouts and a tempest of applause greeted this announcement.

CHAIRMAN BARNUM IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—W. H. Barnum, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. He held a conference with prominent politicians, visited the fair, and left here to-night for Indianapolis. He would not be interviewed on political subjects.

DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.

[illegible] for many years one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in this part of the State, died to-day.

KINDLING RELIGIOUS ANIMOSITY.

REJECTING ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHERS IN CHARLESTON—A MOTHER'S FEARS FOR HER CHILDREN'S FAITH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8.—Much indignation has been aroused in Roman Catholic circles in this City, and in fact throughout the whole State, by the rejection of the Christian Brothers as teachers in the public schools. The facts in the case are briefly these: About one year ago influence was brought to bear upon a majority of the Charleston Board of School Commissioners to accept an educational institution known as the Central School, in George-street, as a public school. It was known to the board that the institution was under the exclusive control of the Roman Catholic clergy, and that the teachers were members of the Christian Brotherhood, brought hither some time previous from Indianapolis. There was consequently no misunderstanding on that point.

The action of the School Board excited much dissatisfaction among the other religious denominations, and two members of the board—C. G. Memminger, the former Treasurer of the Southern Confederacy, and the Rev. A. Toomer Porter, the present custodian of the United States Arsenal—signed a minority report "against the action of the majority of said board adopting the proposal of the Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop, and other members of the Roman Catholic Church, to establish a separate public school under teachers nominated by them." The main reasons assigned were: Because such a scheme of public education is directly opposed to the cardinal principles of American State policy, which makes a broad and distinct separation between Church and State; that under the plea of protecting the rights of the Roman Catholics it forces Protestants and other dissentients to support a school whose teachers are to them a living lesson of erroneous teaching; that it is a violation of law and a virtual abandonment of the public school system, and that it is an invitation to every religious sect or social organization to claim the same privilege, and if pursued would result in the dissolution of the public schools. "We have," says the preamble to this protest, "been reading in the newspapers of the efforts of the Roman Catholics in France, Italy, Prussia, and Belgium to get possession of the public school systems, having no apprehension of such efforts here. But the action at the last meeting of our City Board of School Commissioners has informed us not only that an attempt would be made here to make the public schools tributary to the Roman Catholic Church, but has shown us that that attempt has been made and has proved successful. A separate school, composed entirely of Roman Catholic teachers, selected by a Roman Catholic organization, has been accepted by the board, and thus the first gun has been fired in this battle in our State. The only course left is an appeal to the courts and the Legislature. All of us know the delays incident to legal proceedings, and the more speedy and effective course would, therefore, be a direct appeal to the Legislature. We would suggest, then, to the friends of the public schools that petitions should be got up, to be presented to the Legislature at the next session, praying that body to reverse the action of the Board of Commissioners by appropriate legislation."

An effort was made to have this preamble and the protest published in the Charleston *News and Courier*, but the editors, fearing its evil effect on the present campaign, refused to insert it. It was then printed in pamphlet form, and copies were left at every house in the city. Petitions were numerously signed, but, for obvious political reasons, they never received the attention of the Legislature. Matters remained thus until a few days ago, when, as is usual at the commencement of every scholastic term, teachers in the public schools who had not passed an examination were ordered before the Board of Examiners, consisting of Messrs. Memminger, Archer, and Doty. Among the applicants for examination were six of the Christian Brothers, the seventh being too unwell to appear, and it does seem rather suspicious that not one of them, though it is generally admitted that their educational attainments are of the highest order, passed the examination successfully. The Brothers, it is said, claim that the questions asked were taken from books of which they had no knowledge, and that most of the mathematical queries were puzzles and not problems. They feel, naturally, very sore and discouraged, and it is the general opinion among Roman Catholics that their rejection was premeditated. The examiners assert that the interrogatories were merely such as are usually put to teachers, and that their religious distinction was not considered. One of them, it is alleged, said that the Brothers were "a set of ignoramuses," who were not fit to teach. The school was reopened on Oct. 4, with 250 pupils, under the same teachers, but as the latter cannot be recognized by the School Board, having been refused certificates, they are not entitled to pay from the school fund, and they must, therefore, look to the Catholic clergy for their remuneration. The affair has caused a great deal of bad blood, and it will require only a slight effort to fan the smoldering embers of discontent into a fierce flame. While some liberal-minded Catholics regret that their clergy placed them in this unpleasant predicament, it is generally considered a fresh exhibition of "Know-nothingism" among all classes of Roman Catholics.

Another, more recent, occurrence has served to make this feeling still more bitter. A widow named Burns some years ago placed her children in the Charleston Orphan-house. Having arrived at an age when religious impressions last longest, the mother, fearing that her offspring might be won over to Protestantism and thereby forfeit their claims on the kingdom of heaven, requested their return. This, of course, was refused. Two or three days ago she asked permission to take them out for a walk, and as neither she nor the children returned in the evening the matter was reported to the Commissioners. She positively refused, on the following day, to carry her children back or to tell where they were, and the Commissioners resorted to the courts. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, upon which, after a long search, the children were recovered and taken before Judge Minott, of the Superior Court, who returned them to the Orphan-house. The decision caused much excitement, and more especially because the President of the Hibernian Society acted as the legal representative of the Commissioners. "It's little to do he had," said an exasperated Son of Erin, after the trial, "to appear as the spokesman for the 'soupers.' They did this thing very nicely, but we'll show 'em a trick worth two of this when election comes." "What is a 'souper?'" asked THE TIMES's correspondent, after the gentleman had relieved his mind with an outburst of jaw-breaking Gaelic. "Your education has been neglected or you'd know that 'soupers' are the fellows who serve out soup in Ireland to hungry Catholics as an inducement to make 'em turn Protestant," replied the irate man.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—1 A. M.—For New-England, warmer and clear or fair weather, south-east to south-west winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the Middle States, slightly warmer and clear or fair weather, winds shifting to east and south, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, with light rain in the southern portions, north-east to south-east winds, slight rise in barometer, and stationary or slight rise in temperature.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer east to south winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and slight rise followed by falling barometer.

For the lake region, south-east to south-west winds, slight rise in temperature, stationary or slowly falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and light rains in the upper lake region.

For the Pacific coast region, clear or fair weather. The rivers will remain stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Chincoteague, Breakwater, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, Houghton, Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Mackinaw City, Alpena, Section One, Section Three.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	65°	61°	3:30 P. M.	85°	66°
6 A. M.	68°	61°	6 P. M.	78°	63°
9 A. M.	74°	57°	9 P. M.	75°	55°
12 M.	80°	64°	12 P. M.	73°	55°

Average temperature yesterday.....58°
Average temperature for same date last year.....74¾°

	1879.	1880.
Average for the week	69°	57 6-7°

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 9.—A terrible accident occurred here to-night on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Walls accommodation train, which left here at 11:30 o'clock, came in collision with a special train from Greensburg, at Twenty-eight-street, where the riots occurred a few years ago. Both trains were filled with passengers, especially the Walls train, which contained several marching clubs which participated in a Democratic demonstration here to-night. It is reported that eight persons were killed outright and ten injured. Nothing definite, however, is known at this hour.

ELEVEN HUNDRED CATTLE BURNED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The cattle-sheds at Miller's distillery, at Sterling, Ill., were burned to-day, and of the 1,800 head of cattle in them 1,100 perished in the flames. Five hundred tons of hay were also burned. The moaning and bellowing of the cattle was frightful beyond description. This is the fourth time in 12 years the distillery has been burned out. The cattle which were gotten out were so injured that many will die. The herd belonged to Isaac Wainel, of Chicago, whose loss is about $40,000. The hay burned was worth about $3,500, and the loss on the cattle-sheds is $5,000. The only insurance known of here is $3,000 on the sheds.

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE SLOW STREAM.

Ah me! I said, the stream is slow,
My spirit chides delay;
How languidly its waters flow
Thoughtless of the passes day!
It creeps along with sleepy song,
And loiters on the way.

Beneath the ivied arch it seems
To pause in dusky rest,
As if it wearied of the beams
Of sunlight on its breast,
And loved to sleep in shadows deep,
By willow-boughs caressed.

It dallies with the golden flowers
In meadows cool and green,
And murmurs under feudal towers
Of glories that have been;
Too long it stays in woodland ways
Among the ferns I ween.

There waits an eager heart for me
Far on the shining main;
It is the sea, the open sea,
My soul is sick to gain.
To moss and stone in dreamy tone
The river mocks my pain.

"Oh, peace," my guardian angel sighed,
(His voice was sweet and low,)
"Love, work, and pray, and day by day
The stream will faster flow;
It rests with thee, if Time shall be
A river swift or slow."

—*Good Words.*

CEMENTED.

Aye, wet the shattered edges daintily,
Place them together in the ancient shape,
Match hue and fair design with careful eye,
And let no fragment from your search escape;
So, place the cup where no keen sunlights glance.
Pshaw, does such injured beauty pay your pain?
'Twill hold a minic waxen bud, perchance,
But never water for a rose again.

Unsay the angry words; the charge recall;
Deny or plead away doubt, slight, or scorn;
Before the outraged shrine for pardon fall,
Win back the smile with the forgiving tear;
The happy peace of affection lost,
Trust and its frank free gladness fled together,
What boots to feign the faith, to count the cost?
The wounded love will bear the scar forever.

Ah, keep the precious porcelain in its niche,
Guard close the fragile darlings of the heart,
Oh, ye, in life's pure treasures proud and rich;
The fruit and its first bloom are light to part;
Dread one rough touch; no time again can give,
Once gone, of perfect form or fearless faith;
In prayer and patience mourn it while ye live,
And hope to win it back in heaven through death.

—*All the Year Round.*

CECIL'S MISTAKE

IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

Edgar Tresillian was one of fortune's darlings; so at least said every one who knew him. He was five-and-twenty, handsome, well endowed with brains, popular with each sex; the only child of one of the most wealthy and highly respected bankers in London; and as yet he had not known a care. Look at him, as he lounges into the breakfast-room of the handsome great Kensington mansion his father has lately taken. Did you ever see a better specimen of a fine young Englishman of the period? Tall and slender, with a lazy, careless grace of manner; dark eyes, hair jet black, and a slight dark mustache. He looks very lazy; perhaps you might suspect him to be self-indulgent. But for all that, Edgar Tresillian is a true gentleman, when you get at the real man under these little affectations. He is kind, even tender-hearted; gentle to the old and the very young; honorable, too; and with a genuine scorn of anything base, mean, or degrading. The breakfast-room is empty; the table only laid for one. Mr. Tresillian the elder is up and in the city before his indolent son has rung for his hot water. What does it matter? the father says. He likes his boy to enjoy what his industry has provided for him.

Edgar took up the letters lying in a little pile by his plate, and turned them over. He tossed the business-looking documents on one side, and glanced over the invitations carelessly. But there was one directed in a clear round woman's hand he picked from the rest with some interest. "I wonder what Cecil has got to say to me?" he said to himself. "It isn't often my little cousin honors me. Perhaps it is only in her mother's name—invitation to some dance or picnic at Richmond." As he opened the envelope he saw with surprise that it contained a closely written letter, beginning abruptly. "Yes," it said, "you have found out my secret. If it were any one in the world but you, I would deny it even now; but you would soon find out I was deceiving you. And after all, is it so shameful for a girl to love a man who does not care for her?"—"Good heavens!" Edgar ejaculated, in dismay, letting the letter fall from his hand. "Can it be possible that Cecil Maynard writes like that to me?" He read on, however: "I will be honest, and have it out; and then you must never, never, as long as you live, speak of it again, or I think it will kill me. I can't help it. I know I am a fool—anything you like; but—murder will out—I am in love—(there's plain English for you at last, you see) with Edgar Tresillian. Now, Olive, if you ever breathe a word of this, I do believe I am capable of killing you." "Olive!" cried Edgar. "Then the letter is not to me! What have I done?" He turned the sheet over quickly; it ended thus: "Well, I have scores of other notes to write, so I must bring this scrawl to an end. Excuse it, dearest Olive; put it all down to the horrid state of mind in which it was written. I feel as if my face never would grow cool again, after what you said last night, and believe me always your affectionate, but idiotic, friend, CECILIA MAYNARD. *Tuesday evening.*"

"Let me think now," Edgar said to himself, folding up the poor little traitorous letter with remorseful care. "I have got into a pretty scrape!" Cecil must never find this out. It is plain as possible to me now. She has put a note for me probably into the envelope directed to Miss Denzil; and Miss Denzil's letter has found its way, by a most unfortunate mistake, to me! What is to be done? The first thing is to keep it from Cecil. Poor dear little girl! I would not have her hurt for worlds. So she is in love with me; and all her defiant, proud, saucy ways after all come to that! I never for one second imagined it. If it had been Olive Denzil, now—the worst of it is, I am mortally afraid I prefer Olive to Cecil, who prefers me! And yet, Cecil's happiness is the first thing. If she loves me, I do not see what I can do but offer myself to her. No such great sacrifice on my part either. I have known and been fond of her since I was in jackets and sent her valentines. My little wife! I used to call her. Strange if she is to be my little wife after all!"

Edgar Tresillian did not eat much breakfast after this disclosure; his thoughts were busy with the past and the future. Much that had been enigmatical to him was plain now; and he would make Cecil happy, and flirt no more with Olive. Involuntarily, he sighed as this resolve passed through his mind. Olive was very fascinating, though he did not believe in her as he did in Cecil, who was true to the heart's core. He knew that Olive had not very much heart; but she was so "taking," and always knew exactly what to do and say. Cecil was a little bit shy and abrupt sometimes, and would get huffed and say snappish things. Never mind. He had quite determined. The first thing to be done was to see Miss Denzil and set the matter right with her, and then he would go to Cecil. After all, it was something to have a purpose in life. He was almost tired of the endless round of pleasure that year after year had brought him. The next question, he thought, as he pushed back his chair from his scarcely touched meal, was how to get at Olive without any one else being there! He was to have met her, and Cecil too, that evening at Mrs. Appleton's; but he dare not put it off till then. The end of his cogitation was that he must call in Montague-square directly, and get a minute with Olive somehow. Edgar went out with more energy than usual; the thought of sparing Cecil pain, of giving her happiness, roused him to resolution of purpose.

The fates were propitious to him that morning. The servant told him that Mrs. Denzil had driven off with the young ladies; but Miss Denzil was having her singing-lesson, and if he would sit down in the drawing-room a minute, she would be disengaged. So Edgar sat on the sofa, feeling a little bit nervous, for almost the first time in his life, and looking very handsome, and with a slight flush on his face as he leaned back, tapping his boot with his cane. The folding-doors were closed, and from the back drawing-room came the sound of the piano, and the clear, brilliant, bird-like notes of the singer. Edgar did not think of the music; he was only impatient for it to cease. At last Signor Rossi took his leave, and the folding-door swung back to admit the entrance of Miss Denzil.

"You here at this time, Mr. Tresillian!" she cried, with a pretty, surprised look, stepping forward and giving him her hand. "What very important business brings you, pray?" Something in the young man's heightened color and confused look struck her as she looked in his face; her own color rose slightly—very slightly—Miss Denzil generally kept her face in excellent control. She was a striking-looking girl, tall and slim, with an ivory-white skin, and eyes that seemed able to express anything at will. Edgar noticed the faint, soft color that rose to her face, and he felt that he was getting on dangerous ground. He saw that Olive misinterpreted his errand, and he stammered dreadfully as he spoke, drawing Cecil's letter from his pocket.

"I—I believe, Miss Denzil—you must have received a note which puzzled you from—from my cousin, Miss Maynard, this morning."

"From Miss Maynard? From Cecil? Indeed, I have received no note." She looked wonderingly at him, completely at a loss, and he paused to, warmly knowing what to do. "What makes you think I have heard from her?" she asked again.

At that moment, oddly enough, the postman's rat-tat sounded. "Perhaps it was delayed—perhaps that is it," muttered Edgar.

Olive looked more and more surprised—a faint frown crossed her forehead. Had Edgar Tresillian come to call just to ask her if she had heard from Cecil Maynard?

He hurried into an explanation, very awkwardly. "The fact is—you will wonder what I am driving at, Miss Denzil—I received a letter from Cecil which was intended for you. The envelopes were wrongly directed. This is the letter. But do not read it please, till I have said a word or two."

The servant entered at this moment with a note, which he gave to Olive. "Yes; it is from Cecil," she said. "Shall I open it?"

"Please, do. You will find that it is intended for me, I believe."

Miss Denzil read aloud: "DEAR EDGAR: Mamma asked me to send you a line to say she will not be able to go with us to Hampton, as we talked of doing on Thursday; so, of course, it is out of the question, as we have no other chaperon on hand. She wanted me also to ask you if you can persuade Mr. Tresillian to come to dinner with us on Friday, as an American gentleman is coming with whom she thinks he would be pleased. She will be glad to see you, too, that evening. Dinner at the usual time. Yours always truly, C. M."

"Yes; you are right, you see," said Olive, holding the note out to him. "Now for mine. What a funny blunder Cecil has made of it!"

"This note is yours," Edgar said earnestly, withholding it a moment; "and yet—now I have seen it—I feel as if I should like to ask you to put it in the fire unread. But perhaps candor will be the best in the end for all of us. I know I can trust to your generosity, when you have read that letter. Cecil makes a confession to you which has opened my eyes to what is a great happiness to me. I can't say what I mean more plainly. Please, read it—it will explain itself. Don't think me a coxcomb, and spare Cecil; but I need not ask you that."

He got through this speech very lamely; and as Olive slowly read the letter he gave her, he waited with his eyes fixed upon her face. But it was not an easy face to read. She placed the note in her pocket, raised her eyes to his, and said quietly and coldly, "Well?"

"I am going to trust you with a secret of mine now," he said, his eyes falling under her steady gaze. "I hope to be able to tell you soon that Cecil is to be my wife. I won't insult you by asking you to keep my secret from her. You are her friend, and I know she is safe in your hands. I should be miserable if I thought she knew that I had read that letter. Dear Miss Denzil, we are both in your power."

"So that unfortunate mistake of Cecil's has brought to light a very fortunate discovery," Olive said, with rather a scornful little laugh. "You have found your own feelings out, as well as hers."

"I have always been very fond of Cecil," he replied half pleadingly. Olive's voice was a trifle sad, and it touched him more than he dared own.

"Well," she said, "I am very glad then it seems likely to end so well for you and her. Cecil will make you very happy. Now you know so much, I suppose I may as well tell you what brought this note to me. I was blaming Cecil a day or two ago with not trusting me, with being so reserved with me. She owned to being—well, to caring for some one—and I suppose she thought I was vexed with her. It was all foolish girls' talk, which there is no use in going into. I wish you joy, Mr. Tresillian, and Cecil too. It is, perhaps, a little sad to look at happiness through another's eyes, but few people are born under such a lucky star as you and Cecil!"

She held out her hand to him. Poor fellow, he was almost traitor to his resolve as he pressed that slender white hand. For a moment the desire seized him to draw her to him—to give up all idea of making Cecil happy, to think only of himself; but he released the hand, and with it he let drop forever the thought of Olive Denzil's love. Only a few more words passed between them, and before many minutes were over, Edgar was again in the square; the door, of what had sometimes seemed a sort of Paradise to him, was closed, and he turned his thoughts determinately on Cecil Maynard—and duty.

That evening, at about ten o'clock, Edgar entered Mrs. Appleton's rooms, where were assembled the usual well-dressed crowd of ball-goers. A good many eyes lingered on him as he made his way through. There was not a handsomer young man in the room, and he looked even handsomer than usual that night, for a certain excitement gave just what he generally wanted—animation. Two girls were standing together. Cecilia, slender, in white silk, with bunches of exotics heaped there; was Miss Denzil; the other, smaller and less striking, though not without attractions of her own, was Cecil Maynard. She had a sensitive face, which was almost too true an index to her thoughts; dark blue eyes, honest and tender—a little wistful, too—brown, wavy hair; a complexion which made a pretty contrast to Olive's ivory pallor. Cecil always felt annoyed with her own tiresome trick of blushing; other people thought it pretty enough. Something now in Edgar's intent look, as it fell upon her, brought the eloquent, foolish flush almost to her forehead, which Olive's slight, sarcastic smile did not tend to diminish. Possessing himself of Miss Maynard's card, Edgar quietly returned it to her with the initials E. T. opposite every round dance. Olive turned away to bow to an eager partner hurrying forward, and Cecil looked doubtfully in her cousin's face.

"What do you mean by putting me down for all these, Edgar?" she asked simply.

"What do those hieroglyphics generally mean?" he answered, smiling.

"But if I dance with you all those times—" She stopped.

"Well, if you dance with me all those times, what will happen, Cecil?"

"Mamma will not be pleased; and—besides—"

"Well?"

"People might wonder," she murmured.

"Never mind that. Come, now; don't be disagreeable, and spoil my enjoyment! Let me have one perfect evening to-night, and don't think about what comes after."

"How foolish to talk like that, Edgar," returned Cecil, severely. "You need not treat me as you do other young ladies; we have known each other too long."

"How do I treat other young ladies, pray?" he asked, laughing. "I assure you, I don't intend to do so."

"You know what I mean. You need not take the trouble to flirt with me."

"Do you call it flirting to want to dance every waltz with you? I do not. I never have flirted, never want to flirt, with you, Cecil." Something gravely tender in his tone struck her strangely. She had never heard him speak so before. She raised her clear, candid eyes to his, but met there no soft an answer, that they fell again beneath it, and the hand upon his arm began tremble. They did not take many turns in the waltz; Edgar was lazy and said it was too hot to dance; and before very long he had established his partner in a quiet nook of the conservatory behind a great orange tree, where two low seats were most conveniently placed. As they disappeared, Miss Denzil's eyes lighted upon them with a peculiar expression—not exactly a pleasant one.

"You lazy boy!" interjected Cecil, trying to speak in her usual laughing easy way with him. "Why do you want to bring me in here? You know I like waltzing better than anything."

"Oh, we will have plenty of waltzing presently. I am not lazy just now. I never felt less so; but I want to get you all to myself, little cousin, for once, and have a talk—we two alone. You know it is my only chance on these occasions. I don't know whether it is never fault or your family's, but you are always in a crowd at home. I often want to send them all to the right about."

"Why, Edgar, what nonsense. What on earth should you want that for?"

"Why should I want to get you all to myself? Well, I think your own common sense may tell you why."

"Edgar," Cecil said, in a slightly displeased tone, turning her head away, "I wonder you think it worth your while so to treat me. I don't care for that sort of thing, you know."

"What sort of thing, Cecil? Why are you so cross? What sort of thing is it you don't like? Is it that you don't like me to love you?"

"Love me? O Edgar! I know you don't mean it; a 'silly dream.'"

"Cecil, I am afraid you have a very bad opinion of me. Did I ever try to deceive you? Look at me, darling, and see if you think you shall be able to care for a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow like me?"

We may leave the rest to the reader's fancy. When a tender-hearted girl is asked to take the very man of all others she has secretly fixed her heart upon, she is not very long hesitating. Edgar and Cecil were an unconscionably long time in the conservatory. Mrs. Maynard had begun to look somewhat anxiously for her daughter, who had very pink cheeks when she emerged.

Presently, Olive drew Cecil on one side. "Well, my dear," she whispered, "is it all right? Have you discovered that while you were fretting about him, he was sighing for you?" There was a certain something in her tone that jarred the sensitive girl. The thought passed through her with a sudden pang: "I wish I had not told Olive I cared for him," and she replied rather coldly and quietly, "A ball-room isn't a very good place for confessions, Olive. You will know all about it soon enough."

"Oh, there is something to know, then! Well, dear, I congratulate you. In your case, true love seems destined to run very smooth indeed."

The rest of the evening was one dream of happiness—perhaps the most perfect Cecil was destined ever to know. Mrs. Maynard could not resist her daughter's entreaties for "just one more dance;" and the Summer dawn was stealing up the east as Edgar placed her in the brougham. Her sweet eyes were a little heavy, and the face looked pale by the gairish light; but, he thought, only the tenderer and softer for that. He wrapped the white cloak round her fair neck, and longed to kiss her as he did so; but Mrs. Maynard was there, and lip-salutings must wait for a happier opportunity. "Adieu, darling," he whispered. "I shall call on 'mamma' before lunch; and if she allows, I shall try and take you on the water. Adieu, my own little wife!"

To his father's astonishment, Edgar joined him at breakfast, looking as animated as if dancing till four in the morning was the healthiest occupation imaginable. Mr. Tresillian was a tall, heavy, grave-looking man—a very picture of a British moneyed man of high respectability. He spoke always slowly and with caution, and was never known to betray feeling, except where his son was concerned. This only son was his idol; for him he worked and amassed money; to please him he would have given up the most cherished hopes of his life. Edgar had never been crossed by his father, and had a true affection for him; but there was no intimacy between them. Mr. Tresillian had not an intimate in the world.

"Why, what on earth's the meaning of this, Edgar?" he said, smiling as his son entered the room. "Of all mornings to choose, this ought to be the last for so early an appearance! You can't have been in bed three hours."

"Did you hear me come in?"

"Yes; it was broad day-light. Have you anything to say to me, my boy?"

"Yes, Sir. You know you have been urging me to marry lately."

"Yes," said his father eagarly, as he paused.

"And are you going to take my advice?"

"I hope so, if you have no objection."

"And the lady?"

"Is Cecilia Maynard."

"Cecilia Maynard! I am very glad indeed to hear it, my dear boy! She is everything I could wish—a pretty, taking, lady-like girl; and last—and best, I suppose you will say—she has not a bad little fortune of her own."

"Certainly, I do not attach much importance to that," returned Edgar, with indifference.

His father rose. "I must be off," he said; "though I should like to stay and talk with you. I am very glad, Edgar, very much pleased with your choice. I was rather afraid you would have fixed on Miss Denzil. You have been very sly about Cecil."

Edgar looked somewhat embarrassed. "Why afraid, father? Miss Denzil is a very handsome, clever girl, immensely admired."

"Yes, yes; I know. But I prefer little Cecy. Well, good morning, my boy. I am late as it is."

Edgar's interview with Mrs. Maynard, who was a widow, was highly satisfactory to both. The mother was delighted to think that her darling was likely to be so happily married, for she had a sincere affection for her "Cousin Mary's boy," as she called him, though she wished he had a little more purpose in life. And she had always had quite a motherly feeling for him. Perhaps, too, she had an impression that Cecil had got to feel rather more than what was cousinly or even sisterly for him; though, as the reader knows, she had confessed it to no one but Miss Denzil in that note which had, either so unluckily or so luckily, miscarried. Edgar asked leave to take his *fiancée* on the river; but was rather annoyed when she appeared ready for the expedition with a small brother at her heels. She saw his disappointment. "You silly boy" she said, "why need you mind Harry? He will be quite absorbed in his fishing if we land; and you will have plenty of me before you have done with me." Perhaps Cecil had been a little bit cunning in her selection of a chaperon. Harry was rather a dull little fellow, and never saw what he was not meant to see. A sharp-sighted sister just in her teens would be far more alarming.

What in the whole world can be more charming—even when one is not in love—than floating on a calm, smooth river in glorious Summer weather? Edgar was a capital rower; but it was too pleasant drifting on among the lilies to work hard, and he found a never-failing interest in watching the changing face opposite his own, looking so pretty under her broad hat with its bunch of wild flowers. Harry behaved beautifully. He begged to be landed on a small island to fish, and the others were most obligingly ready to humor him. So they floated softly on, in a dreamy world of youth and love and hope; and all seemed inexpressibly sweet to Cecil—too happy almost to be true. Of course, they gathered forget-me-nots. Years after, Cecil could hardly look at the little packet labeled "June 10, Edgar," without tears. So the long, still, happy Summer day wore on to perfect evening; and when Edgar went home that night he was quite satisfied that all other loves had been chaus and delusions, and that Cecil was the only girl in the world worth living for.

CHAPTER II.

After the first glamour of those early days, prosaic arrangements began to be discussed. Mr. Tresillian urged most strongly that the marriage should take place as soon as possible. Mrs. Maynard was by no means in as great a hurry; nor was either Cecil or Edgar in haste to bring the betrothal to a close directly. But the father's persistency had its way, and it was agreed that they were to be married quietly in September. The lovers were very happy, though Cecil sometimes thought Olive Denzil had grown a little strange since that memorable evening at Mrs. Appleton's. To tell the truth, Olive had determined to try her power over him, his choice of Cecil having piqued her exceedingly. She did not deliberately intend to win him away; indeed, she never thought much about what might follow her action. She just did what pleased her, and took her chance.

The season was drawing to a close; June was nearly over; but the Denzils had a party, which was to be a sort of finish to the gayeties they had been having without cessation for two months. Olive was a capital actress, and she had insisted on getting up some theatricals. She, of course, had the effective part; and Edgar was to do the handsome lover to her French Countess of the Revolution period. She looked very charming in the part, and acted wonderfully well—too well, Cecil thought, considering the circumstances of the case. Edgar, at the perpetual rehearsals, which he thought great fun, had been rather stiff as a lover; but on the evening in question he got warmed up by the audience, infected as he was by Olive's splendid acting, and intoxicated by her fascination. He meant no harm; but to Cecil the situation was certainly trying.

When it was all over, Edgar came to her for applause. She only said a few words very quietly; but she involuntarily shrank coldly from him as he placed his arm on the sofa behind her, almost touching her shoulder. Olive sent a message to her begging her to come up to the room to help in getting her hair right again. She went up at once. Olive was standing before the glass with a flushed face, that enhanced her already dangerous beauty.

"Well," she cried gayly, "how solemn you look, Cecy! Did you like the piece?"

Cecil answered with some hesitation: "I thought you acted beautifully; but I'm not sure I liked the play itself."

"And Edgar—Mr. Tresillian—didn't he do it splendidly?" said Olive with a sort of triumphant smile.

Cecil was of too open a nature; she could not help speaking coldly and with a little haughtiness, though she tried hard. "Yes," she answered; "and your dresses were a great success."

"You jealous little thing!" cried Olive, laughingly pinching her cheek. "You are going to monopolize Edgar altogether, and you grudge me even his sham courtship."

"You are quite wrong, Olive," returned Cecil earnestly. "I own I did not like the play; it was a little bit too free, I thought. But, indeed, I am not jealous of Edgar. I only can't help wondering always that he chose me, and not you. I cannot do anything; and you are so clever at whatever you try. But, since he does prefer me, I should be a fool to be jealous."

Olive was irritated by these words. She saw that Cecil meant what she said; and in her present excited, unnatural mood, she grudged her her security in Edgar's love. "It was a happy blunder of yours, Cecil," she said, almost before she knew what she was saying. "You found out a splendid way of securing your own success—by chance."

"What do you mean?" demanded Cecil haughtily.

"Oh, never mind! Nothing. What an idiot I am!"

"Olive! I *will* know. What blunder did I commit to make Edgar—to secure my happiness?"

"Well, if you *will* have it," said Olive impatiently—"and it can make no difference to you now—do you remember the letter you wrote me the day, or two days, before he proposed to you?"

Cecil turned deadly pale; she just formed the words: "Yes—well?"

"Now, Cecil, don't look like that! What does it matter? I wish I had not said anything."

Cecil seized her wrist. "Tell me," she cried fiercely—"Tell me, or Edgar shall—Did he see it?"

Olive reluctantly nodded.

"Did you show it to him?" demanded Cecil again in the same tone.

"No, no! O Cecil, what a wretch I am to tell you! You sent the two notes wrongly directed."

Olive Denzil had very little heart, but she did feel genuine sorrow and remorse when she saw how deep the stab had gone. The poor girl's face was piteous as she sat down beside the table in the silence of despair.

"Dear, dear Cecy, do forgive me!" cried Olive, flinging herself beside her agitated companion.

Cecil quietly put her hand away as it caught her own. "Please go down, Olive," she said in a voice once more calm, but which seemed to have lost its former youthful tone. "I will follow directly. I am all right. I only want to be alone a little while."

Olive obeyed her, feeling thoroughly ashamed of herself for almost the first time in her life.

Very soon Cecil reappeared. She looked rather pale, but talked quite as usual; and no one but her mother and Edgar noticed anything.

"My darling," said Edgar, "you do not look like yourself to-night! Have I vexed you?"

"Please, do not worry me now, Edgar," she said sharply. "I can never talk with a headache." The turned away from him; and very shortly persuaded her mother to take leave.

Edgar saw them to the carriage as usual; but Cecil did not speak except to murmur a cold "Good night," as he pressed her hand.

Before he was up next morning a little packet was put into his hands. It contained the pretty diamond ring and other presents he had given Cecil, and a little note, which ran thus: "I return you your presents. Do what you will with mine. You will not wonder, I think, at my breaking off our engagement when I tell you I know now that you only sacrificed yourself to me out of pity. It was good of you, and you have been very good to me since, but if you know me at all, Edgar, you must know I never will bear to be the wife of one who has no real love for me. Do not think I have taken this step from pique or any passing feeling of the sort. I am quite, quite sure I am doing right in releasing you. Do not try and see me yet.—C. M."

At first, Edgar was utterly at a loss to understand the motive which had actuated this step on Cecil's part; and then it flashed upon him that Olive had betrayed the secret he had felt he would have guarded from Cecil with his life. He could have shed tears when he realized what Cecil's shame would be. He resolved he should see her.

When he got to Gloster Terrace, and was shown in as usual, he was kept waiting some time; and at last Mrs. Maynard came to him, looking very grave. He started forward as the door opened, and then stood disappointed. "Mrs. Maynard—where is Cecil?"

"She is up stairs, Edgar; but she will not see you. She begged you not to urge it. Indeed, it would be useless. Cecil is very determined, as you know, when she takes a notion in her head."

"But, dear Mrs. Maynard, what can I do?" pleaded Edgar.

"My dear boy, you can do nothing but wait. If she sees you keep really faithful to her she may come back to you. But I believe worrying her now would only drive her further away. You know what Cecil is—how proud and sensitive."

Edgar pleaded to see her; Mrs. Maynard shook her head. "No, Edgar; that cannot be. You had better do what I tell you. Don't attempt to see her till after we return from Wales. We go in a fortnight. Be true to her, and keep up a good heart, and then perhaps all may go well. Now go; there's a good boy, and good-bye." And Edgar obeyed her, sadly enough.

Mr. Tresillian took the rupture of his son's engagement so deeply to heart, that Edgar was quite surprised at it. He expected his father to sympathise with him in his trouble, of course; but he seemed depressed and unhappy beyond all reason. He was out longer than ever, staying at his work in the city, and whenever Edgar saw him, he thought him looking more and more dejected. Edgar went a walking tour by himself, in a morose and sombre frame of mind, and tramped through beautiful country, thinking of Cecil, and regretting her more each day that seemed to take him further from her.

Autumn had come, and the Maynards were back again in Gloster Terrace. Sea breezes had embrowned Cecil's face, and given her a healthy color; but sea and air and change alike had failed to bring back the old brightness of her eyes. Edgar had also returned to town. He seemed to know by intuition when the Maynards were at home again, and appeared the very same day to the dull, handsome Kensington house. He met his father at dinner, and was terribly shocked by his looks. Mr. Tresillian seemed to have grown twenty years older; his voice was altered; his manner was feverishly restless; he ate nothing, but, what was a most unusual thing for him, drank glass after glass of wine. To-night he seemed preoccupied, and did not attend to anything his son said, but treated him with more affection than ever.

"You don't look happy, my boy," said the old gentleman, laying his hand for a moment upon his shoulder. "Are you fretting still about that trouble with Cecil?"

"I don't find I get used to it," replied Edgar bitterly.

"Ah!" said the father, with a strange ghastly smile, "boys are apt to fret about trifles! Wait till you are my age, my lad; you won't make mountains out of mole-hills then."

"And you, father," returned Edgar, alarmed by the look and manner, "what is wrong with you? I am sure you are ill. Do consult some one about yourself."

"Oh, no, no, Edgar! I'm not ill. It is only business, dear boy; nothing but business worries! There, there; go out. I shall have coffee in the study, and not see you again. So good-night, good-night, and God bless you!" and he pressed his boy's hand hard.

Edgar wondered when he felt how the hand burned him. He did not like to leave his father; but the latter insisted upon it that he was all right, and should be busy that evening, and went up to his study with slow, heavy steps.

The next morning, about eight o'clock, Edgar was awakened by a loud knocking at his door. "Halloo!" he called, "who's there? What's wanted?"

It was the voice of his father's man-servant that replied: "Please to come out and go to your father, Sir, in the study. I fancy he must be ill. He has not been to bed at all last night."

Edgar flung on his things and proceeded to his father's door. He knocked loudly. No reply. It was an awful stillness. "Help me to burst in, Williams," he said under his breath. "It is not a strong door."

The two men set their shoulders against the panels, and pushed with their whole strength. The door yielded, and Edgar entered the room. The reading-lamp stood on the table still alight; a tray was beside it, on which stood an empty coffee-cup and a small vial, overturned. The table was covered with papers; and before Mr. Tresillian's study-chair stood a blotting-pad and a folded and directed letter. Edgar's eyes took in these details at one glance before he saw where his father was. A motionless figure knelt upon the rug, the head buried in the folded arms, which rested upon an arm-chair that stood by the side of the hearth. Edgar lifted the form of his father—his living father last night, and turned to the light a calm, dead face!

The letter, which was addressed to Edgar, in a few broken sentences told of the disgrace and shame which his father had brought upon himself, and under which he could no longer hold up his head among his fellows. "If I could spare you this last misery," it said, "I would; but my death will be less terrible for you than my life under all I should have to undergo—to leave you forever is the truest kindness your father can do you."

That morning, as Mrs. Maynard and Cecil were sitting as usual busy with their ordinary occupations, a note was handed to the elder lady. She examined it with curiosity. "Whose writing is it, I wonder? It is like Edgar's, only that the hand is so shaky."

The mother slowly removed it from the envelope with a vague foreboding of ill, and in a few seconds dropped it from her hands, with an exclamation of horror.

Cecil snatched it up, and echoed her mother's cry. In large, tremulous characters was traced: "A horrible thing has happened here. My father is dead—by his own hand—I cannot write.—E. T."

"Mamma!" Cecil gasped, seizing her mother's arm, "I must go to him. I will. He has no one."

"Impossible, Cecil," urged Mrs. Maynard, trembling from head to foot, but maintaining self-command. "You could do no good at such a time. You could not stand it. I will go to him. My poor, motherless, fatherless boy, he shall not be left alone. Ring for the carriage, and keep calm till I return."

"Never fear for me," said Cecil with a strange, forced calm. "I shall keep strong, in case I am wanted. Yes; go to him, mamma. Comfort him, if you can. Perhaps you are right; you would be more comfort to him than I."

Mrs. Maynard was at the door of Edgar's home in a very short time, and, going swiftly up stairs, gently opened the study door. Edgar was sitting by the table, his head resting upon it. "Poor fellow! Years seemed to have passed over him since yesterday. His face was piteous to see. Mrs. Maynard put her arms round him, and kissed his cold damp forehead as his mother might have done. "Oh, how kind of you!" he muttered. "I thought I was quite alone! Help me to bear it."

By kindly, motherly ways she led him to speak at last to her, and speaking brought tears after a while to relieve the dull agony of his suffering.

Mrs. Maynard did not return home till after dark. When she entered the drawing-room, she found it only lighted by a dull red fire. A small white figure rose and came forward, and Cecil's voice, broken with bitter weeping, spoke to her: "Mamma! how is he?"

Her mother put her arm round her, and told her by degrees, as well as she could, what Mr. Tresillian's papers had disclosed to them of the ruin and disgrace that had occasioned his last fatal step.

Cecil said nothing. She sat bowed in the attitude of one whose grief is deeper than words can speak. At last she whispered a question or two. "Then Edgar is actually left without anything?"

"Without anything that is justly his; he is determined to give up every penny."

"And what will he do?"

"God knows! Poor boy; he has not learned to earn his bread."

Cecil said no more; she only took her mother's hand, and kissed it again and again. Mrs. Maynard knew what those kisses meant. Then she rang for lights and tea; and when she had seen her mother properly attended to, she slipped softly out of the room and went up stairs.

The inquest, with its customary verdict of "Temporary Insanity," and the funeral were over. Edgar sat alone in the firelight after a long weary day of unutterable distress. Slow tears gathered in his eyes as old memories of his father's indulgence and care rose up before him. No one was by; he was not ashamed of his tears now. The door opened very softly and with hesitation. "Is it you, Williams?" he asked in his hopeless voice. "I don't want any dinner to-day; tell cook." But the person who had entered came into the room close up to him, and kneeling on the rug at his feet, looked up with deep yearning eyes—Cecil's eyes.

Edgar gave a start and a cry, almost of joy. Is it you? really you? Oh, how good—how good of you, darling?"

She leaned forward and clasped him round the neck. "Yes; I am come Edgar. No one knows it; but I could not—could not keep away. My poor boy, won't you let me stay and try to comfort you?"

He hid his face upon her head. "My Cecil! *Is* it my own Cecil come?"

"Yes, your Cecil—your wife, your anything you will. I will never leave you—never! All that is mine shall be yours, and your trouble shall be mine too."

"My own generous Cecil! But you are wrong in one thing—you do not give me everything. Is it possible that you think I do not love you?"

"Yes, Edgar, I did think so. You only took me because you thought I should not be happy without you."

"Just at first, perhaps. But did you really believe that love did not come after?"

"But did it! did it! Edgar, for pity's sake, don't deceive me out of kindness!"

"Deceive you! No, Cecil; all deceits are over for me now; life is too stern and awful a reality. But to sacrifice yourself to me—you had better stop and think a little yet."

"O, Edgar, I have enough for two."

"Hush!" he said haughtily; "you don't think I am going to live on my wife! I was called to the Bar, you know, but it was only a farce; I should never get practice."

"I think," returned Cecil timidly, "Uncle Thornton might help you. Do not trouble about all that now, Edgar. Good night."

He rose, holding her to him, and the blaze that suddenly sprang up in the fire showed Cecil such a haggard face, so changed from her handsome lover of former times, that her heart was wrung. She clung to him as she never had in those old easy days. "May I walk back with you?" he said. "I have not stirred out to-day. I think the air would do me good."

So they walked back together to Gloster Terrace; and in that night's walk Edgar managed to persuade Cecil that he *did* love her as much as she loved him.

Edgar's honorable conduct in sacrificing all he had to satisfy as far as he was able some of his father's creditors, or rather victims, raised him up many friends; and the son of the dead man was gratified at receiving a kind letter from a certain great lord, whom he only just knew, offering him a post which would give him at least a living. There was no reason now for delaying his marriage; so one morning Edgar met Cecil, her mother, and uncle at the parish church, and they were married without any fuss whatever. Their honeymoon was only one fortnight's quiet in Wales, and then they came back to London to find their little house ready for them and looking like home already. That same evening a small packet was brought to Cecil. It contained a valuable bracelet and a note written in guarded but affectionate terms, and signed "Olive Denzil." All their anger against her had died out by this time; such terrible realities and such a perfect sympathy had come between that time and now, that Cecil could hardly recall her own bitter feelings. Olive really had not meant to do harm. She had only gratified a sudden impulse of malice, and she was glad when she knew that her words had not separated the lovers forever.

So the missent letter was not such a very dreadful mistake after all. It brought together two who never could have lived so well asunder; and Edgar often says it was the happiest mistake that could have been made, or he might have gone on all his life liking the wrong woman best.—*Chambers's Journal.*

SCOTCH MUSIC.—It is declared by Mr. Chorley (somewhat to our surprise) that "on the Continent Scottish music is the term applied to all the national airs of this country." So far has this gone that even in a collection arranged by Beethoven the Welsh tune, "Of a Noble Race was Shenkin," the English "Sally in Our Alley," and the Irish "Last Rose of Summer," are all included among Scotch music. This, if it be really the case, may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that Scotland had a civilized court of her own down to a late period; and that thus "the products of the north country were naturally more largely interchanged with those of other European countries than could be the products of exclusive Wales or of careless, harassed Ireland." Boieldieu has incorporated a few Scotch melodies in his opera, "La Dame Blanche"—not unreasonably, seeing that the plot of the opera is mostly based on Sir Walter Scott's "Monastery." Similarly "Auld Lang Syne" is worked in among the tunes in Meiedermayer's "Marie Stuart." As a third example, Scottish melodies are worked into Mendelssohn's beautiful Scotch Symphony. The bagpipe of Scotland claims to be superior to that of any other country, and not without some justification. It is humorously remarked that any one of the stalwart pipers whose performances are so attractive in our Scottish regiments could blow down, by the force and persuasion of his drone, any rival from the sister island, from Calabria, from the Basque Provinces, or from the centre of France. There is a peculiarity in much Scottish music, technically known as the "man," produced by a rapid staccato succession of two notes, say, a semi-quaver followed by a dotted quaver. Many of the tunes, such as "Alister McAlister," owe much of their piquancy to this snap. Triple time is not so frequently observed in Scotch music as in that of the sister island; the reel and the strathspey, different as they are in character, are alike in this. Nevertheless, the favorite tunes "Tweedside," and "Wooed and Married and A'" are cited as examples of melodies in the three-bar rhythm very peculiar in effect.—*All the Year Round.*

MICHAEL ANGELO.—His century was great and youthful. If we consider his long life, the number and extent of his works, his outward circumstances, and his private life, the beginning and the end of his career, then we must say that he appears equipped for a powerful career, and he found a field worthy of his steps, men who loved and understood him, Princes who honored and employed him, events by means of which every part of his mind was cultivated. It is a rare good fortune when a great genius lives in such an eventful time; if to-day a man were born with the same talents, with the same eager power, he would find nothing the same that Michael Angelo found it. No one knows, indeed, what will happen and what might happen. If one reasons in this way, one thinks in parallels. We say, sometimes, if Beethoven had lived in other times, had met other men, perhaps he would have developed more freely; his depth of soul might not have been greater, but his mind would not have been so often distracted and pained by the poverty of his life. By poverty I do not mean any lack of money. It is a current opinion that the rarity of great geniuses is owing to a mistaken political economy, and that one ought to assist people into geniuses; as if a bullfinch could be changed into a nightingale by

appeared the Tambour-Major, and wrought a miracle. M. Foucher, who was one of the fugitives, tells us: "Nothing kept up the spirit and hope of us youngsters but the bare sight of our unconquerable Tambour-Major. He strode at the head of the regiment like a living pillar. Even upon that endless stretch of road where the Cathedral of Leon, upon its high rock, seems to be ever only a few paces distant, and ever proves to be some leagues further, our Tambour-Major never drooped. Marching ahead of us at the quick-step, he kept merrily flinging up his staff high into the air, catching it again as it fell, so that its golden hafts glittered like a star among the green leaves overhead." While he kept up his hearty *jonglerie* play, "the fire were suddenly firing in the rear of the retreat; but the sight of their leader put new heart into the soldiery, and the end was that the trusty shepherd, flourishing his pastoral crook as described, brought his flock to their distant bivouac that night without losing a laggard or a malingerer.—*Bentley's Magazine.*

A LAMENT FOR SUMMER.

Weep, Mother Nature, weep;
Summer is dead.
See! there she lies in her shroud of flowers,
Drooping her sun-crowned head;
While the Past Hours
Kneel, all weeping round her flowery bed.

Blow gently, Autumn Winds;
Sigh soft and low;
Summer only knew Zephyr's balmy breath;
But she that loved him so
Now lies in death.
Sing ye her dirge—but sing it soft and low.

Mourn, O ye Dryads, mourn!
Your woods are bare.
The gracious Summer with her sunny light
No more will linger there.
Her spirit bright
Has spread her wings and vanished into air.

Soft fall, ye Autumn Rains!
Summer has fled;
Fall gently on her fair and fragrant face,
As tears from heaven shed.
Lo! in her green bier
Then weeping, fall on the beloved Dead.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

LORD HERTFORD, THE THOROUGH GENTLEMAN.—It must be allowed that the odd estimate of English character which prevailed so long in Paris was pardonable enough, considering the specimens that were thus presented to a society too mercurial or indifferent to take the trouble of making fine distinctions. And, from this point of view, the Lord Allcash of Scribe, with other stage nobles, could not be considered a very gross exaggeration. Even the persistent renunciation of his country—it was said that he had never set foot in London—by a man of rank and enormous wealth, seemed in itself a singular eccentricity; and it could not be readily accounted for, save on the theory of its being national. Lord Henry had a splendid hotel on the boulevard, at the corner of the Rue Taitbout, one floor of which he had fitted up as a gymnasium, devoted to fencing, boxing, and other athletic pastimes. Here the leading professors and amateurs met from times to time to practice and exhibit their skill, and were treated hospitably by the noble host. Here, too, were found a whole tribe of sporting hangers-on, horse-dealers, English grooms, farceurs, and toadies. It was evident that it was the cue that his lordship should be amused or excited, and that he was secure of favor who was successful in lighting on some novelty. Those, however, who enjoyed the privilege of his intimacy were often the objects of a sort of buffoonery, pushed to an extent that no man of spirit would have endured. He delighted when he had discovered some weakness or prejudice in these companions. This gave him an opportunity for gratifying his humor. Thus he invited down to shoot a certain Count who had a sort of morbid antipathy to cats. This noble returning late, fatigued with his sport, was just getting into bed, when he was thrown into an agony by finding an enormous dead cat between the sheets. When, with much repulsion he had brought himself to seize it and fling it out of the window, and, overcome with sleep, was about to lie down, some concealed jets of water began to play on his bed, drenching him. When he flew to the door in a rage he found it fastened, and a roar of laughter let him know that his tormentors were enjoying his sufferings. The next day he was informed that his host was gone, but had left his compliments, with a wish that he would make himself quite at home and stay as long as it suited him. The Frenchman, beside himself with rage, came up to Paris, but could not contrive to meet his host. He sent his seconds with a challenge, but his lordship was not to be seen. This was part of the rich lord's system—a contemptuous determination not to be provoked or take offense, or allow that he was accountable for such jests as he condescended to perpetrate. Strange to say, he succeeded in establishing a privilege for himself. Once, put out by the affected dandyism of one of his friends, he contrived to have some grains of gunpowder introduced into some of the choice cigars for which his house was famous. The dandy's face was much scorched by the explosion. His host roared. The victim retorted roughly, it would seem, with a blow, but the noble jester was not to be provoked into hostile measures. Useful friends and toadies were always at hand to interpose and deprecate extreme measures, while their patron kept himself reserved until the matter "blew over." One of his dependants, a man of small means, and who was fond of horses, though an indifferent rider, he insisted should ride out with him. But it was noticed that his lordship's friend was invariably mounted on some vicious animal; any horse in the stable noted for temper being allotted to the unlucky equestrian. He was so often put in peril of his life that he was at last obliged to forego the honor of riding with his noble friend. But even more disagreeable were his tricks at the expense of those who were in a lower class, and whom the sense of his own dignity ought to have taught him to spare. When the fencing-master had exchanged his clothes for the professional dress, he would secretly cover them with a peculiar powder, known as "poudre à gratter"—scratching powder—and enjoy the tortures of the victim. Another trick, which he repeated often under various forms, was that of putting jalap into chocolate or coffee. A young protégé, who was at one of the French lycéums, came to wish him "A happy New Year," and the usual disinterestedness of the schoolboy's compliments no doubt roused his cynicism. "As your age," he said, "boys are fond of sweets. Come here to-morrow and you shall have enough to feast the whole college. Be sure you bring a cab." The schoolboy was on the following day loaded with dainties—boxes of bon-bons, which he gave away to all his companions, some 200 in number, and even to the Professors. In a few hours the whole college was taken ill, and it was found that the "goodies" had been saturated with medicine. The matter was taken up seriously, but, as usual, the English lord was prodigal of his money, and ready to make amends in any pecuniary way.—*All the Year Round.*

"RIGHT AWAY."—I have always supposed this to be the purest of Americanisms when used in the sense of "immediately," and that any Englishman who heard it for the first time would understand it to mean, not a short time, but a long distance. But only a few weeks since, in Yorkshire, I heard a girl (I beg her pardon—a young lady) say, from behind a counter, to a gentleman who was doubtful whether to carry home the cake he had just purchased, "It will be delivered directly, Sir; the boy is going past your door right away."—*Notes and Queries.*

JESUITS IN IRELAND, SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—The Jesuits on the mission in Ireland were mainly members of the noble or wealthy commercial families there of English descent. Laboring incessantly, and without payment, to instruct and retain the people in the Roman Catholic faith, the members of the society encountered much hardship and peril as proscribed enemies to the Church and State of England. The importance attached to them is evidenced by the circumstance that while the Government in Ireland proffered £40 for the body of any Jesuit, the rewards offered for the capture of ordinary priests there were but from £5 5s. 4d. to £5 per head. By many devices and in various disguises the Jesuits carried out their ministrations in the castles or houses of those of their own religion, but they had constantly to take refuge in the recesses of mountains, woods, and caverns. The doctrines of the Reformation, taught in Trinity College, Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth, repelled Roman Catholics from its halls, and caused them to seek education abroad. At the solicitation of some of the Roman Catholic nobility of Ireland, Philip IV. established a college at Salamanca, under the care of the Society of Jesus, endowing it with the revenues of Mother Irelandesses.

At Seville, Lisbon, and Douay colleges were also founded for the Irish. Toward the support of these institutions the Irish merchants in Spain contributed a percentage on their exports of wine. The Popes also granted the fishermen on the Spanish and Portuguese coasts permission to fish by day and night, on Sundays and festivals, on condition that the proceeds of these labors should go to support the colleges for the Irish. The ecclesiastical students admitted to these houses were required to be of Irish birth, between the ages of 12 and 24. On entering they subscribed an engagement that, on the completion of their studies, they would devote themselves to missionary work in Ireland when ordered to proceed thither by the heads of the colleges. The Irish mission was thus supplied with a small but ardent band of Jesuits, whose history, so far as now known, consists chiefly of details of exertions, privations, and sufferings.—*The Athenæum.*

STUPIDITIES IN REGARD TO LANGUAGE.—As long ago as 1597, Sir John Cheke was persuaded that English could dispense perfectly well with further accessions from without. Not only so, but he deemed that such accessions, if realized, would entail something very portentous. He predicted, with reference to our language, that "if we take not heed bi tim, ever borowing and never payeng, she shall be fain to keep her house as 'bankrupt.'" How the borrowing here could possibly be compensated by the paying, he can hardly have troubled himself to inquire. Just as little did antiquity warrant him from writing nonsense, as it warranted many a wiser man. Like Lord Macaulay, Cheke must have entertained the notion that our language, at a certain point of time, shared the nature of a revelation, and that a self-sufficing revelation. Alternative to this absurd position is the superstition, equally absurd, which magnifies the wisdom of our ancestors into inerrancy, and supposes that they foresaw what must be good for us better than we ourselves see it. To the one or to the other we must, perforce, trace the long-lived lament—for it comes to this—so worthy of its fatuous origin, that our speech has grown, grows, and bids fair to go on growing. The unreason which we have thus stripped to its nakedness is, of course, ordinarily so disguised that, until closely scrutinized, it looks more or less plausible. A dogmatizer in the province of philology is almost certain to be a good deal in the clouds. Instead of intelligent and intelligible convictions, he has scarcely more than tenacious partialities. These he would justify, if he could; and, in his inability to establish them on grounds of plain sense, the device, alike most obvious and most imposing, to which he is wont to resort as a preliminary, is a vague appeal, with magisterial air, to something beyond average apprehension. Having thus thrown dust into the eyes of the unwary, he ventures whatever first occurs to him that seems to subserve the argument from analogy. This done, he retires with a metaphorical bow, theatical salute being designed to satisfy the unity of time, and to secure, at the peril of your being accounted no more sagacious than you should be. The procedure here sketched shall be illustrated by an abstract from the *Edinburgh Review*:

"We cannot admit the authority of usage, when it is clearly opposed to the very principles of language. There is, we fear, ample authority, among writers of the present day, for the use of the word *supplement*, not as a noun substantive, which is its proper meaning, but as a verb active, in the sense of 'to supply what is deficient,' 'to complete.' We have seen it used, of late years, by prelates and Judges, who ought to have abhorred such a solecism; nay, we will even confess, so infectious has it become, that it has, once or twice, crept, notwithstanding our utmost vigilance, into these pages. *Supplement* is, by its form, the 'thing added or supplied,' not the 'act of supplying it.' You might just as well say that, instead of appending another page to your book, you intend to *appendize* it."

From a writer who openly denies the authority of usage we ought not to be astonished at any shallowness or at any sophistry.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

IN ARDEN, ST. HUBERT.—It was amusing to see in the entrance of the hotel hat-pegs made in imitation of a deer's foot; the handle of the bell-rope was also a deer's foot, and antlers abounded. It would be in keeping if the inn had a supply of venison steaks for the benefit of hungry travelers. However, we got an excellent dinner, ending with *jambon des Ardennes*, doubtless made from a wild boar killed in our Forest of Arden; at least, we told each other this, and found the flavor of the ham excellent. While we digested our meal we turned to our books for information respecting La Chasse de St. Hubert. In the time of the famous saint the forest stretched away westward as far as the Meuse. St. Hubert seems to have been a rich noble of the court of King Pepin, so greatly addicted to hunting that he neglected all besides. It happened that he was hunting one Good Friday in the forest, when all at once he saw a fine stag bearing between its horns a golden crucifix. For an instant Hubert paused, struck with wonder at the strange vision, then, believing it to be some delusion, he urged his horse toward the stag; but, instead of turning to fly, the animal stood confronting him with mild, imploring eyes, and a voice sounded in the huntsman's ears, "Hubert, Hubert! how long will this idle passion for the chase tempt you to forget your salvation?" Conscience-stricken, Hubert dismounted, and, falling on his face, he cried out, "Lord, what shall I do? I am ready." The voice answered, "Go to Maestricht to seek out St. Lambert. He will tell you what to do." And then the stag disappeared as suddenly as it had come. Hubert seems to have made his profession in the Monastery of Stavelot, and some years after he went to Rome. St. Lambert had suffered martyrdom, and the Pope appointed Hubert his successor as Bishop of Liége instead of Tongres. It was during his consecration that an angel is said to have brought to Hubert the famous stole, which is reported not only to cure hydrophobia, but to have the power of rendering the bite of a mad dog harmless to those who have touched the relic. A church had been founded in the forest as early as the year 109, on the site of the present Abbey of St. Hubert; a fortress was built near it called Ombra. However, Attila the Destroyer passed that way, and the place once more became a thorny wilderness.—*Good Words.*

SOME SONNETS.

WORLDLY PLACE.

"*Even in a palace, life may be led well!*
So spoke the imperial sage, purest of men,
Marcus Aurelius.—But the stifling den
Of common life, where, crowded up pell-mell,
Our freedom for a little bread we sell,
And drudge under some foolish master's ken,
Who rates us if we pear outside our pen—
Matched with a palace, is not this a hell?
Then, in a palace? On his truth sincere
Who spake these words, no shadow ever came;
And when my ill-schooled spirit is aflame
Some nobler, ampler stage of life to win,
I'll stop and say: 'There were no succor here!
The aids to noble life are all within!'"
MATHEW ARNOLD.

EAST LONDON.

"'Twas August, and the fierce sun overhead
Smote on the squalid streets of Bethnal Green,
And the pale weaver, through his window seen
In Spitalfields, looked thrice dispirited;
I met a preacher there I knew, and said:
'Ill and o'er-worked, how fare you in this scene?'
'Bravely!' said he, 'for I of late have been
Much cheered with thoughts of Christ, *the living bread.*'
O human soul! so long as thou canst so
Set up a mark of everlasting light
Above the howling senses' ebb and flow,
To cheer thee and to right thee if thou roam,
Not with lost toil thou laboest through the night!
Thou mak'st the heaven thou hop'st indeed thy home."
MATHEW ARNOLD.

LOVERS' QUARRELS.

Since there's no help, come let us kiss and part—
Nay, I have done, you get no more of me;
And I am glad, yea glad with all my heart,
That thus so cleanly I myself can free;
Shake hands for ever, cancel all our vows,
And when we meet at any time again,
Be it not seen in either of our brows
That we one jot of former love retain.
Now at the last gasp of Love's latest breath,
When, his pulse failing, Passion decreases his,
When Faith is kneeling by his bed of death
And Innocence is closing up his eyes—
Now if thou would'st, when all have given him over,
From death to life thou might'st him yet recover!
MICHAEL DRAYTON.

TURKISH.—Turkish, although spoken in so many dialects, is so uniform in plan that he who speaks Ottoman Turkish can work his way from European Turkey, through Asia Minor and Central Asia to the Chinese dominions. It is the language of the reigning dynasty and political families of Persia, and of a large portion of its population; it holds a good place in the Caucasus, and reaches through Asiatic Russia from the Arctic regions to the Black Sea. It can be used in Egypt, Tunis, and Cyprus. This it is an important political language, and can most truly be called the traveler's tongue. The Ottoman Empire is of great importance in connection with Afghanistan, Persia, Turkestan and the Chinese territories. Turkish is a triple language like our own, and uses up Arabic and Persian materials, and, in case of need, European terms. It is, however, of much interest to philologists in belonging to the Ugro-Altaic class, of which it forms the most important member, and, therefore, is well qualified for giving an insight into their structure.—*The Athenæum.*

SCOTCH USAGES.—Trial by jury, that much-honored palladium of civil rights, differs materially in the two countries. A Scottish criminal trial is a model of fairness and deliberation. The accused is in good time served with a very precise indictment, along with a list of the witnesses to be used in evidence against him. As the trial the jurors are chosen by ballot, and each is furnished with a printed copy of the indictment, with paper, pen, and ink to write notes of evidence as it proceeds. The trial begins by the Clerk of the court reading the indictment, by which means the exact nature of the accusation is openly and clearly defined, and there is no need for a lengthened prefatory harangue by counsel for the prosecution. The indictment being read the evidence is at once proceeded with. Any one can compare this precious with what occurs, and is occasionally complained of, in England. A Scottish jury may give a verdict of guilty, not guilty, or not proven, this last alternative being adopted when the evidence appears to be incomplete. There is no such alternative in England. In English criminal procedure the jury consists of 12 men, who must be unanimous in their verdict of guilty or not guilty; when not, being able to agree, after hours of wrangling together, they are dismissed, thereby occasioning a new trial. In Scotland the thing is conducted more in accordance with human nature. The jury is composed of 15 men, who, if not unanimous, may decide by a majority, such as 8 to 7, or possibly 14 to 1; by which means a juror with twisted notions, resolved on being singular, as often happens, is unable to thwart the ends of justice. The decision by a majority is accepted without demur. In the trial of civil cases a latitude is also allowed. The jury consists, as in England, of 12 men; but if they have been in consultation for three hours a majority of nine is sufficient for a verdict. If after nine hours there be not a majority of nine, the jury may be dismissed. These Scotch arrangements seem to be in all respects more rational than the practice prevalent in England and Ireland. No one ever heard of a miscarriage of justice, civil or criminal, in Scotland, owing to decisions by a majority. The accurate and impartial method of summoning Scotch jurors, special and common, in itself merits commendation; but we have not space to go into these details. From juries we go to the subject of burials. In England there has lately been much discussion concerning a "Burials bill" from which the people of Scotland have been fortunately free. The parish ministers possess no patrimonial interest in the churches, the church-yards, the glebes, and the manses or parsonages which they occupy. They are supported by moderate stipends, drawn from certain ancient tithes, which form a perpetual burden on lands within the parish, and payment by fees is wholly unknown. On the landowners, who are designated heritors, is imposed the obligation of paying the stipends according to a specified allocation, also the obligation of providing glebes, building and repairing the churches and manses, and of providing and maintaining the church-yards. To the minister is confided the custody of the church, and no one officiates in it without his permission. But he exerts no rights whatever over the church-yard, which is the property of the heritors, subject to the control of the local authority as regards extension and sanitary considerations. In almost all cases the older church-yards date from before the Reformation, and were consecrated or set apart for interments; but that does not affect their present character as burial-grounds. Generally speaking, the Scotch care nothing for the distinction of consecrated ground. They perceive that battle-grounds where thousands who are slain find a grave, are unconsecrated; that the vast ocean, which ingulfs crowds of living and dead, is unconsecrated, and that in reality the whole earth is a sepulchre in which humanity may graciously mingle with its native dust. Yet, Scottish people are not devoid of sensibility. They do not undervalue the burying-ground where their forefathers sleep, and which has been provided for every neighborhood. They know that by law every parishioner, no matter what be his religious belief, is entitled to burial in the church-yard, or, if it be overcrowded, in any cemetery provided for the parish. In no instance is the parish minister under an obligation to be present or to officiate at funerals, nor can he legally challenge any ceremonial that may take place on the occasion. If he be present at all, it is only by invitation. The plain decency of burials in Scotland has been frequently commented on. In recent times, from the progress of taste and relaxation of prejudices, religious observances at the grave have been introduced. Sometimes the touching funeral service of the Church of England, or the rite of the Roman Catholic Church, is employed without exciting remark. In every case there is a scrupulous regard to decorum, as befits a solemnity of this nature. Throughout a long experience we have never seen the slightest approach to anything indecorous at interments in Scottish burying-grounds.—*Chambers's Journal.*

HEREDITY IN ART.—The first element, that of heredity, was the one which poor dogmatic, puzzle-headed Buckle so stoutly refused to take into consideration. But it is undoubtedly one of prime importance, though I cannot here find room to lay much stress upon it. Of course heredity itself is ultimately explicable by the previous physical circumstances of each race; it means the persistent mental twist given to a nation by the long habits of its ancestors in their dealings with nature and surrounding peoples, which latter factor must in the last resort be accepted as a result of their geographical position. This mental twist is physically registered in the brain. Now, the Negroid race (perhaps because it is cooped up in a large and compact continent, Africa, with no intersecting seas and little outlet for intercourse with surrounding peoples) has never displayed much plasticity of intelligence, and has only produced a civilized nation in its extreme north-eastern branch, where it spreads over the rich alluvial valley of the Nile, and borders most closely upon the Semitic and Aryan races. Somewhat similar is the position of the great Mongoloid family, which has developed a civilization in China alone, among the fertile plains of the Hoang-Ho and the Yang-tse-Kiang. Both these races seem to represent an early checked development; their type of social organization remains low and stereotyped (though in different degrees); their ancestors appear never to have been placed in favorable conditions for calling forth the latent adaptability, the susceptibility to culture and evolution, of the human species. If we look at China especially, we see that its monosyllabic language, its religion of ancestor worship, its ideographic mode of writing, its social system, all belong to an early and strangely fossilized type. The Aryans, on the contrary (and we might perhaps add, the Semites,) have passed ancestrally through some unknown circumstances which have rendered them hereditarily the most plastic, the most intelligent, the most æsthetic, and probably the most organically moral of all human races. Thus, at the point where history first discovers them, the great families of men are already unequal in potentialities and in actual culture. The Aryan starts in the race with five ounces more of brain than the negro. The Bushman starts with five ounces less. It is by no means a matter of indifference, therefore, to the philosophy of history whether Egypt was peopled by Negroids or Aryans, whether China was occupied by Turanians or Andamanese, and whether the first Hellenic colonists settled down in Central Africa or in the islands of the Ægean. Each race is what it is partly in virtue of the peculiar brain and the correlated individuality handed down to it by descent from its remotest human ancestors.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

TREPANNING IN NEOLITHIC TIMES.—Miss Buckland said it had been proved by the late Dr. Broca that the system of trepanning prevailed in Neolithic times, and the paper was to show the extent of the practice, the superstitious speculations with it, and its connection with the use of cranial amulets. The surgical operation known as trepanning consisted in making an opening in the skull, chiefly of infants, in order to cure them of certain internal maladies, and the individuals who survived were considered to be endowed with properties of a mystic character. Dr. Broca stated that the custom died out with the introduction of bronze. Miss Buckland said the custom still existed among the South Sea Islanders, the Kabyles of Algeria, and the mountaineers of Montenegro.—*Nature.*

THE GRANDISSIMES.

THE GRANDISSIMES. A Story of Creole Life. By GEORGE W. CABLE. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

The faults in this most remarkable work of fiction are that the plot is obscure, undefined at times, entangled, and to clear it up Mr. Cable has to go backward two or three times. There is uncertainty how the tragic end of Agricola Fusilier came about. Was it by the hand of the man of color, Honoré Grandissime? Or did Palmyre, who, armed with the knife, drives it—"once, twice, thrice in the old man's back?" Honoré Grandissime, F. M. C., (free man of color,) had been languishing for months with love-sickness for Palmyre. Then Honoré Grandissime, F. M. C., always is made shunning the light, and never putting in a front face. That is almost all that can be said, in a disparaging way, of the plot of the book, and after that what! Why, that "The Grandissimes" is simply a wonderful romance—the work of an undoubted genius—and that a new novelist of remarkable power claims the attention of an American public. It bears its special stamp as markedly as did Gottschalk's music. Discursive! So it is, but with a discursiveness not of the Blackmore kind. Mr. Cable beats around a thing, seems a topic—but it incorporates itself into the text, and is the mise-en-scène, in which his characters do their work. That artistic temperament which Mr. Cable possesses, which makes him present the most luxurious landscapes of Louisiana, seems to be combined with a dramatic form which has great intensity. To a certain tender, virginal sweetness, the author loves to throw in, as if for contrast, passions which are almost demoniacal. There has not been written for a long time anything more tragic than the death of Clemence, the hypocritical Voudou woman, with her heart-rending wails for mercy—her strange mixture of negro, English, and Creole—as she sees the halter above her neck, and as one closes this terrible chapter the crack of the pistol-shot which crashes through her brain rings in the reader's ear. This is the rapid picture of Capitaine Jean Baptiste Grandissime, who probably shot Clemence after having caught her in a steel trap. He was a man of few words, no sentiment, short methods—materialistic, we might say; quietly ferocious, indifferent as to means, positive as to ends, quick of perception, sure in matters of saltpetre, a stranger to the Custom-house, and, altogether, *take him right*, very much of a gentleman." We mention a word about Mr. Cable's use of italics. People who read nowadays do not like differences of type, save in advertisements. We do not want to have particular attention forced upon us by typographical distinctions. But if ever anybody used italics with success it is Mr. Cable. One little passage in the chapter entitled "The Eagle visits the Dove," when the white Honoré Grandissime, the perfect Creole gentleman, visits Aurora Nancanou, and relieves her and her daughter from pressing want. Honoré drops a scrap of written paper. He has restored Aurora and Clotilde to wealth. Aurora, hardly the mother, scarce more than a sister of her child, seizes on the shred of paper, and what does she do with it? "She did not put it back under her pillow; she *kept it warm*." Honoré Grandissime, from that time forth." It is by just such little exquisite touches that Mr. Cable embellishes his work.

A description of the story of "The Grandissimes" must be of the slightest character. There are two leading families in New-Orleans, sprung from Zephyr Grandissime and Epaminondas Fusilier, young man of M. d'Iberville's exploring party, who ventured on the Mississippi shore in 1699, and Fusilier marries an Indian Princess. A de Grapion enters into the scene here, and in time he marries a girl, of the Manon l'Escalit kind possibly, one out of a cargo of House of Correction girls coming from France. Zephyr Grandissime does better, and takes for wife a French lady of rank sent from home to Biloxi under a *lettre de cachet*. Fusiliers, Grandissimes, and de Grapions intermingle at times, but there are jealousies—sometimes family hatreds. But it was the Grandissimes who were the more prolific of offspring and had the better qualities. While legitimate children were born in all these families, there came the colored ones, springing up, mushroom-like, from the same fathers. In fact, there are so many Grandissimes that one of the leading characters in the book says: "I cannot distinguish between—I can scarcely count—them." The Grandissimes and the de Grapions hate one another—there is but a single de Grapion left—and when the romance opens he marries his daughter Aurora to young Nancanou, the indigo planter of the Fausse Rivière. The de Grapions and Fusiliers, the latter with their Grandissime proclivities, are not friendly. Young Nancanou goes to New-Orleans, meets Agricola Fusilier, and they play at cards. Nancanou loses all his money, and then madly stakes his land and every slave on it, and Agricola wins it. Nancanou accuses Agricola Fusilier of having cheated him—a false accusation, certainly. A duel takes place, and Nancanou is killed, though before the fight he sends Agricola a clear title to real estate and slaves. Agricola, after he has shot his man, writes to Aurora, the young wife, that he does not wish to deprive her or her child of their home, and that if she would state in writing her belief that the stakes have been won fairly, he would give back the whole estate, slaves and all; but that, if she would not, he should feel compelled to retain it in vindication of his honor.

"Did she sign the paper?" asks a person interested in her history.

"She! wait till you know her! No, indeed; she had true scorn. She and her father sent down another and a better title. Creole like, they managed to beatir themselves to that extent, and there they stopped."

Of course, this, as a perfect specimen of Creole pride, gives the key-note to the situation. Aurora Nancanou has a half-blood sister Palmyre, and Honoré Grandissime, the leading merchant and head of the Grandissimes and Fusiliers, has a half-blood brother; Palmyre, because she loves Honoré Grandissime, the white one, and her love is not returned, takes to Voudos—and has forced on her a raw negro Prince from Africa for a husband. Bras Coupé, as he is called, who is a perfect savage, for insubordination, striking his master, is hamstrung, through Agricola Fusilier's instigation; then Palmyre Philosophe tries all the tricks of *Grigri* on Agricola, but meditates a deeper revenge. It is Honoré Grandissime, F. M. C., who is dying in love for Palmyre. All this scene takes place in New-Orleans at the beginning of this century. A German family, highly educated, Frowenfeld by name, come to New-Orleans; all die a few weeks after landing of yellow fever, save Joseph, who opens an apothecary store in the city. When he was ill to death, Aurora Nancanou and Clotilde, her daughter, have nursed him, he being ignorant of it. Honoré Grandissime loves Aurora, the mother, and Clotilde, the daughter, loves Frowenfeld. The climax is reached when Honoré Grandissime returns to Aurora Nancanou the plantation, with all its past revenues, won by a pistol-shot by his relative, Agricola. Then the book concludes with Aurora accepting Honoré and Frowenfeld marrying Clotilde. The brother F. M. C. goes with Palmyre to Bordeaux, and they live there after Agricola's murder, in the shade. Now, this is the merest sketch of a plot, which it made, as has been said, extremely complex. It is in the individualizing of character that Mr. Cable is so consciously strong. We may be indifferent to Joseph Frowenfeld, the goody-goody personage of the book, but each and every trait of the Creole surrounding is painted to the life. Balaso's "Nuncinaro" with his German-French, like Thackeray's Irish "Costigan," are considered as wonders of phonetic skill. Mr. Cable's Creole-French-English is clever in itself. There is Raoul Innerarity, one of the Celtic offshoots of the great Grandissime family, a gay, joyous Creole, whose style of talking is inimitable. Raoul is an amateur artist, and, as the apothecary's clerk, wants to expose in the shop window a picture he has painted, which he has called "Louisiane rif-using to hanter de l'Union."

"'Gran' subject!' said the Creole.

"'Allegorical,' replied the hard-pressed apothecary.

"'Allegorical! No, Sir! Allegorical never saw that pipsho. If you twist to know who make dat pipsho, de hardt' stan' bif-ore you!'

"'It is your work?'

"'Tis de work of me, Raoul Innerarity, sesain to the dieting wish Honoré Grandissime. I swear to you, Sek, on stack of Bible' an 'lph sa yo' head!'

"'Do you wish to put it in the window?'

"'Yes, Sek.'

"'For sale?' Raoul hesitated a moment before replying.

"'Sister Frowenfeld, I think it is a foolishness to be proud, sh! I want you to say "My frien," Mr. Innerarity, never care to sell anything 'ess for equilibrium,' I mean—when somebody look at it so!—the artist cast upon his work a look of languishing covetousness—'you say, *fourty dessers!* what do dey? I take dat pipsho, sh!—you can have her for two hun'red fifty dollars! Pehaps not be too proud, sh, Sister Frowenfeld? Ah, Raoul, care—care—Mr. Illiteret will wave you the flag, sa, sa, gan-ahead—I don't care. 'Tis for sale!'"

That voor negre vanch Clemence, who is a living embodiment of satire—who laughs at the white folks—while selling her cakes (*calas*) sings an occasional song, and Mr. Cable translates a verse or two of hers, which begins "*Dé'tit zozos yé té zonc.*" readily turned into the original French—"Deux petits oiseaux *étaient assis.*) 'Dat mean—two lill birds; dey was sittin' on de fence an' gabbilin' together. You know, lak you see two young gals some time, an' you can't mak out wha' dey sayin', gran' of dey know themself! H-ya! Chickenhawk come along dat road an' lan' set down an' munch 'em, an' nobody can't no mo' hear' dair lill gabbilin' on de fence, you know." This is the perfection of negro French dialect rendered into negro English. There is a fossil French of the time of Louis Quinze, which has lingered in the negro patois of Louisiana, and it is pleasant to read such as expression as "*Bailla ma de l'eau*," the verb of which is of Rabelais's time.

There is in Mr. Cable's book the keenest perception of the Creole's foibles, his peculiarities, even his excellences. They were strong in amorous, feeble in will. Industry for a white man at the beginning of this century was certainly despised in this, the fairest land of the South. Toil had been handed over to be disgraced to the negro.

"'Does Creole is lazy,' said Aurora. * * * 'Some pipple thing it is does climate; 'ow you lag dese climate? * * * I thing Louisiana is a paradise me! W'ere you goin' fin' nudge a h'air! W'ere you gois fin' nudge a so ridge ground. De weed in my bag yard is twenty-five feet 'igh.' About Aurora there is just a tinge of that voluptuousness, that female fatalistiness that these apparently languid Creole women possess. Mme. Nancanou, the lovely Creole woman, is conscious of her charms, and Aurora and her daughter Clotilde play and coo ever so sweetly. If Mme. Aurora's charms exhale in their full ripeness, between mother and daughter there is the difference of the camellia and the violet. 'Clotilde, my beautiful daughter, I tell you now'—(Clotilde has been admiring her mother, and they are in bed)—'I tell you now, because you don't know, and it is my duty as your mother to tell you, the meanest wickedness a woman can do in all this bad, bad world is to look ugly in bed!'"

We do not enter into the philosophy of the book nor its moral, which latter is none the less effective because it teaches what are human rights. But what we would like to describe is the wonderful charm of the book and its naturalness. It is a story of old New-Orleans, at the time it was ceded to the United States, and in its pages are recalled the landmarks of the old French town. In this, its historical aspect alone, it shows that the author has been careful to study every foot of his ground.

"The Grandissimes" may not present the same interest to all readers. Those even who are unappreciative of the romantic mold in which this story is cast must nevertheless accord to Mr. Cable the discovery of novel ground, and cannot but see that he has strength, power, and a very wonderful command of language. There is, in fact, a wide appreciation of moment. Troops of beautiful Creole girls throng his scenes, and Clotilde is a pure picture of a sweet young girl. "The Grandissimes" is one of the notable romances of 1880.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Dick Cheveley. His Adventures and Misadventures. Illustrated. W. H. Kingston. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.*—This book, intended for children's reading, from the pictures being French, looks like an adaptation, or perhaps is written up for the prints. Dick Cheveley is a lad who has an ambition for the sea. From an early age he gets mixed up with smugglers in a detective kind of way. Eventually he does get to sea as a stowaway, and lives for an indefinite period in the hold of a ship on rats, pickles, and olives. Save that Dick has a genius for rat-catching, the hero has no other very distinguishing traits.

—*Can She Atone? Abby Whitney Brown. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.*—This is rather a sad story, though the conclusion is a happy one. Mary Irwin is a well-to-do farmer's daughter, and St. André, a dashing young fellow, is the father of Mary's child, and there have been no nuptial bonds. Mary wanders with her child over the country. When her father has driven her out of doors. The mother and baby are turned out of several houses, until they reach a clergyman's house, where they are cared for. Mr. Knowlton brings about a reconciliation between father and daughter, and finally St. André marries Mary. The book is written with a good purpose, but, beyond that, does not present any very distinguishing traits.

—*Cecil Castlemaine's Gage. Lady Maraboul's Troubles, and other Stories. Ouida. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.*—The Messrs. Lippincott issue Ouida's works by express arrangement with the author, and, accordingly, as the publishers state, other editions in the American market violate the usual courtesies existing between authors and publishers. What Ouida seems to possess is a very thorough acquaintance with France and Italy, and such characters as she draws are always more or less imbued with the proper *couleur locale*. Witness a capital story in the present volume entitled the "Beauty of Vicq d'Azyr" and a "Study à la Louis Quatorze." Still, Ouida's writings are not over-wholesome, and she inclines to the flash and glitter.

—*The Portfolio. Philip Gilbert Hamerton.*—"So Full of Shapes is Fancy" is the etching of a dog barking at some bogy of its imagination, the ugly thing in the dog's mind being a coat and hat and spade with a lot of gardener's tools. It is neither a pleasing nor a remarkable work in any way. The second etchings are the portraits of Wagner—the real and the ideal head—after Herkomer, where the artist really writes a great deal of artistic transcendentalism which it is difficult to understand. The last etching is of two cherubims in the carvings of the St. Mary Magdalene College, which are, if true portraits, the semblances of two remarkably ugly British infants, who still may have stomach-ache. What is interesting is to know that there has been a return to that beautiful work in which Latour, Chardin, Rosalba Prad'hon, and Girodet excelled, and that is painting in pastel, for Mr. Hamerton tells us that the symphonist Whistler is hard at work at pastel in Venice, that "his drawings are spoken of as remarkable, particularly for their light and shade."

—*The Art Journal. D. Appleton & Co.*—"Bohemian Wayfarers," "The Lion Hunt," and "The Goose Market at Cracow" make up the leading illustrations of this journal. "The Goose Market," by Unger, is undoubtedly the best of the three. "Etching has so completely superseded steel engraving for the translation of a picture that discriminating picture-lovers pay to-day but a passing attention to steel engraving. Horace Vernet's dramatic lion hunt always will recall a stuffed figure of a similar feline accident at Central Park. The sketches and studies from the portfolios of Moran, Sartain, Champney, and Swain Gifford are quite interesting and appreciative ones. That sketch from Moran, a mastiff, a spaniel, with a snarling cat, is a most clever bit of work. In the illustrations of the family festivals and fête days at Cairo, the engravings give a capital idea of Egyptian life. The article on artists' studios describes an atelier which would be the realization of a painter's most ardent dreams, and it seems that Mr. F. Goodall, Mr. G. H. Boughton, and Mr. Marcus Stone have just such realms of delight.

—*The Chevalier's Daughter. Lucy Ellen Guernsey. New-York: Thomas Whittaker.*—This is a story of the close of the seventeenth century, and the incidents take place in the Arrancho, in Cornwall, Jersey, in Paris, and in Boston. It is the history of a Huguenot family, and gives a fairly accurate account of the many dangers and vicissitudes which those of the religion suffered during dragonnading times. "The Chevalier's Daughter" barely escapes being quite a remarkable book, for the author has carefully studied the whole subject of the oppressions of the Protestants in France; and had it only that exact quaintness of phraseology of which Kingsley and Thackeray were masters, the charm of the volume would be notably increased. The difficulty of writing such a book should not be forgotten, and the author deserves credit for making a most interesting story out of such materials as she has collated. We have little glimpses of manners and customs in Brittany which are wonderfully accurate, with many clever traits of individual character. Though abounding with a true religious sentiment, such theological discussion as is found in the book never renders it wearisome. Of course, "The Chevalier's Daughter" is Protestant in tone and sentiment, and the note is made of that daily French oppression which caused forever pain to the character of the French King. The book, as we said before, is exceedingly interesting, clevelly worked up, and a clear and distinct story is woven into its pages. "The Chevalier's Daughter" is a story, in fact, which deserves to have many readers, for it is an honest work, with a peculiar original flavor of its own.

—*The Tribulations of a Chinaman. Jules Verne. Translated by Ellen E. Frewer. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.*—This book tells of Kin-fo, a rich merchant living in China, who has a telephone, electric bells, and a phonograph. Kin-fo is a millionaire, and has his money invested in a California bank. This Chinaman of the Boulevard des Italiennes loves Mme. Veuve Le-oo, a Celestial coquette. The California bank bursts, and Kin-fo is ruined. He has but $50,000 left. He

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE

MASONS PREPARING THE OBELISK'S FOUNDATION.

THE STONE DULY SQUARED AND LEVELED AND LOWERED INTO PLACE—POURING ON OIL, CORN, AND WINE—THE GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The corner-stone of the foundation upon which the Egyptian obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle is to stand in Central Park, was laid yesterday, with the Masonic ceremonies appropriate to such an occasion. The site in the Park is on an elevation just west of the new Museum of Art, and the corner-stone is such only in name, being imbedded in the centre of the masonry on which the obelisk is to stand. The stone is a cube of about 3 feet, and it was lowered into its position yesterday with a great derrick. A number of Masonic emblems were put in it, but not nearly all the articles that are finally to be sealed in with it, among which are a telephone and other recent scientific inventions. Lieut.-Commander Gorringe, who brought the obelisk to this country, said that the articles to go in the corner-stone were not all ready, and that it was not yet even decided what these articles would be, but that a list of them would be ready by Tuesday. Yesterday's ceremonies were entirely Masonic, and several thousand members of the order took part. The escort of Knights Templar was composed of the commanderies in New-York, Brooklyn, and neighboring cities, under command of the Acting Eminent Grand Captain-General. There were 11 divisions in the parade, of which 9 were composed of the lodges in the First to the Eighth Masonic Districts, inclusive, and the Twenty-seventh. The Tenth Division was composed of lodges working in the French, Spanish, and Italian tongues. The Eleventh was composed of German and visiting lodges. Anglo-Saxon Lodge, of Brooklyn, of which Lieut.-Commander Gorringe is a member took the post on the left of the Eleventh Division. The lodges were under command of the District Deputy Grand Masters. The Knights Templar formed in Fifth-avenue, at Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, at 1 o'clock. The lodges formed also in Fifth-avenue, in advance of the commanderies, from Seventeenth to Twenty-first streets, East and West. The lodges formed in sections of six, with intervals of four feet, the Masters and Wardens in the rear. Officers and Past Masters of lodges wore their jewels, and the Marshals carried batons, but no staves or banners were permitted. The lodge members were all dressed in black clothes, with high hats, white gloves, and aprons. The column moved at 2 P. M., and marched up Fifth-avenue to Thirty-third-street, where it was reviewed by the officers of the Grand Lodge, in carriages. The Grand Lodge was escorted to the place of review by Apollo Commandery, No. 15. Before 3 o'clock the march up Fifth-avenue began, the line being formed as follows:

POLICE.

R. W. Edward M. L. Ehlers, Marshal of the Day; Brother James F. Graham, Secretary of Staff; R. W. Edward Henry Kent, Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

R. W. Haywood Prime, R. W. C. Henry King, R. W. William Henry White, R. W. Anthony Yeomans, R. W. William V. King, W. Charles T. McClenachan, W. Thomas Patterson, W. Charles Shaw, of Monte Video; Brothers W. W. Walker, W. R. Diller, James F. Ferguson, William Pollion, John B. Woodward, and Louis Sterne, of London.

ESCORT.

Alanthus F. Beatty, Grand Commander; George W. Walgrove, Deputy Grand Commander; Eminent Charles Aikman, Grand Junior Warden; Eminent Robert Macoy, Grand Recorder; Eminent Peter Forrester, Grand Sword Bearer; Eminent George C. Bradley, Acting Grand Captain-General.

AIDS.

Eminent Sirs W. M. Fleming, G. W. Skellen, W. A. Blanck, D. F. Lucas, A. R. Mott, O. G. Brady, W. Otis Munroe, Frederick Ougel, Jr., W. J. McDonald, C. F. Beatty, H. F. Kenyon, James Cochrane, Jr., Alexander Hunter, Henry F. Herkner.

COMMANDERIES.

Columbian, No. 1; Temple, No. 2; Morton, No. 4; Clinton, No. 14; Palestine, No. 18; De Witt Clinton, No. 27; Manhattan, No. 31; Ivanhoe, No. 36; Constantine, No. 48; Bethlehem, No. 53; York, No. 55; St. Elmo, No. 57; Greenwood, No. 56; Adelphic, No. 59; Hugh de Payens, No. 1, of Jersey City, and Damascus, No. 5, of Newark, N. J.

First Division.—R. W. [illegible] Frame, D. D. G. M. Aids—W. W. L. Seaman, W. William Dickson; Marshals—J. G. Gray, G. W. Gale, F. Parry Morris, G. W. Pople. Lodges in the First Masonic District.

Second Division.—R. W. John H. Bonnington, D. D. G. M. Aids—W. D. M. Drury, W. Emily Van Brunt. Marshals—W. J. E. Ameck, W. John Lard, W. Thomas Gill, W. George Seaman. Lodges in the Second Masonic District.

Third Division.—R. W. Fred. [illegible] Wright, D. D. G. M. Aids—R. W. Reuben [illegible], W. [illegible] Livingston. Marshals—W. John [illegible] Miller, Fred. R. Dowse, Theo. A. Taylor, Louis [illegible]. Lodges in the Third Masonic District.

Fourth Division.—R. W. Fred. S. S. Drake, D. D. G. M. Aids—R. W. Stephen M. Wright, W. John R. Wood. Marshals—W. Alfred R. Peter, W. Frank Mayer, W. Christian J. Thone, W. Warren C. Bennett. Lodges in the Fourth Masonic District.

Fifth Division.—R. W. William D. Nichols, D. D. G. M. Aids—W. C. E. Richardson, W. George Leask. Marshals—W. A. E. Taylor, W. J. M. McGregor, W. W. F. Montague, W. Joseph H. Voss. Lodges in the Fifth Masonic District.

Sixth Division.—R. W. J. Coburn, D. D. G. M. Aids—W. H. G. Carter, W. Cortland Lake, Jr. Marshals—R. W. W. A. Gambling, W. J. R. Pope, W. W. H. Neebling, W. William Johnson, Jr. Lodges in the Sixth Masonic District.

Seventh Division.—R. W. H. W. P. Hodson, D. D. G. M. Aids—R. W. Thomas C. Cassady, W. W. F. Gottschalk. Marshals—R. W. M. C. Addoms, R. W. Philander Reed, W. James Maxwell, W. J. M. Layman. Lodges in Seventh Masonic District.

Eighth Division.—R. W. Cyrus O. Hubbell, D. D. G. M. Aids—R. W. S. Godchaux, R. W. Robert Sonntag. Marshals—W. Thomas F. Allen, W. William F. Floyd, W. W. H. Burgess, W. James W. Auten, Jr. Lodges in the Eighth Masonic District.

Ninth Division.—R. W. James Davis, D. D. G. M. Aids—William A. Davon, James A. Ware. Marshals—Andrew McConnell, Henry Welsen, John Bale, William H. Townsend. Lodges in the Twenty-seventh Masonic District.

Tenth Division.—R. W. Antonio Gonzales, D. D. G. M. Aids—W. L. E. Delle, W. Frederick Lothis. Marshals—W. Juan Sampedro, W. A. Porset, W. Ferd. De Filippo, W. Juan Jauregui. Lodges in the French, Spanish, and Italian District.

Eleventh Division.—R. W. F. De Malignon, D. D. G. M. Aids—Henry Nahrwold, George Wolt. Marshals—Gustav Voege, Frank Sielenberg, Arthur M. Thom, Jacob Vix. Lodges in the German District and visiting Lodges.

Apollo Commandery, No. 15, K. T.

Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, W. William Sherer, Master.

Grand Lodge State of New-York.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. Jesse B. Anthony, Grand Master.

When the head of the column reached the entrance to the Park at Eighty-second-street it halted, opened ranks, and faced inward. The Grand Lodge and Anglo-Saxon Lodge passed between the lines and marched to the site of the obelisk, escorted by the Grand Marshal and his staff. Following the Grand Lodge came the District Deputy Grand Masters and then the Masters and Wardens of lodges. The column, beginning at the head, was massed around the base of the obelisk. The Grand Master and the Grand officers occupied the platform, supported by the Masters and Wardens of lodges. The Knights Templar were massed on the west side and the lodges on the north and east sides, the south side, a grassy slope, being left for visitors. When the officers of the Grand Lodge were upon the platform, and the members of the Grand Commandery, and Park Commissioners Conover, Wenman, and Lane, and Gen. Duryea, and a man in his shirt-sleeves, who superintended the movements of the derrick, the ceremonies began. The Chaplain of the Grand Lodge offered a short prayer, and Grand Master Jesse B. Anthony stepped forward with a silver trowel in his hand and spread a little mortar on top of the stone and dropped a small piece into the hole in which it was to fit. He then took up a wooden square and tried the corners of the stone. Finding that they were as true as could be expected, he stepped back, and Acting Grand Senior Warden Edward H. Simmons stepped forward with a level. Then the Grand Junior Warden tried the stone with a plumb, Grand Master Anthony put on a little more mortar, and at 5 o'clock the stone was lowered into the place prepared for it. The hole was several inches larger on every side than the stone, and room was thus left for the articles that are hereafter to be deposited. Grand Master Anthony then approached the stone again and said: "I, Jesse B. Anthony, Grand Master of Masons of the State of New-York, do find this stone plumb, level, and square, well formed, true, and trusty, and duly laid." Deputy Grand Master Taylor then advanced and poured a quantity of grain on the stone, the emblem of plenty; the Grand Senior Warden poured on wine, the emblem of joy and gladness; the Junior Warden poured on oil, the emblem of peace, and Grand Master Anthony made a short prayer, asking for Divine protection for the workmen against accident. Lieut.-Commander Gorringe was then presented to the Grand Master by the Grand Marshal, and the Grand Marshal announced, "In the name of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York I now proclaim the corner-stone of this obelisk, known as Cleopatra's Needle, duly laid in ample form." These words he repeated on three sides of the stone—the south, the west, and the east. The Masons then clapped their hands three times, and the 5,000 or 6,000 persons within sight of the foundations cheered. While the Masons were all in place the scene was photographed.

When the ceremonies of the ritual were concluded, Grand Master Anthony stepped to the front of the platform and made an address, which was listened to with interest throughout. He said: "The investigations of astronomers have demonstrated the fact that the great pyramid was designed as an astronomical stone clock or ancient observatory, erected by inspiration of the Most High; for it cannot be attributed to accident that at exact periods of time of long intervals between—a thousand years and over—a certain star, the time-keeper of the ancients, is in such a position as to shine down the entrance passage of the great pyramid. This event is calculated by astronomers to occur during the coming year at a time which corresponds with the record engraved by the mystical lines on the stone. Egypt abounded in obelisks, or monoliths, as they are termed, and they were erected to commemorate some particular event, perpetuate the reputation, or hand down to posterity the glory of some great monarch. They were erected in great numbers, and many of them have been removed to Europe to add to the trophies of some city. That of which we have to-day laid the foundation-stone was one of two originally located at Heliopolis some 3,400 years ago, and afterward, 23 years before Christ, removed to Alexandria, where they received the name of Cleopatra's Needles. One of these now adorns the city of London, and the other will add to the attractiveness of this place, and recall to our minds by its allusions the important lessons of past centuries."

The most remarkable part of the Grand Master's address was that in which he disclaimed any Masonic origin for the hieroglyphics found upon the obelisk, and this was a part of his oration, coming from such high Masonic authority, that could not have been peculiarly edifying to those persons who have found, as they professed to believe, evidences of the existence of the Masonic order at the time this obelisk was first erected. Speaking of the obelisk the Grand Master said:

We find delineated these certain emblems which are to be found in common use among the operative craftsmen of the Middle Ages, and it is an evidence that these marks are definitive mementoes of a systematic labor. They are suggestive of a connection which may have existed by regular sequence between the Eastern and Western builders. I do not, however, consider that we should regard these marks as being symbolic, for while such an inference may be drawn, yet the geometrical outlines should not be accepted without qualification. We find that they labored with the same tools that are preserved in our society, and regarded by us in a symbolic sense as teaching moral lessons. Now, brethren, let us consider for a few moments these discoveries with reference to Masonic history. I touch upon the point because it has been so prominently brought before the public in connection with this obelisk, and especially because, in the judgment of many, they seem to have a direct allusion to our fraternity. In considering these discoveries from a Masonic stand-point, we must eliminate from our minds the Masonry of to-day as now organized. Although many events, or rather the minute circumstances of such events, are uncertain, the most valuable part of history rests upon visible monuments, such as pillars, edifices, heaps of stones, &c., erected upon the occasion of remarkable events. These monuments, attracting the attention of the rising generation, would naturally cause such inquiries concerning their origin and use as would long preserve the knowledge of the transactions to which they refer. It is questionable to my mind whether we are to confine ourselves to the historical rule—that is, to limit our views to that which can only be proved by indisputable facts and consecutive links to be true. Should we not take a broader ground, and look to the principles which antedate the time assumed for the origin of Masonry as at present constituted? There can be no question but that in the secret societies of Egypt are to be found some elements now embraced in the principles or symbolism of Masonry of the present; and yet, notwithstanding this, I am not prepared to state that we should consider that Freemasonry existed in those days.

After making this frank admission, the Grand Master continued: "We cannot honestly claim because of such traces that those societies or institutions were Masonic in their nature. In the annals of our craft there have been handed down to us much that is mythical and traditionary in its nature, and many of the old writers on Masonic history have, in the support of their theories, given us much that is visionary. We all know that when we enter the field of speculation there is really no limit to the extent it may be carried. Do not understand me as detracting in the least degree from the importance of these discoveries. They may have within them elements which may prove much, but I do not think we should hastily decide that they are conclusive."

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. J. Bradford Cleaver, Grand Chaplain, and the ceremonies were concluded. The District Deputy Grand Masters resumed charge of their districts and dismissed the divisions as soon as they were out of the Park.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR $1,000,000 OF STOCK OF A COMPANY TO BUILD A ROAD.

The commission appointed in June last by the Mayor to select routes for rapid transit railroads in Brooklyn, and to organize a company to build such roads, opened books at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for subscription to the stock of the proposed company. The law under which the Rapid Transit Commissioners act places the capital of the company at $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. One minute after 10 o'clock Mr. Hiram W. Hunt, Treasurer of the Rapid Transit Commission, opened the book in the Fulton Bank, No. 381 Fulton-street. Mr. Charles R. Flint immediately took possession of it and wrote down the following subscriptions:

	Shares.
Simon H. Stern, New-York	25
Leander Waterbury	250
Edward E. Britton, Brooklyn	250
Melvin H. Gilchrist	500
Edward H. Tobey, Brooklyn	500
G. G. Crocker, New-York	500
Charles L. Dale, Elizabeth, N. J.	150
R. C. Shannon, New-York	200
A. Woodbridge, New-York	470
Lewis A. Hall, New-York	250
Edward F. Choate, Elizabeth, N. J.	810
William Turnbull, New-York	1,000
M. Furman Hunt, New-York	1,000
R. R. Livermore, New-York	100
Watson B. Dickerman, Brooklyn	545
William G. Dominick, New-York	545
U. S. Grant, Jr., New-York	50
Ferdinand Ward, Brooklyn	50
Bayard Dominick, New-York	50
R. R. Livermore, New-York	100
Abram H. Baldwin, New-York	25
Oliver J. Ackley, New-York	25
H. N. Needham, Brooklyn	25
Henry A. Root, New-York	25
Thomas A. Painter, Jr., Brooklyn	1,000
H. F. Sears, Brooklyn	1,000
Joseph C. Hoagland, Brooklyn	25
Charles R. Flint, Brooklyn	280
Total	10,000

Mr. Flint handed to Commissioner Hunt copies of powers of attorney which had been given him by each of the gentlemen named on the list. He also handed the Commissioner $50,000 cash, 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, as called for by the Commissioners.

On Monday the Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet and give the subscribers 10 days' notice to elect Directors and otherwise perfect the organization of the company. The route and the conditions under which the road is to be built have already been published. A good deal of excitement was created among the Fulton-street property-owners when the announcement was made that the stock had all been subscribed for, and it is not unlikely the courts will be appealed to and a strenuous opposition made to the building of the road.

A LEAK IN A RESERVOIR.

A leak has been discovered in the new reservoir on Jersey City Heights. The reservoir was commenced 12 years ago, and after passing through the hands of several contractors, and being the subject of considerable litigation, was finished a month since, and delivered to the Board of Public Works. Before the completion of the work a proposition was made to cover the bottom with cement or concrete, but as the reservoir had already cost nearly a million dollars, this was objected to on the ground of expense. On the 10th of September water was turned into the reservoir, and it was being gradually filled up to its capacity of 7,000,000 gallons. The first indications of leaks were discovered a few days ago, but it was thought they could be easily repaired. As the reservoir filled up, however, it became more and more apparent from the increased leakage that the difficulty was too serious to be trifled with. The filling was stopped and the Board of Works ordered the water to be drawn off. In the meantime sufficient water had escaped to flood Central-avenue and some of the houses directly opposite the structure. Chief Engineer Ruggles says the leak is due to the absence of a concrete or cement bottom. The water percolates through the earth and rock under the wall and bubbles up on the outside. He could not say now what would be done, as it depended upon the Board of Works to determine, and they had taken no action yet.

VALUABLE SECURITIES LOST.

Mrs. Josephine Churchill, a resident of Sing Sing, called on Superintendent Walling last evening and reported that she had either lost or been robbed of a package of railroad bonds and valuable papers while riding in a Fifth-avenue stage yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Churchill said she got into the stage at Twenty-third-street at 6:30 P. M. and rode to Forty-second-street. She thought she had the bonds in her possession when she alighted from the stage at Forty-second-street, but of this she was not quite sure. When she reached No. 21 East Forty-second-street, where she was visiting some friends, she missed the package, which contained one Erie Railway bond for $1,000, one Chicago and Fort Wayne Railroad bond for $1,000, one Georgia Central Railroad bond for $2,000, and three bonds and mortgages on City property valued at $6,000. Detectives Lanthier and Cosgrove were detailed by Inspector Byrnes to make an investigation of the case.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

The Peruvian Consul in this City furnishes the following: The Consul-General of Peru, in Panama, telegraphs that the Chilians have bombarded Chorillos and Ancon, and destroyed many valuable sugar plantations in the north. Both the above-named places were perfectly defenseless. Chorillos is a fashionable watering-place near Lima, where many foreign and native families had sought refuge from the threatened attack on Lima. The Society of the Red Cross had also established a large hospital for the sick and wounded. The Chilians have undoubtedly bombarded these places to revenge the blowing up of the Covadonga by the Peruvians.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 9.—George F. Wilson, of East Providence, made a trust deed of all his property yesterday to Newton D. Arnold.

SOUTH CAROLINA CENSUS

THE RESULT OF GEN. WALKER'S INVESTIGATION.

THE SUPERINTENDENT FINDS THAT THE CENSUS OF 1870 WAS GROSSLY DEFECTIVE, WHILE THAT OF 1880 WAS CORRECT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Secretary Schurz this afternoon made public the report of Superintendent Walker, of the Census Bureau, on the alleged census frauds in South Carolina. After reviewing the statements made by the press, alleging frauds, and the action of the Census Bureau in investigating the same, Gen. Walker says: "The extraordinary gains reported in certain of the counties in South Carolina and the State as a whole over the census of 1870 demanded, therefore, a careful investigation. It was notorious that South Carolina had not profited materially during the 10 years since 1870 by immigration, either from foreign countries or from other States of the Union. With a slight advantage from immigration, it was not possible that an old State could have gained in population in the interval since 1870 to the degree which is shown by the comparison of the two censuses. It follows as a conclusion of the highest authority, either that the census of 1870 was grossly defective in regard to the whole of the State or some considerable parts thereof, or else that the census of 1880 was fraudulent. The census of 1870 might have been defective in a high degree, without fraudulent intention, through the incompetence or negligence of the enumerators employed. But the census of 1880 could not have exaggerated the population of the State without absolute fraud, inasmuch as the census law requires the name of every person reported to be written at length on the schedules, with a score of particulars as regards age, sex, nativity, occupation, &c., so that any illegitimate addition whatever to the schedule must be of the nature of a conscious and purposed crime."

Gen. Walker then proceeds to give his reasons for believing the census of 1870 incorrect, attributing it mainly to the defects of the law under which it was taken, that of 1850, and adds: "While the foregoing remarks respecting the deficiencies of the system in use at the ninth census apply indifferently to all the districts of the country, North and South, peculiar difficulties attended the enumeration at the South in 1870. The disturbed state of society in the States lately in rebellion and the supposed necessity of appointing the Assistant Marshals wholly from the dominant political party, the members of which, in some sections, were drawn almost exclusively from the race lately emancipated by the effects of war, combined to reduce to a very low point the assurance which the country could have of a good census being taken under such a thoroughly bad organization as that provided by the act of 1850."

Gen. Walker then proceeds to the consideration of the special investigation made by Special Agent Gannett into the results reported in 1880, and says: "The method chosen for dealing with the question of the accuracy of the recent enumeration was a direct test of the count in certain districts. The districts taken for the purpose were, of course, among those situated in the counties respecting which the apparent gain from the ninth to the tenth census was the most extraordinary. They were also, in general, the districts which exhibited the largest gains within their respective counties, though considerations of convenience in reaching such districts by public conveyance and in testing the count with the assistance of officials and citizens of undoubted probity, were admitted in the selection of the districts to be so canvassed."

In regard to the results of the investigation, Gen. Walker says: "It appears that Mr. Gannett visited six counties of South Carolina, being counties which showed extraordinary gains since 1870, and in those counties visited in all 18 enumeration districts. In each of these enumeration districts, the lists of inhabitants returned to this office was subjected to examination by United States officials or by citizens. In general, these citizens were introduced and vouched for by the United States Marshal of the judicial district or by the United States Collector of Internal Revenue as not, only men of reputation, but, with two exceptions only, as also recognized members of the Republican Party. In each of the 18 districts in succession the names of inhabitants were so far identified as to put it beyond a doubt, first, that the census of 1870 in each of these districts was grossly defective, and, second, that the census of 1880 was substantially well taken. In no instance did anything appear which bore the semblance of fraud in the returns made to this office by the enumerators of 1880. In some districts nearly every family was identified as resident in the township, notwithstanding the great extent of the South Carolina townships, some of which embrace 100 and even 200 square miles. In all cases the identification was carried far enough to put it beyond a doubt that the fault of the impossible gains reported over the census of 1870 lay with the preceding enumeration. It appears to me that the report of Mr. Gannett satisfactorily settles the question as to the fairness of the 10th census in South Carolina. It must be remembered that no reason exists for suspecting that enumeration beyond the fact of the extraordinary gain over the reported population of 1870. * * * I know of no reason, therefore, why any further charge should be made against the enumeration recently brought to a conclusion by the Commissioned and sworn officers of the Government in South Carolina. The presumption which existed against their work has been completely overthrown, and a strong counter-presumption has been created by the verification upon the ground of the schedules of inhabitants in the case of 18 enumeration districts successively taken for special investigation, on account of their exceptionally questionable character."

Gen. Walker closes with a consideration of the objection urged against the reasonableness of the result of the census of 1880 derived from a comparison of the ratio of increase of population in South Carolina between the years 1850 and 1860, and that between 1860 and 1880. After stating that the population of the State increased 41 per cent. during the first-mentioned period of 40 years and 41 per cent., or the same percentage, between 1860 and 1880, a period of only 20 years, he says: "Such a comparison, however, is not fair without reference to certain general causes operating during the two periods. From 1820 and to 1860 South Carolina was a bee-hive from which swarms were continually going forth to populate the newer cotton-growing States of the South-west. Between 1820 and 1850 immense tracts of fertile lands belonging to the Creeks and Cherokees in Georgia were ceded to the United States, and were largely occupied by South Carolinians. Later in the period an active immigration of whites from South Carolina sprang up, and was maintained in favor of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, while South Carolina negroes were sold in great numbers to cultivate the cotton, rice, and sugar fields of those States, still later the annexation of Texas made further drafts upon the population of South Carolina." With reference to emigration from the State between the years 1860 and 1880, the report concludes as follows: "We do not know fully what effects the destruction of slavery and the vast change resulting in the conditions of labor have produced upon the emigrating propensities of the people of South Carolina. We do know that negroes are no longer sold South to cultivate the lands of the Yazoo, the Red River, and the Brazos. It is reasonable to suppose that concurring causes may have checked, in an equal degree, the outward movement of the white population. A comparison of the 'free' natives of South Carolina living in other States in 1860 with the white natives of South Carolina living in such States in 1870 shows the number to have been, respectively, 193,389 and 148,674, a reduction of 45,000 in the 10 years between 1860 and 1870."

DORSHEIMER DEFEATED.

The Democratic quarrel over the appointment of a Presidential Elector for the Tenth District, to succeed William A. Butler, who resigned on discovering that he was disqualified, was settled yesterday by the selection of George Caulfield, a brother-in-law of Mr. Butler. The Saratoga Convention left the selection to the Executive Committee of the State Committee, but at their meeting last Tuesday the violent opposition of John Fox to the appointment of Mr. Caulfield induced the committee to postpone the selection, and it was referred to the seven members of the State Committee from this City, who were directed to file the name of Mr. Butler's successor with the Secretary of the State Committee on or before the 9th inst. It was further ordered that a majority of the seven State committeemen from this City should determine the selection. In accordance with this action of the Executive Committee, the name of George Caulfield was yesterday filed with the Secretary as the choice of a majority of the seven. Those who signed Caulfield's certificate are Thomas Costigan, John A. Dinkel, Hugh H. Moore, and Hubert O. Thompson. The three members of the minority, Messrs. Fox, George H. Purser, and Peter Bowe, were in favor of the appointment of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, although Mr. Fox said he was willing to accept almost any one but Caulfield, with whom he is understood to have had a bitter personal quarrel. The appointment of Caulfield is regarded as a signal defeat of Fox, and it does not appear to be regretted by a majority of the Irving Hall organization, who have for some time past charged him with having too intimate relations with "Boss" Kelly. Another vacancy occurred yesterday on the Democratic Electoral ticket, caused by the resignation of Lewis Beach, of the Fourteenth District, who has accepted a nomination to Congress, which he apprehends would disqualify him from serving as Elector.

TWEED'S MESSENGER DEAD.

John Garvey, a brother of Andrew J. Garvey, "Tweed Ring Plasterer," died on Friday, at No. 9 Woburn-place, Russell-square, London. He was a native of Ireland, but came to this City when a lad. He was an important witness in the various Tweed investigations and trials. He was never an associate of Tweed, Oakey Hall, Connolly, or Sweeny, but was employed by them in the capacity of a confidential messenger. When Andrew J. Garvey disappeared from this City to escape prosecution, he deeded all his property to his brother John, and the latter transferred the same property to Andrew's wife. John Garvey admitted in the Tweed investigation before the Aldermen that he took $100,000 in bank bills from this City to Albany, and that the money was used to bribe members of the Legislature to vote against the charter offered by the Young Democracy. He was deeply humiliated through the public exposure of the Ring's doings, and became a wanderer. He said he lacked the nerve to confront his old friends and acquaintances in this country, and for the past few years he has resided in a quiet part of London. His brother Andrew lives in West Forty-fifth-street. He was much distressed when he learned of the death of John. The burial will take place in England.

MR. FRANCIS MURPHY'S HOUSE.

WHY HIS PHILADELPHIA "PRESENT" PASSES OUT OF HIS HANDS.

From the Philadelphia Record, Oct. 8.

A story has been circulated to the effect that Mr. Francis Murphy, the temperance lecturer, has been compelled to vacate the house, No. 1,630 North Eighteenth-street, which was "presented" to him by the Temperance Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, because neither the committee nor Mr. Murphy was able to pay off the mortgage on the building. The facts of the case are that the purchase of the house was a purely business transaction. The Temperance Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association was anxious to secure Mr. Murphy's services exclusively in Philadelphia, and, that his mind might be relieved from all care as to financial affairs, it was suggested that he should be provided with a home, the committee becoming responsible to Mr. Murphy to the extent of assuming charge of his current expenses. The house on Eighteenth-street, which was already furnished, was negotiated for for the sum of $8,500. Mr. Murphy contributed $1,500 which he had saved, the committee agreeing to raise $3,000 more, and the balance ($4,000) was to remain as a mortgage until the committee could raise the money by subscription to pay it off. By bad management the statement that Mr. Murphy had been "presented" with a new house crept into the newspapers, and the idea got abroad that the house had been paid for in full. When the members of the committee, therefore, started out to solicit money to pay for the property they met with but little encouragement. The idea seemed to be that any contribution that might be made would go to reimburse the committeemen. In the meantime Mr. Murphy began to find out that housekeeping was an expensive luxury, and that it actually cost him more to run a private establishment than it did to live at a hotel. Besides this, he was away from home a great deal of the time, and after all could not enjoy the comforts of a home. These facts were given to a representative of the *Record* at least two months before he gave up the house. Mr. Murphy also said that while he had every confidence in the intention of the committee to pay off the mortgage ultimately, he could not forget that if he should be taken away suddenly he would leave the property with a heavy incumbrance, and a possibility of losing the little which he himself had put into it. He also said that he was seriously considering the propriety of asking the committee to take the house off his hands, "as," to use his own words, "it was a white elephant." From a statement made yesterday it appears that Mr. Murphy did ask the committee to take the house and refund to him what he had paid on it, which request was complied with. One of the gentlemen purchased the house outright, and urged Mr. Murphy to remain in it, offering to give him written assurances that he should not be distressed or annoyed concerning the payments, and that the members of the committee would again exert themselves to raise the money to pay off the indebtedness. Mr. Murphy, however, declined the generous offer, and again pleaded the extra cost of living. And so on the 9th of July last he was relieved of further care of the house, though he remained in it until Sept. 9, and received back what he had paid. The friendly feeling existing between Mr. Murphy and the committee was never stronger than to-day. In a letter to the committee acknowledging the receipt of the $1,500 which he had originally paid on the house and his salary for nine weeks' services, he says: "I sincerely thank you for your goodness and steadfast loyalty to honesty and uprightness throughout all our transactions. Again I thank you with my whole heart." When Mr. Murphy left this city it was with an understanding with the committee that he would return again in the Fall to renew his labors here, and the members of the committee know of no reason why this arrangement will not be carried out.

WORCESTER WINS THE LAST GAME.

THE METROPOLITAN PLAYERS AGAIN BEATEN AT BASE-BALL.

The fifth and decisive game of a series of games between the Worcester nine, of Worcester, Mass., and the Metropolitan Club, of this City, took place on the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The visiting club defeated the local team in the first contest, which was played on Monday, the 4th inst., by a score of 7 to 5. On Wednesday, the 6th inst., they scored another victory by a total of 8 to 7. The tables were turned on Thursday, as the City men, after one of the most difficult of up-hill struggles, won by a score of 12 to 6. The game of Friday was also hotly contested, and had to be called in consequence of darkness at the end of the sixth inning, when the number of runs which were tallied stood 10 to 10, which necessarily made the contest a draw. In the final game, yesterday, neither side tallied a run until the fourth inning. Then each side made 1. In the sixth inning the City players added 1 to their score, which gave them a lead of 1. The seventh inning changed things, as the Eastern boys rallied at the bat and made 3 runs. The City men made a splendid effort to catch up in the eighth inning, but failed. The ninth inning was begun, but could not be finished, and the result was a victory for the Worcester Club by a score of 4 to 3. Annexed is a summary of the score:

WORCESTER.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	METROPOLITAN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Stovey, 1st b.	1	1	11	0	0	Brady, 2d b.	0	1	1	2	0
Irwin, s. s.	0	1	1	2	0	Ward, 3d b.	0	1	1	2	0
Knight, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Farrell, s. s.	0	1	1	1	0
Richmond, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Esterbrook, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Whitney, 3d b.	1	1	0	2	0	Reipschlager, c.	1	1	3	0	0
Wood, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Kennedy, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Sullivan, 2d b.	1	1	4	3	0	Clinton, c. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Corey, c. f.	1	1	1	1	1	Nelson, s. s.	0	1	1	1	1
Creamer, 2d b.	1	0	4	1	1	Daily, p.	1	1	1	1	1
Total	4	5	24	15	3	Total	3	10	24	9	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Worcester	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—4
Metropolitan	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Runs earned—Worcester, 0; Metropolitan, 1. First base by errors—Worcester, 0; Metropolitan, 1. Left on bases—Worcester, 5; Metropolitan, 6. Struck out—Worcester, 3; Metropolitan, 2. Three base hits—Stovey, 1. Total base hits—Worcester, 10; Metropolitan, 10. Wild pitches—Daily, 1; Richmond, 1. Bases on called balls—Worcester, 1. Duration of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Daily.

The Metropolitan Club, of this City, will play the Troy nine on the Polo Grounds at One Hundred and Twelfth-street and Sixth-avenue to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA TAX-PAYERS.

LARGE SUMS CONTRIBUTED BY A FEW INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS.

From the Philadelphia Record, Oct. 9.

Of the millions poured every year into the city Treasury through the medium of the Tax Office there are a few persons and corporations—so few as to be counted on the finger-ends almost—who contribute to the annual tithe to the extent of a million. Beyond this limited company of municipal contributors, the individual payments, so great is the number of freeholders in the Quaker City, droop to a comparative nothingness. The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities gives its check every year to the Receiver of Taxes for $150,000, representing a property valuation of $7,500,000. This property, of course, includes the taxes of the numerous estates held by it in trust. For the Girard estate the actual amount paid this year was $63,738 95, representing $3,352,000 of taxable real estate. Every year the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company sends to the Tax Office a check for the handsome sum of $130,000, which is their tribute on $6,000,000 of real estate within the city limits. The Reading Company almost reaches a like figure, its outlay for taxation annually being $110,000. The firm of Powers & Weightman are assessed for $60,000 taxes. Independent of this, William Weightman, the surviving member of that house, pays $31,000, and the estate of Thomas J. Powers, deceased, $25,000, making altogether $75,000 which is paid annually on $3,750,000 of real estate earned from a common interest. From the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company the city obtains $80,000 a year in property tax on $1,800,000, most of which, as in the case of the Pennsylvania Trust Company, is for real estate held in trust. The Franklin Insurance Company pays $20,000 on $1,000,000 worth of real estate; Baldwin Locomotive Works, $10,000 on $500,000 worth of real estate; the Distons, $8,000 on $400,000 worth of taxable property; the Wistar family, $20,000 on $1,000,000 worth of real estate; the estate of David Jayne, $20,000 on $1,000,000; A. J. Drexel, $10,000 on $500,000; the Pepper estate, $9,000 on $450,000; the Mutual Insurance Company of New-York, on its granite building at Tenth and Chestnut streets, valued at $400,000, pay $8,000; John and James Dobson, $4,000; Caleb Cope, $10,000. The tax on real estate paid by the Philadelphia Saving Fund is only $5,000 a year, but that institution pays annually a State tax of $24,000 on the $6,000,000 of bonds it has stored away in its vaults. Other heavy tax-payers, whose figures are not at hand, are the Provident Trust, George Carpenter's estate, Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia Trust, George Roberts's estate, the Girard Trust, Nathaniel Burt's estate, the Dugan estate, the Joseph Harrison, Jr., estate, the J. Francis Fisher estate, and the Norris estate. The largest tax-payers—Pennsylvania Annuity Company, Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies, Powers & Weightman, and the Girard estate—pay over $500,000 among them on real estate valued beyond $25,000,000.

CROPS IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—The State Commissioner of Agriculture reports the condition of crops for September to be as follows: "The weather was generally seasonable. Extensive preparations are being made to plant a large wheat crop this Fall. Corn will be a full average crop. Cotton will not turn out so well as expected a month or six weeks ago, and, owing to the recent weather, the quality will not be what was first supposed; notwithstanding, the crop will be large. Tobacco will not be much over a half crop. The quality is good. The sorghum crop is large and very fine. The pea-nut crop is promising."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The arrivals of immigrants last week reached the large total for this season of the year of 7,644.

The Women's Social Science Association will hold a meeting in Cartier's Hall, No. 39 East Fourteenth-street, Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the English war correspondent, will lecture on "Royal People I have Met," in Chickering Hall Wednesday evening next.

Dresbach & Skillman, contractors, deny that the workmen on the Cape Cod ship canal have struck, as previously announced by a general press dispatch from Boston.

During the past week Dr. A. Ruppaner resigned the Presidency of the Goethe Club. Dr. Ruppaner has held the office just resigned for the last seven years, and under his charge the club has yearly increased in numbers and influence.

Sermons will be preached at St. Thomas's Church to-day at 11 o'clock A. M. by the Rev. William R. Huntington, Rector of All Saints' Church, Worcester, Mass., and a member of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, and at 4 o'clock P. M. by Bishop Doane, of Albany.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who is preparing for a trip around the world, yesterday accepted an invitation, sent him on Sept. 30 by some of the most prominent bankers, merchants and professional men of this City, to meet them at a dinner on the night of Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has circulated copies of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors among the saloons of the City, and in a circular to the public requests persons possessing knowledge of the violation of the law to notify the Superintendent of the Society, at No. 100 East 23d-st.

During the past week the Police of New-York arrested 1,828 persons. For the same period there were registered in the Bureau of Vital Statistics 582 births, 161 marriages, and 586 deaths. The following cases of contagious diseases were reported: Typhoid fever, 15; scarlet fever, 56; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3; measles, 10, and diphtheria, 91.

A jeweled cane of chaste design and elaborate workmanship has just been completed by Tiffany & Co., of New-York, for the fair to be held by the Church of St. Matthew in the Masonic Temple, Grand and Seventh streets. The cane is to be awarded to the Presidential candidate receiving the largest number of votes from the patrons of the fair.

On Monday, the 11th inst., the Newport Line will be withdrawn for the season, and the fare to Boston via the Fall River Line will be reduced to $3. The steamers Bristol and Providence are likely to continue running until the end of the present year. On Monday the steamers commence leaving Pier No. 28 North River at 5 P. M., instead of 5:30 P. M., as at present.

Everything was bullish on the Produce Exchange yesterday. Wheat advanced again 2 to 3 cents a bushel, lard 5 to 10 cents per 100 pounds, and everything else in proportion. The movement is purely speculative, and is based on the fact that farmers generally have persisted in withholding their stocks of new crop wheat, particularly Spring, in the hope of obtaining higher prices.

Otto Walters, a young convict, who came to the City from State Prison yesterday, went into the store of A. J. Christen, at No. 208 Broadway, and asked to see some watches. A tray of them was shown him. As Christen turned to get others he saw Walters put a silver chronometer into his pocket. The thief was arrested by Detective Moran, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and at the Tombs Court was committed to await trial.

Officer Kelly, of the St. Louis Police, has written to Superintendent Walling requesting him to give publicity to the fact that on the 5th inst. Thomas Byrnes, or Byrne, was drowned at St. Louis. He came from Denver, Col., and has an aunt in New-York. He worked in a restaurant in St. Louis, and was about 24 years old. The letter was written at the request of Byrnes's landlady, Mrs. Horrocks, No. 6 Morgan-street, St. Louis.

James H. Hubert, 21 years of age, of No. 270 Grand-street, was charged in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, with the embezzlement, on May 29, of $50 from George W. Keller, of No. 58 Liberty-street. Hubert was employed as a collector. Since November last he is said to have embezzled over $600 paid him by customers of his employer. Two years ago Hubert, the Police say, was sent to the Penitentiary for the larceny of books from a lawyer's office. He was arrested by Detective Oates, who found a large quantity of poetry clippings in his possession. The prisoner was locked up to await trial.

The Academy of Medicine has adopted resolutions declaring the establishment of the night medical service to be "a boon to the community." Much good will accrue to both patients and physicians, inasmuch as it supplies the former with skilled medical attendance at short notice, while "it assures the physician merited remuneration." The cordial thanks of the society are extended to Dr. Henri Nachtel, "a stranger in the community, for his disinterested zeal in accomplishing so much good for the welfare of the City as well as the medical profession."

John Kelly has sent circulars soliciting funds for the Tammany General Committee to the employes in the several bureaus of the City Government. In order that the unfortunate individual who receives the circular shall not be mistaken in regard to the character of the document, a blank space is filled out with the amount he is expected to pay, followed by the written word "prompt." The circular concludes as follows: "By paying that amount to the collector, Mr. John D. Newman, at your earliest convenience, you will oblige John Kelly." One of the clerks thus assessed writes to THE TIMES that he has been called upon to pay $15, while his salary is only $900 a year.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen met in the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening, and held a protracted session, but did little business. Walter Mann, of the Argonauta Rowing Association, who had been disqualified for a violation of the amateur rules, made application for reinstatement, and his application was seconded by a member of his club, Mr. Craft, but the committee declined to requalify him. William H. McDonald, of the Vesper Boat Club, who had been disqualified, was reinstated, and a committee was appointed to investigate the cases of Holmes, Geisel, Murray, and Mumford, well-known amateur oarsmen, who are accused of rowing in the interest of the pool-sellers.

Charles T. Jacobson, President of the United States Reflector Company, at No. 724 Broadway, has caused the arrest by the Sheriff, on a warrant issued by Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, of William H. Corbit, one of his salesmen, on the charge of alleged fraudulent appropriation of funds. Mr. Jacobson in his affidavit alleges that Corbit opened letters from customers containing cash and checks, appropriated the money, indorsed the checks by signing the company's name with his own as Secretary, and converted the proceeds to his own use. The amount thus obtained is believed to be not less than $1,000, and Mr. Jacobson says it is probably twice or three times that amount. Bail was fixed at $500, which was furnished, and Corbit was released.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week 77 permits were granted by the Department of Fire and Buildings for the erection of new buildings. During the month of September permits were granted for the erection of 186 new buildings, the estimated cost of which is to be $645,375.

Despite the refusal of the Aldermen to appropriate the money necessary to secure an addition of 3,000,000 gallons to the daily water supply, the Mayor has directed Contractor Keeney to build the necessary pumps. If the Aldermen continue in their refusal to appropriate the money, the Mayor will direct the issue of certificates of indebtedness to pay the contractor.

Among the candidates mentioned by the regular Democrats for the office of Controller is Mr. John J. Kiernan. Mr. Kiernan's name has also been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congress in the Second District, but his business interests, it is said, would make it inconvenient for him to reside in Washington. On the Republican side Gen. William G. Steinmetz, the present incumbent, is a candidate for renomination.

John Forbes, of No. 46 Lafayette-avenue, while being taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house by Detective Price, on a charge of having stolen a pair of shoes from a shoe store on Myrtle-avenue, drew a revolver and attempted to shoot the officer. Price grappled with the prisoner, and a terrible struggle ensued for the pistol, which the officer finally secured. The revolver was cocked during the struggle, and the detective had a narrow escape from being shot. Forbes, who is an ex-convict, was committed yesterday by Justice Courtney.

State Commissioner of Charities Ropes visited the county institutions at Flatbush yesterday, and made some inquiries as to the appointment of men to sinecure positions by the ring Charities Commissioners, Storms, Ryan, and Kessel. From the sworn testimony of Patrick McCanna, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Repairs, Mr. Ropes secured evidence that a number of men have been appointed as mechanics, and paid accordingly, who are not mechanics. A butcher was appointed as a mason and a saloon-keeper as a painter. Mr. Ropes will probably lay the evidence before the Grand Jury, with a view of securing the indictment of the ring Commissioners.

LONG ISLAND.

The Democratic County Convention of Queens County met yesterday and nominated Benjamin W. Downing for District Attorney. Charles De Kay Townsend was nominated for Surrogate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander Hagner, and Justice of Sessions Losee was renominated.

A fracas occurred between two lunatics named James Gallony, Irish, and Frank Rossman, German, yesterday afternoon, in the fields of the Alms-house, at Yaphank, which resulted in the latter's death. The fatal blow was struck with a spade in Gallony's hand, from which Rossman made no attempt to defend himself.

STATEN ISLAND.

A cricket-match, for the benefit of George Lane, professional, has been arranged between the first elevens of the Young America and Staten Island Cricket Clubs. The game will be played at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday next.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An adjourned term of the County Court and Court of Sessions of Westchester County, will commence at the Court-house, White Plains, to-morrow, for the purpose of disposing of a number of cases now ready for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Republicans of Mercer County yesterday nominated John Taylor for Senator, and the Democrats Eckford Moore. Both nominees reside in Trenton.

A grand fair will be held at Newton, Sussex County, for four days, beginning Tuesday next. Excursion tickets, good on all trains, from this City to the Fair Grounds, have been issued by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

William Smith, a milkman, doing business at No. 118 Hudson-street, New-York, was driving over the Warren-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City this afternoon when his wagon was struck by a locomotive. Smith was thrown out of the wagon and fatally injured. The horse was killed and the wagon broken into pieces.

The body of Otto Beselin, the latest victim of the tunnel disaster recovered, was buried yesterday in the Weehawken Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Limberg, of New-York. Miss Carrie Stengevist, the betrothed of deceased, and some of her relatives, attended the funeral. There were a number of handsome floral offerings.

MARK HOPKINS'S MONUMENT.

ONE OF THE MOST COSTLY STRUCTURES AT THE CAPITAL OF CALIFORNIA.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Record-Union* gives a long description of the monument erected in the City Cemetery, Sacramento, to the memory of the late Mark Hopkins. Says the *Union*: "This monument is the largest and costliest on the Pacific slope, and in its construction the best work known to the stone-mason's art has been applied. So nicely is the work finished that very few will, by looking upon it, understand the great difficulty experienced in matching and fitting in such a structure polished stones. Nor does the exterior view of the tomb give any intimation of the fact that all the stones, without exception, are doweled and joggled together, as was done in building the Eddystone Light-house, which means that these massive blocks are held in place, one to the other, by a kind of gigantic dovetailing. Some of the stones in the tomb are of immense size. For instance, some of the rough blocks weigh 26 tons each. The north and south sides of the tomb proper are composed of single blocks, which weigh something like 18 tons each. Either one of the base courses will weigh about 30 tons, and the five roof blocks weigh about 17 tons each. The tomb is located upon a gentle inclination, near the summit of the highest knoll in the cemetery, and stands in the centre of a plat 44 by 49 feet, on the extreme boundaries. This plat is entirely inclosed by granite walls. The granite is from the Crystal Lake quarries, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, not far from Emigrant Gap. The tomb itself is 20 feet 6½ inches by 18 feet 10¼ inches, and 12 feet 6¼ inches in height to the ridge, or extreme upper point of the pediment—which is the triangular facing of the fronts. From the base of the lower step to the top the monument or tomb is a vault or sarcophagus. Its style of architecture is Egyptian. The entire exterior of the tomb is built of Rocky Mountain red granite, brought from a point about 15 miles from Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory. The central stone is inscribed: 'Mark Hopkins, died March 29, 1878, aged 64 years.' The entire structure was contracted to be erected for $50,000. Added to this was the cost of the immense stones, furnishing the same, and their transportation. The contractor paid only for quarrying and for moving the stones from the Sacramento depot to the cemetery, and the expense of this latter job was not less than $100 per stone. From this the actual cost of the structure may be conjectured, as the real figure is not now known. It is estimated by some that, with two or three exceptions besides the Capitol, this tomb must have cost more than any dwelling or public building in Sacramento."

MILITIAMEN ON THE RUN.

SPORT AT THE GAMES OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Fall games of the Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Club took place on the Manhattan Club track, Fifty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, yesterday afternoon. The games were open to all comers. The first trial heat of the 100-yard run, handicap, was won by A. R. Groat, of the Twenty-second Regiment, in 0:10¼; the second by H. Johnson, of the Eclipse Club, in 0:10¾; the third by H. Dalrymple, of the Scottish-American, in 0:10¼; the fourth by C. L. Jaquelin, in 0:10¼, and the final heat and race, by A. R. Groat, in 0:10 3-5. The 220-yard hurdle race, handicap, was won by T. W. Dobbs, of the Scottish-American, in 0:30. In the one-fourth-mile run, the first heat was taken by George E. Coe, Jr., Second Battalion, S. N. J., in 1:3 3-5, the second heat by George R. Smith, of the American Athletic Club, in 0:55, and the final heat and race by Coe in 0:56 2-5. The 440-yards' run, handicap, for members of the Twenty-second Regiment Club, was won by A. R. Groat. Time—0:55. In the half-mile run handicap, G. P. Baird, of the American Club, proved the winner in 2:01 4-5. Daniel Lone, of the Scottish-American, won the one-mile walk handicap in 7:28, and J. R. Sullivan, of the Pastime Athletic Club, took the one-mile run in 4:54 2-5. The 600-yard race for members of the National Guard was won by J. M. Young, of the Seventy-first Regiment, in 1:24¼. In the tug of war for 600-pound teams, the Park Athletic Club captured the first trial heat, the Central Club team took the second trial heat, and the Park Club the final heat. The tug of war, for 840-pound teams, open to the National Guard, was won by the team of the Fourth New-Jersey, which defeated the Twenty-second Regiment team in two straight heats. About 200 people were present.

GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

ROWING MATTERS IN ENGLAND—TURF CONTESTS IN THIS COUNTRY.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—In the sculling match between Thomas Blackman, of Dulwich, and Henry Clasper, of Wandsworth, for £100 a side, which was rowed this afternoon over the Thames Championship Course, a distance of four and a quarter miles, Blackman was the winner easily by 10 lengths, in 26:41.

The *Sportsman* this morning says: "Hosmer has arrived at Barnes with his chief supporter, W. McManus, of Boston. He is apparently a poor match for Laycock. He is suffering from a cold." A dispatch from Toronto to the *Sportsman* says: "David Ward, who trained Edward Hanlan when he last visited England, has started for London. He will be joined at New-York by Col. A. D. Shaw, United States Consul at Manchester, and they will sail for England in the steamer City of Richmond on Saturday."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—To-day was the fourth and last day of the races. The weather was delightful, the track in fine condition, and the attendance large. The first race, for 2-year olds, two mile heats, was won by Gold Bug in two heats, with Wampee second. Time—3:45¾; 3:46¾. In the second race, one mile dash, Fair Count was first, Knight Templar second, and General Phillips third. Time—1:46. The third race, mile heats, was won by Lone Taw in two heats, with John Carter second and Red Fox third. Time—1:47; 1:46¾.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL MATTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The *Economist* of this week says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to three months, is 2 to 2¼ per cent., and for trade bills, 60 days to three months, 2¼ to 2¾ per cent. The Eastern dead-lock not only depresses certain securities, but limits business on the Stock Exchange generally, which is also checked by wet weather. The revival in British funds is very slight. Colonial Government debentures recovered more decidedly, but foreign stocks, particularly Hungarian, on the publication of the budget, and home railways, banks, and miscellaneous securities are weaker. The rage for Indian gold mines has materially subsided. United States securities have apparently reached the end of their relapse. Turkish bonds were comparatively well supported, with the idea that any change must be for the better. American railways were irregular. All Atlantic and Great Western issues were weaker, and 1878 rental trust have fallen 5. Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio bonds have fallen 2."

The Hamburg American Line steamer Lessing, Capt. Voss, from Hamburg for New-York, which sailed from Havre to-day, took out £300,000 in gold from Havre.

A HURRICANE AT SEA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—The steam-ship William Dickinson, from Genoa, reports that on Oct. 1, in latitude 27° north and longitude 69° 30' west, she encountered a violent hurricane from south-east; that the vessel was repeatedly thrown on her beam ends, had her compass and tarpaulin hatches blown away, her fixtures and wheel-houses blown down, and her windows and steering gear broken, and that for two hours the sea was blown flat, the spray resembling a dense fog.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Savannah, for Savannah.—Miss K. Sanborn, F. K. Engel, M. J. Bratenbach, Mrs. G. Hoffman, E. Anchel, F. Cumming, G. H. Ford, C. E. Tucker, S. W. Swanay, Miss E. Brown, Miss H. White, Miss Hewes, C. A. Cassell, George J. Hill, Mr. Eubanks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wetherbee, Mrs. D. Taylor, P. G. Hawley, J. Diebold, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rubenstein, C. Wilkins, Mrs. Orden, W. F. Eastman, T. M. Golden, E. Culliman, H. De Baldina, J. H. Paine, Mrs. B. Lamar, Miss M. Lamar, E. Doyle, H. Bought, J. E. Joselyn, P. Gerald, Mrs. J. B. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Duckworth, Isabella Keenan and two infants, G. Hinsley, Miss W. H. and Master H. Duckworth, S. W. Bray, G. T. Field, L. Christie.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—Mr. Billingham, William Allen, Miss Ellen Allen, Miss Sarah J. Allen, John H. Arthur, Mr. Ashley, Mrs. Ashley, Signor Angelo and wife, George Ammerman, Mrs. C. W. Bradford, Miss Sallie Bradford, Master Archie Bradford, J. R. A. Beattie, Mrs. Beattie, Signor Baldassare, Signor Bellati and wife, Mrs. Bullard, H. B. Barney, Mrs. T. Brown, Dominick Bozze, Miss Clara Cooke, Edward Clark, Mr. Coombs, James R. Clarke, Mrs. M. E. Daly, Dr. W. L. Dodge, Mrs. Dodge, Miss Geraldine, Signor Altavista, Signor Amandi, Signor Buccoylis, Signor Cantoney, Signor Cattaneo, Signor Giaccone, Signor Grittone, Signor Brina, Signor Fuggigiando, Signor Monzone, Signor Michighi, Signor Torriani, Signor Bonsso, Signor Bonsso, Mrs. Mary J. Finch, J. Donnovan, C. H. Donnovan, Smith Evans Brittian, Signor Del Ferro, Signor Francesco, Edward Furness, Mrs. Furness, George Foot, Mrs. Foot, Miss Caroline Grubb, F. E. Gabb, Signor Grazzi, Signor Gillardi and wife, Signor Galassi and wife, H. Hogofian, Mrs. Hogofian, Mr. Harvey, T. Heale, J. Hoenigsberg, Max Hoenigsberg, John W. Hagen, Miss Elizabeth Hoby, Mr. Hegarty, Miss Hegarty, Miss L. S. Jones, T. C. Jones, Miss King, Miss Pepper, Signor Couvert, Signor Piona, Signor Piona, Signor Besussi, Signor Cushing, Signor Vanesco, Signor Gardini, Signor Trovatello, Signor Maglietti, Signor Brown, Signor Isaia, Signor J. Gothland, Signor Maggi, Miss Giaconda, Mr. A. J. Bradwell, Mrs. Bradwell, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. William Kerr, Thomas A. Logan, W. J. Logan, Master George Logan, Signor Lazzarini, Mr. H. E. Low, Miss Louisa Loveday, Mr. H. C. McClure, Mrs. McClure, the Rev. H. U. Manesede, Mrs. Louisa C. Moulton, F. L. Manchester, Mrs. Manchester, A. Matthew, Signor Montesini and wife, Miss McLeod, Signor Monti, A. Nathan, Signor Novara and wife, Mrs. Thomas Pope, Miss Bessie Pope, Harry Phillips, Mrs. J. H. Parker, Signor Del Puente and wife, Miss Nellie Pearce, Major Page, Signor Rinaldini, Signor Rasori, Mr. Reynolds, Mme. Pearce, Miss Bordi, Miss Bertolini, Mme. Cesca, Mme. Puerari, Miss Scazzola, Miss Willing, Miss Rondal, Mme. Berra, Mme. Cushing, Mme. Germane, Miss Marchisio, Mme. Porello, Miss Riscarri, Mme. Rosialti, Master Edmund Bradwell, Master Albert Angelo, Signor Ravelli and wife, R. De Steigner, Mrs. Steigner, Miss Lily Stone, Irving M. Scott, Mrs. R. Sykes, Miss A. Sykes, Joseph F. Solari, D. E. Stone, Mrs. J. M. Scott, Miss Kate Small, Mrs. William Sturges and two children, Mlle. Sacconi, Mlle. Stelzner, Thomas Wilbraham, John S. Wilbraham, C. J. Van Wyck, James Walsh, E. W. Webster, Miss Webster, H. Wagner, the Rev. Thomas R. Welch, Mrs. Welch, A. Welch, Miss Florence Wallace, A. Williams, Mrs. Withers, Signor Zarini, Miss Osman, Miss St. Clair, Mme. Bessiasi, Signor Zaumini, Signor E. Puerani, Miss Puerani, Miss Sidney, Miss Whelan, Miss Mayell, Mrs. Gansini, Miss Day, Miss Howard, Miss Estcourt, Mme. Isaia, Signor Novara.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—R. Randall, J. E. and G. H. Purdon, J. W. Brennan, C. A. Overton, the Rev. F. R. Hawxhurst, T. R. Jones, A. Nelson, Mrs. Nelson, J. Lepiora, Mrs. Lepiora, James E. Graybill, Mrs. Graybill, Mrs. Higgins and infant, Dr. W. T. Aikins, Mrs. Aikins, William MacLean, L. Rawcliffe, Joseph Bales, W. H. Bruce, the Rev. F. R. Bigot, the Rev. Mr. Reisdorfu, the Rev. J. R. Blake, the Rev. F. Waters, William Brennan, Alexander Davis, W. D. Stedman, J. Manock, J. J. Murray, Mr. Standeven, the Rev. Dr. Currie, James Benson, J. Pattinson, Mrs. Pattinson, Master Pattinson, Miss Pattinson, A. A. Blanchard, Mrs. Blanchard, Miss L. Le Neven, Miss Diana Hamley, Mrs. T. Francis, Miss Francis, Miss L. A. Beach, Mrs. A. L. Myers, R. D. Benedict, Mrs. Benedict, Miss Lilly Benedict, R. Kelly, Mrs. Kelly and child, J. F. Bryant, P. J. Hamilton, John H. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Chandler, Miss F. Chandler, R. Alcock, J. Alcock, Jr., W. Hamley, John T. Howes, S. Jack, Jr., Dr. M. H. Aikins, F. T. Aikins, Mr. and Mrs. Hume, Mr. Hume, Master Hume, Mrs. Cable, Miss Hume, Miss L. Hume, Miss C. Wood, the Rev. R. W. Howes, Mrs. Howes, F. J. Aschman, Mr. Newell, J. A. C. Wright, W. R. Jones, Mrs. Jones and two children, E. Schutt, Mrs. L. C. Stowell, Miss J. Stowell, Miss L. Minot, Miss A. A. Cotes Winsor, Miss J. Berriaford, Mrs. S. Macey, Mrs. Purdon, Mrs. MacNeill, Miss Mary Owens, F. R. and R. W. Howes, Master L. J. Howes, Mrs. F. Bradbury, Mrs. Culliton, W. S. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Glover, Miss and Master Glover, Mr. and Mrs. S. Le Clair, J. P. Gibbs, J. Johnson, John Sinclair, J. E. Hulme.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:07 | Sun sets......5:26 | Moon sets..10:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11:55 P. M. | Gov. Island 12:44 A. M. | Hell Gate....2:09 A. M.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, OCT. 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Dallas, Risk, Port Royal, Jacksonville, and Fernandina, C. H. Mallory & Co.; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Algiers, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., via Alexandria, J. L. Roome, Jr.; Ethel Caine, (Br.,) Sumner, Falmouth for orders, G. Wessels; City of Savannah, Fleetwood, Savannah, George Yonge; Nereus, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Colorado, Bolger, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; R. P. Mathews, (Br.,) Williams, Bordeaux, Bauer Bros.; Rhein, (Ger.,) Mayer, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Harald, (Dan.,) Rosde, Copenhagen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ships Maria Anna, (Ger.,) Lange, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; Mabel Taylor, (Br.,) Goudey, Bristol, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Gran Canaria, (Span.,) De Nasra, Las Palmas and Santa Cruz, J. Durand; Waldemar, (Nor.,) Svendsen, Rouen, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Emilia, (Rus.,) Nordgren, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Chapman, (Nor.,) Olsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Vale, (Aust.,) Tomicich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Olaf R., (Aust.,) Rademan, Amsterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Kosmopolit III., (Dutch,) Alberts, Copenhagen, Scammell Bros.; Edward May, Johnson, Boston, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Graziella, (Nor.,) Larsen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Giuseppe, (Ital.,) Raffo, Cork for orders, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Esther, Benjamin, Progreso, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Linart, (Br.,) Connell, London, R. J. Corbin; Schwiegeard, (Norw.,) Jorensen, Cork for orders, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Guglielmo D., (Aust.,) Franzin, Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Concezione Immacolata, (Ital.,) Stinge, Seville, Scarpati & Co.; Ovarus, (Br.,) Cork, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Perseverant, (Fr.,) Barre, Rio Janeiro, McCulloch, Beecher & Co.; Susan L. Campbell, (Br.,) Brooks, Amsterdam, J. W. Parker & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Strezonshalh, (Br.,) Fortune, Liverpool 13 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Sept. 29, via Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Sept. 30, via Queenstown Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, Galveston Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Breakwater, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Carrick Castle, (of Glasgow,) Dodds, Calcutta 120 ds., with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Henderson Bros.

Bark Isle of Anglesea, (of Liverpool,) Disney, Rangoon 161 ds., with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Bark Romeo, (of Liverpool,) Berry, Singapore 152 ds., with mdse. to Bowring & Archibald.

Bark Palo Alto, Griffin, Pensacola 21 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to F. Dietrich & Co.

Bark Alumina, Bartlett, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to McKay & Dix.

Bark Eliza Barss, Hollis, of and 7 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to A. E. Tucker.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Trimm, Georgetown, Dem., 21 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Maho, Richardson, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to R. A. Tucker & Co.

Bark Scud, Sawyer, Trinidad 14 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Bark Pietro, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Lisbon 44 ds., with salt and cork-wood to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Welton, Pensacola 21 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son—vessel to J. D. Fish & Co.

Brig Charles A. Hoard, (Br.,) Blackwood, Ponce 14 ds., with guano to James Campbell—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Brig Zebenia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, Halifax 9 ds., with steel rails to Paul W. Cessar—vessel to F. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Eureka, (Br.,) Doane, Wallace, N. S., 9 ds., with stone to Gillis & Co.

Brig Confiance, (Fr.,) Janvier, Porto Cabello 23 ds., in ballast to James Henry.

Brig William Mason, (of Boston,) Adams, Salinas, P. R., 25 ds., with sugar to Moller, Sierck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Salisbury, (of St. John, N. B.,) Starrett, Bayonne 50 ds., in ballast to Scammell Bros.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, light, W.; clear; at City Island, light, E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; Zeeland, for Antwerp; City of Richmond and Erin, for Liverpool; Elysia, for London; Devonia, for Glasgow; State of Alabama, for Glasgow; Ethel Caine, for Falmouth; Etna, for Ponce, &c.; Colorado, for Galveston; Knickerbocker and Algiers, for New-Orleans; City of Savannah, for Savannah; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; City of Dallas, for Fernandina; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Theodosius Christian, for Elsinore; Titania, for Antwerp; Carmel, for Bordeaux; Maitland, for Rouen; brig Pearl, for Port Spain.

Anchored at City Island, bound out, barks G. S. Penery and Ewsland, for Hamburg; Virginia, for Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Gloaming, (Br.,) Dinsmore, from Hamburg, which was anchored below for orders, came up 9th.

SPOKEN.

Sept. 20, lat. 39 30, lon. 72 30, brig Alphonse, from Cienfuegos, for New-York.

Sept. 30, lat. 39 26, lon. 66 54, brig Morancy, from Boston, for Hayti.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Sld. 4th inst., John R. Evans, for Gloucester; Sarah Gilmore, for Boston; 6th inst., Alpha, Arcadia, the latter for Key West; Steinvora; 7th inst., Bitte, the latter for Philadelphia; Maryland, Meta; 8th inst., Eliza Everett, the latter for Baltimore; Genitori Tarrabocchia, Gunn, Hermes, Leonida, Marte, the last two for New-Orleans; Posama, for Charleston; Francisco, Capt. Ottaggio, Herald of the Morning, James Stafford; 9th inst., Lord Dufferin, all for New-York; Africa, for Mobile; Caroline, Guldrign, Capt. Voigt; Ornen, Capt. Olsen, the last two for Pascagoula; Maggie Miller, for Hampton Roads; Rio Bato.

Arr. 4th inst., Leopoldo, Mary Bartlett; 6th inst., Lloyd, Norwig; 7th inst., Prima, Pauline, Ceres, Mahmens; Pensaur, Professor Nordenskjold, Sagitta, Savannah, Mercur; 8th inst., Agnes Campbell, Eintracht, Helen Finlayson, Johann Ludwig, Leo; 9th inst., Bavelaw.

The report, yesterday of the steamship Illyrian, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, from Boston Sept. 25, having arr. at Liverpool was erroneous. She put into Queenstown and trimmed her cargo, having had a heavy starboard list.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Scotia, Capt. Spittal, from New-York Sept. 25, has arr. at Barrow.

HAVRE, Oct. 9.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steam-ship St. Laurent, Capt. Santelli, sld. hence at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 9.—The Allan Line steam-ship Nova Scotian, Capt. Richardson, from Baltimore Sept. 23, via St. John's, N. F., Oct. 1, has arr. here on her way to Liverpool.

The National Line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York Sept. 29, arr. here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the 9th inst., on her way to Liverpool.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Scythia, Capt. Haines, from New-York Sept. 30, arr. here at 12 o'clock this morning on her way to Liverpool.

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 10, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,356 Broadway.

Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.

The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gilig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, slightly warmer and clear or fair weather, winds shifting to east and south, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

AN OLD CRY REVIVED.

The American people have always been extremely sensitive in regard to any party which even seemed to be founded for a sectional purpose. It was this sensitiveness which impeded the growth of the sentiment which finally gave rise to the Republican Party. The cry was raised against all those who dared to advocate the restriction of slavery that their efforts were directed exclusively toward the Southern States, and that they were seeking to array one section against another. Few men not past the middle line of life can realize now the intensity and sincerity of the feeling which was aroused by this appeal against the founders of the Republican Party. It pervaded every class of society, it affected all interests; it was expressed in the pulpit, in the daily journals, and from the platform. So strong had it become before 1860 that it was at the risk of his fortune and of his credit that a business man in many of the large cities of the Union dared to take his position openly in favor of the then suspected, misrepresented, and despised principles of the Republican Party.

Twenty years or more have passed. Slavery has perished—not from the slow and conservative processes which the Republican Party would originally have directed against it, but by the madness of its principal supporters, who would have all or nothing. But to-day the same cry is raised against the Republicans as in 1860. They are still accused of being a "sectional" party, and of seeking to array one part of the country against another. Among the voices which repeat this charge are some which, even at this late day, have a familiar sound. They belong to men who made the same accusation before the war, and who seem to have stood still ever since, and to imagine that the circumstances of parties and sections and of our institutions are the same now as then. In reality, though there are some points of resemblance, the situation is profoundly changed. What is the same is the arrogant assumption by the white Democrats of the Southern States that they are "the South," that if they do not choose to allow Republican organizations to exist in their States, the absence of such organizations is proof that that party is wholly Northern, and that the only really national party is the one which they permit within their own borders, and to which they themselves belong. Another thing has not much changed—the readiness of the Democratic Party of the North to take as truth the assumptions we have referred to, and to regard itself as the special champion of quite a superior order of Unionism, to which no party under the ban of Southern proscription can venture to lay any claim.

What is completely different in the situation of the present time from that of 1860 and before, is that the pretensions of the Democrats of the South have no longer the faintest support in the Constitution. Then there was some appreciable excuse for the intolerance and arrogance of the Southern whites. Slavery existed in their States, and neither the other States nor the national Government had any right to interfere with it except by a constitutional amendment, which was then impossible. So long as slavery existed, any political agitation which should turn upon its merits was a serious internal danger, a capital danger if carried on within the neighborhood of the slaves, and relatively less, but still threatening, if carried on in the free States, with a view to the policy of the national Government. The whites of the South were practically agreed on this point; they were the immense majority in every State, and they alone had political rights. Now slavery no longer exists. There is nothing to fear and everything to hope from a free canvass of public questions in the South as in the North. The whites are not all Democrats, and they have no more legal or moral right to the use of the ballot than the negroes. They have no common interests, as a race, which would not be better served by division of their own and the negroes' votes than by the consolidation of either. And yet, purely from hatred of the negro, from fear of what Gen. Hancock called "nigger domination," they assume to break up the active organization of any party which does not sustain their candidates, or if this cannot be done, to overcome all opposition by fraud at the polls or in the count. And because they do this, in precisely the same relentless fashion that they acted before the war, they and their Northern allies claim to be the only national party. Their opponents are sectional, and the party which saved the Union is denounced by men who tried to destroy it as lacking in patriotism and regard for the Union. The force of pure impudence could hardly go further.

Still another point of difference between the present situation and that of twenty years since is that the country has since then had a long and expensive lesson in the character of real Unionism. It has been taught that the sectionalists of the North were the mainstay of the Government when the national life was assailed, and that the men who condemned these were generally engaged in the assault. We do not believe that after the practical exposition of the value of the exclusive patriotism claimed by the Southern whites, it will now be very much alarmed by the outcry against those whom these Democrats choose to shut out from political life in the South. It has learned that the real sectionalism is with that party which scouts the broad ideas of justice and equality on which the Constitution is based, and not with that which respects these principles, and would apply them to every part of the Union.

THE FLEET AND THE PORTE.

Once again history has repeated itself, and the fleets of Russia and England float side by side against Turkey, as in 1806 and 1827. The recollection of Tenedos and Navarino might alone suffice to silence those who pronounce England's present attitude "a violation of her traditional policy." In reality it is only within the memory of many men still living that the pernicious system of upholding the Turk at any cost has been adopted at all. Before that time England's "traditional policy" was to let alone both Turkey and Russia as much as possible, and to repress without favor, when repression was needed, whichever of the two seemed to require it. The unhappy change of policy which has kept the whole East in a ferment during the last half century is due to three causes, viz.: The sudden collapse of Turkey, the portentously rapid growth of Russia, and the development of England's Asiatic empire.

The weakness of the Ottoman power and the strength of its great opponent have become so glaringly manifest in our own day that those who have never seen the two otherwise than as they now are, are somewhat too apt to forget how completely their present position reverses that of little more than a hundred years ago. Till near the close of the eighteenth century Turkey, not Russia, was the great power of Eastern Europe. As late as the time of George I., such a keen observer as Lord Bolingbroke could confidently assert that "a statesman wishing to acquaint himself with the politics of Europe need pay no attention to those of Russia." On the other hand, it was to Turkish intervention that Frederick the Great himself, the first practical man of his age, looked as his best hope during the Seven Years' War. The submission of Austria, which ended that great conflict, was caused in no small degree by the menacing attitude of the Porte. It was reserved for Catharine II. and her terrible champion, Marshal Suvoroff, to break the spell at once and forever, by a series of victories which drove back the Turks across the Danube, leaving the whole of the vast tract between it and the Dniester in Russia's hands. Then, for the first time, England was startled into assuming the office of arbiter, hitherto held by Austria. Her announcement in 1792 that "no further disintegration of the Turkish Empire could be permitted," backed by the assembling of a powerful fleet, restored Moldavia and Wallachia to Turkey, but Russia was allowed to retain Bessarabia unmolested. The Eastern question had not yet become a "national idea."

Fourteen years went by. In November, 1806, England combined with Russia against Turkey as the ally of their common enemy, Napoleon. They blockaded the Dardanelles and defeated the Turkish fleet in the Levant. But this momentary union of the two future foes was dissolved by the Czar's equally momentary anti-British compact with Napoleon in 1807. Russia's Turkish crusade on behalf of Servia in 1810-12 passed unnoticed by England, then fully occupied with the Peninsular war. At length the Greek insurrection broke out. England, stirred by the teaching and example of Byron, warmly espoused the cause of Greece. France followed more cautiously on the same side. Russia was not slow to seize the occasion. The allied squadrons anchored in Navarino Bay, (October, 1827,) and the destruction of Turkey's finest fleet preluded the heavier blow of Russia's crowning triumph at Adrianople two years later.

Then came the reaction. All this time the great Empire founded by Clive and Hastings was steadily growing in size and importance, till British India became a household word with every British statesman. Russia's rapid strides across Central Asia, supplementing her victorious advance in Europe, aroused fears for the safety of India. A panic broke out, comparable only to that of the worthy Mandarin who arrested an aeronaut on suspicion of a design upon the moon. Every smart young M. P. brimmed over with schemes for defending 200,000,000 Hindus against 20,000 Cossacks, separated from their prey only by 600 miles of the bleakest deserts and highest mountains in the world. Russia being thus established as the enemy of mankind, Turkey naturally became precious as the enemy of Russia; and that her pillared rottenness might be reprieved for a generation, Mehemet Ali was crushed in the act of founding a new Empire, and Europe's best blood wasted upon the ridges of Sebastopol.

But the Crimean war, while saving Turkey for the moment, bequeathed her a lasting injury. Apart from the Anglo-Saxon's natural affection for a brave enemy with whom he has fairly "had it out," the testimony of the countless eye-witnesses who had at length seen the Turk as he really was had its full weight. Ever since 1856 a feeling of sympathy with Russia and abhorrence of Turkey has been steadily growing up in England, as was seen by her resolute neutrality in 1877-8. True, her substitution of the Berlin treaty for that of San Stefano proved that the anti-Russian bias was not yet extinct; but her subsequent coercion of the Porte, and her present tendency in the same direction, show that she is growing weary of upholding a system of organized brigandage as a civilized Government. It is not yet too late for Europe to do what she forced Mehemet Ali to leave undone forty years ago—to lay, once and forever, the hateful spectre of Turkish misrule, and to weld the Mussulman races of Western Asia into a more enlightened Mohammedan empire, the Christian subject of which shall be as safe from tyranny as the Moslem ruler from rebellion.

LAND LEAGUE ABSURDITIES.

Mr. Parnell and his party profess to have two objects in view—self-government for Ireland and more equitable land laws. They are not at present making any visible progress toward the attainment of those objects. Taking Mr. Parnell and the members of the Land League as representative Irishmen, it can at once be seen that Ireland is as yet unworthy and incapable of self-government. They are in more or less open revolt against the authority of the Government, yet they are continually soliciting its aid and indulgence. There is a certain degree of dignity in a proud protest against oppression, and rebellion frequently commands respect, but Mr. Parnell's party presents itself alternately as a beggar and a bully, and does not appear to advantage in either character. A people who rely upon murder and violence as the most effective instruments for accomplishing their purposes are scarcely fit for the important trust of government, even of themselves. Mr. Parnell, to be sure, has advised the tenant farmers not to indulge in the practice of shooting their landlords. At New-Ross, speaking of the Boyd murder, he said: "I wish to point out that a recourse to such methods of procedure is entirely unnecessary and absolutely prejudicial when there is suitable organization among tenants." That is to say, these crimes are not morally reprehensible, but they damage the cause, and it is better to work by means of a "suitable organization." What this means was explained by Mr. Parnell at Ennis. He would have farmers band together to refuse to pay unjust rents, to decline to take farms from which others have been evicted, and to ostracise any man who refuses to join in the movement. "When a man takes a farm from which another has been evicted," said he, "you must shun him on the roadside when you meet him, you must shun him in the streets of the town, you must shun him in the shop, you must shun him in the fair green and in the market-place, and even in the place of worship."

The trouble with this plan is that the forces set in motion will not stop at the point indicated. It has been often enough shown that the excited tenants will not content themselves with merely shunning a man who offends them. If he persists in occupying against their protest a holding vacated by eviction, they go by night and hamstring his cattle and burn his hay-ricks. If these hints are not acted on, perhaps they shave off his ears, by way of leading gradually up to the final murderous act. This utter recklessness as to the results of his preaching deprives Mr. Parnell of all claim to be considered a champion of the rights of the people and stamps him as a low demagogue. To deliver the government of Ireland into the hands of men like him and others who have come to the surface in the Home Rule agitation would doom that long-suffering and much-complaining island to miseries tenfold greater than she has ever suffered under English rule.

The schemes of land law reform which have been put forward by Mr. Parnell and his followers have one and all this fault, that they run counter to the universally accepted maxims of political economy and violate the laws which ordinarily govern the distribution of property. But from time out of mind the affairs of Ireland have been considered and treated as "exceptional." The argument that it is not one of the proper functions of the State to buy land of the landlord and give it to the tenant would have no weight whatever with the members of the Land League, and is not worth considering while there are other and better grounds of objection. Mr. Parnell proposes that the State shall buy the farms on which 500,000 tenant farmers are now struggling with adversity and high rents and turn them over to the tenants. "We want no money," cries he; "not a single penny would be necessary. Let the English Government give the landlords their paper as compensation." This is a good specimen of the kind of reasoning which Irish leaders apply to the solution of their public problems. The Government paper must some time be redeemed, of course, and Mr. Parnell does not indicate any provision for meeting it. It matters very little whether the State pays cash or gives a promise to pay it. In either case it bears the whole burden, and the tenant farmers get a free gift of the land. Even Mr. Parnell seems to have concluded that it is absurd to talk about a return of the purchase money to the State by the tenant. Any obligation of that character that might be assumed would be repudiated. The nature of the case forbids any other supposition.

But even with the title deeds of their holdings in their possession, the last state of the Irish tenants would be no better than the first. It is notorious that the most shiftless, miserable, and degraded people in Ireland are precisely those who have had the most favors shown them. The tenant who for any reason is forgiven his rent or is allowed to "squat" upon a piece of land loses all incentive to industry and speedily degenerates into a condition of slothfulness and wretched penury. The Irish people are not so fond of work for its own sake as to justify any alteration of the conditions under which man everywhere is compelled to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Inside of a score of years after the "abolition" of the present race of landlords another race will spring up quite as greedy and quite as hard-hearted. No sane man believes for an instant that the mass of the occupants of the land would long continue to be its owners. The unthrifty habits of the people, their pernicious system of cultivating the land, the unfavorable climate, and other well-known obstacles to the advancement of the Irish peasantry would operate to bring about a change of ownership from the many to the few, and to re-establish landlordism with all its evils. Ireland's maladies are too deep-seated to be reached by the quackery of the Land Leagues. There can be no cure until a radical change has been wrought in the character and habits of her people. Petting and indulgence at the hands of the State will not effect this reform, and its coming is retarded by the evil counsels of men like Parnell and Dillon. The most that England can do is to treat her troublesome dependency with such firmness or forbearance as individual cases may call for, and wait for the advent of the happy day when the Irishman shall have gathered wisdom enough to know what is for his own good.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

It is not yet possible to ascertain what and how great an effect Germany's protective tariff has had upon her foreign trade. A full year has not elapsed since the new laws came into force, and the latest bulletin of the imperial bureau of statistics, giving the tables of imports and exports for the first seven months of the current year, seems to have been laboriously contrived to withhold rather than to convey information. But whatever effect a policy of protection may have had for the moment upon the movements of merchandise or upon the revenues of the State, it is quite evident from the distressed condition of the money market in Germany that the commerce of the Empire has not benefited by it. It would be going too far to say that the Customs scheme from which Bismarck and his protectionist advisers predicted such a harvest of blessings to the country and the individual has been the cause of this distress. But in the first test of its virtues it has failed to do what was expected of it. A deficient harvest on the Continent gave rise to a heavy demand for American grain. Gold began to flow this way. Between the 1st of August and the 20th of September the Bank of England lost $5,441,000 of its gold, the Bank of France $7,180,000, and the Bank of Germany $12,290,000. This drain, though serious, produced no alarm in the financial circles of London and Paris. The Bank of Germany, however, was compelled to take prompt and vigorous measures to protect its reserves of coin. On Aug. 18 it advanced its rate of discount on bills to 5 per cent., and on Sept. 4 made a further advance to 5½ per cent., at the same time raising the rate on advances to 6 per cent. Money in the open market was at that time worth but 4½ per cent.

This remedy was successful so far as the bank was concerned, for the outflow of gold was soon checked, and during the third week in September the amount in its vaults increased $1,755,000. But the *Frankfurter Zeitung* asserts that the business of Germany suffers $2,500,000 a month damage through the action of the bank in raising the rate of discount when the condition of the money market did not demand such a measure. It is certain that the business public has been greatly inconvenienced not only by the increased rate of discount, but by the numerous petty obstacles which the bank threw in the way of those who wished to draw gold from its vaults. All such restrictions are, of course, so many checks upon the commerce of the country; but the Bank of Germany is frequently compelled to resort to extraordinary measures. It is not in a position to defy a storm. The Bank of England has a gold reserve of £28,000,000, and the Bank of France has gold to the amount of £29,356,160, besides £50,307,320 in silver, while the total coin reserve of the Bank of Germany is only £26,000,000, and of this only £9,000,000 is gold. The latter alone is available for export. Now, for a country as large as Germany, $45,000,000 is a very small sum to hold against all foreign demands. According to the theories advanced by Bismarck during the drawing up of the Customs laws now in force, it ought to be more than sufficient, but when the renowned Chancellor turned from diplomacy to finance, he seems to have parted with his wonted sagacity. He desired that Germany should turn her back on the world and live on the fruits of her own industry. The Imperial Parliament was bullied and wheedled into passing the laws drawn up by the Customs Commission—which had been carefully "packed" in the interests of protection—and the Empire settled down to enjoy the fruits of this enlightened policy.

The first fruits have not proved pleasing to the taste. Compelled to go into a foreign market for its food supplies, Germany discovers that she must pay in gold for whatever she buys. Her protected industries have not produced anything which other countries will take in payment for corn, or if they have produced it, there is no way of getting it out of the country in quantities sufficient to offset the value of the necessary imports. The slender stock of gold in the country is therefore drawn upon to make the balance good. This state of things is a constant and serious danger to the imperial currency system. The gold basis of that currency is far too narrow for safety, and it can be increased in only one way—by the sale of German products abroad. The source from which Germany has drawn her gold is revealed in her Mint reports, which show that of the £84,095,558 coined between 1871 and 1879, about one-half was maintained by melting down the coins of other countries. A protective tariff of the kind devised by Bismarck's Customs Commission is, to say the least, ill adapted to a country in the financial situation of Germany. The present situation is a severe test of the patience of the middle class, who, free-traders by conviction, were persuaded to sacrifice their belief to the necessities of the Empire. A duty on corn in a year of scarcity acts very much like a direct tax, for the price of food is increased by it to an extent which any one can measure. People of moderate incomes, and working men, for whom Bismarck is just now manifesting a great deal of solicitude, will doubtless change their views as to the expediency of a protective tariff, and it would not be strange if the next session of the Parliament revealed a new growth of free-trade sentiment.

YEAST: A PROBLEM.

Bread is the staff of life, and the staff of bread is yeast. The palatableness and consequent strength of the bread-staff depends upon its lightness, and the housewife who knows nothing of the chemical action, and has not heard of carbonic acid gas, has, nevertheless, learned that she must have it "light." Lightness that just stops short of sourness is the desideratum in bread-making, as "shortness," without over-richness, is that of the pastry cook. For it is not just to condemn pie as the key to that chamber of horrors, dyspepsia. There are pies and pies. The ten-minutes-for-refreshments pie, like the cruller and sponge-cake of the same genus, verily does open the gates of the Inferno. That the crust of this pie is cut by a die-press of immense power from worn-out car-wheels and filled with stewed scrap-iron may not be susceptible of proof, but we do not assert the contrary; yet the genuine pie, made by a few possessors of the happy secret, the pie whose crust breaks because made to be broken, and is itself both fulfillment and promise of the contents, is a creation to be always eaten when within reach, respected for its virtues ever, and to be desired by all who have it not.

The use of yeast has never been subject to any rules, except that whoever would be successful with it must take just a little flour, a little yeast, a pinch of one or two other things, stir all in just enough, set away in a properly warm place just long enough to rise, knead properly, have an oven just hot enough, put it in when it is just about ready, and bake it just right—then the product will be superb. Eve did this with her first successful baking; thus did the housekeeper of Noah's ark manage her old-fashioned brick oven as she floated; thus does, or tries to do, the latest of the Eves, though sometimes sprinkling the defiant dough with stray tears. Every cook book tells the rules, and every housekeeper's corner in the newspapers gives forth its receipt; and yet the one rule which works out the miracle is only the colored cook's—you must do it "jus' so." For the housekeeper who has "faculty" the bread rises, the hens "set" and lay, the pig fattens, the horse never is found far from the blacksmith's without a shoe, the butter "comes" promptly, and all things yield, while to the one who has not that mysterious gift of knowing how, all things prove their total depravity.

The hop vine is itself a natural irregularity and exception, persisting in twining itself to the left, while other vines twine to the right. Its perversity does not leave it when reaching the shape of yeast, in which it is itself rebellious and works other things to insubordination. In liquid form, it becomes violently explosive, and has sometimes been actually mistaken for beer when a cork, shot from under the Deacon's bed and striking the worthy parson's blue-stockinged ankle, has been followed by a frothy brown rivulet; solid, in the familiar cake form, and nibbled, as "cookie," by absent-minded antique maidens at the tea-table of a near-sighted sister vestal, it has been known to produce lightness of head, limberness of tongue, and a scandalous overflow of social narrative. Hiding itself in the feed for the fowls, it has been known to raise handfuls of feathers, to set the whole hennery by the bills, and to addle entire sittings of eggs by the trouble set rankling in the breast of the presiding Biddy; at such times, chanticleer himself has been forced to complete the incubation, callow orphans have been adopted by the cat, young ducks have drowned when old broad-bill drove them into the pond, and chickens have distracted the most matronly hen by rushing thither from the shell. The hop vine has twined leftward since Mother Eve made the first mistake, and confusion has waited upon yeast in every household since.

But the problem! Yeast is problematical all through, but there is a particular problem which must be considered. One of the products of the Fall (the original, not the recurring one) is known as the baker. It is not written that he shipped on board the ark before the mast disguised as ordinary seaman, but he somehow survived the flood. He was in the cities of the plain, but escaped. He was besieged in Jerusalem, but hid in an oven from the common slaughter. He traveled with the rear of Pharaoh's host, but swam out of the Red Sea. He was overwhelmed in Pompeii, but was the last man who escaped by sea, leaving his shop and his now thoroughly "done" loaves to be uncovered afterward. He has been burned, shipwrecked, put to the sword, and slain in every discoverable way, yet the world has never escaped him; he is as immortal as evil. Pharaoh hanged him for putting too much saleratus in the biscuit. He has been beheaded countless times, in the story books, for having put too much pepper in the cream tarts. But for dyspepsia produced by his efforts, Herod would have sent to each male baby a velocipede of the most approved pattern instead of an executioner. It was he who caused Don Quixote's stomach and head to change places and set the hitherto quiet Knight insane with eager desire to free the world from the yeasty tyrant. Had not Sancho Panza, by the wise dieting ordered by his medical advisor while administering government on the island, been spared suffering at his hands, that mildest of potentates would have had him run through and through. It was he whom, under the name of Empedocles, the mountain swallowed and spewed out in disgust, and he survived, although a loaf of bread, appearing in the story as a slipper, was the only relic found.

He is universal, perennial, pestiferous. Only one little nook of the world has escaped him. That nook is the Vale of Arcadia, a place which is always just a little further on, and, therefore, which nobody finds. He especially infests cities, and has there introduced a new depraved form of yeast. He has always turned lightness in bread into a vice, his constant study being how to surround the most unsubstantial puffiness by a miscalled "crust" of the most impenetrable tenacity, selling holes, and blowing a barrel of flour into the most extravagant multiplication of bulk, besides giving to everything he produces a characteristic "twang," one and the same, the world over; and now he has corrupted the ancient yeast. Several legitimate forms of yeast we used to have. There was the Federal Yeast, for one; the Triple Fathers' Yeast was another, both these being in the veritable old-fashioned cake, and they contended bravely against the thin abomination dealt out by the pennyworth at the shop of the malevolent baker. But in an evil day appeared something known as Tough, Dough & Co.'s Squeezed Yeast, and the ruin was wrought. The new article was bound to rise; it rose so that it would carry anything with it; it was "convenient," and fatally easy; it offered the sure secret of good bread for a cent; and, though the product had no other virtue than lightness, it was light. So legitimate yeast was driven to the country, whither the baker does not follow, and there he lingers, producing old-fashioned "raised" biscuit, genuine bread that completes, instead of marring, the work of sun and rain in the wheat-field, and so on, while the usurper rules the city in his stead.

Thus appears the problem, which Congress should forthwith attend to. Yet, whether bread-making is to become one of the lost arts must depend upon the vigor and unanimity with which we rise against this squeezed tyrant who makes heads light and stomachs heavy. It is useless to cry out for some leader who will restore to us the yeast of our mothers—we must strike the blow ourselves. The problem simply is, whether we shall submit to the complete establishment of the reign of this squeezed yeast.

THE MATRIMONIAL HARVEST.

A newspaper of the species known as "society journals" has lately said that it was hardly time for the Autumn weddings. To this was added the remark that the Autumn weddings were somewhat in the nature of the harvest which follows the Summer campaign in the watering-places. There is here a mixing of figures which is characteristic of the peculiar variety of journal from which we quote. But this is trivial. It is usually admitted that a hunt for a mate among mankind (and we include womankind in this generic term) is very like a campaign. In fact, any activity which involves long and sustained efforts, planning, and great watchfulness, may very properly be called a campaign. If husband-hunting, or wife-hunting, is not in this respect a campaign, we should like to know what is. Look at a wise and crafty chaperone at a watering-place or Summer hotel, with her brood of marriageable daughters or wards under her wing. How vigilant she is! How alert and keen! With what wonderful finesse does she withdraw her forces in the face of an enemy. How subtle and cunning her strategy, and how comprehensive her view of the field when she is ready to make an advance and a capture. These things require generalship, and a great deal of it. In the comedy of life in which she takes an active part, there are sieges, skirmishes, sorties, mines, and countermines. If there never is a pitched battle, there are always hopes that the campaign may close with an engagement more or less general.

It is not fair, however, to say that the Summer matrimonial campaign is exclusively in the hands of the gentler sex, nor that the commanding General is necessarily a matron. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that a mere man does not stand much of a chance when he is surrounded by a host of able women ready for a skirmish or a campaign. The lone man who trusts himself into the thick of a contention in which managing mothers and chaperones are marshaling their respective forces, is in imminent peril. He may well ask himself, What is one man among so many? But we should do a great injustice to the sterner sex if we were to deny that there are wife-hunters as well as husband-hunters. The latter class, in the present condition of society, must needs be the less numerous; but it is more conspicuous. In the nature of things the woman stays to be wooed, to be sought for, to be captured. It is the man who goes forth, as he thinks, conquering and to conquer. And it is the man, let us add, who is often carried home, so to speak, on his shield, sorely wounded and defeated. It is the man who says: Go to, now, I will take unto myself a wife; and it is the man, the innocent and unsuspecting man, who too often finds himself shorn where he expected to shear. It is very doubtful, however, if many men deliberately set themselves about marrying, as they would determine to take lessons on the banjo, for example. The masculine theory of man's lapse into matrimony is that he is in the way of the flash of lightning, and he is struck. He might have staid at home, or under cover, and he would have escaped. Some men put themselves in the way of being struck by matrimonial lightning.

In the Summer campaign, then, chiefly one of defense on the one side and offensive operations on the other! Is it made up of feminine quest and masculine elusion? This would imply a certain lack of delicacy on the part of the women which no gentleman-like man would entertain for a moment. Yet, if there is a campaign, (and this seems to be admitted,) there must be generalship and management. And we should not neglect to note that the young women are to be managed as well as the young men. Many a good mother, when she has got the enemy "just where she wants him," finds that her own forces are scattered to the four winds. At Mount Desert, last Summer, a managing matron succeeded in bringing an evasive and desirable *parti* to the point, when, to her infinite dismay, it was discovered the tender party of the other part had agreed, the very evening previous, to become Another's. This was one of those victories which are worse than a defeat. It is undoubtedly true that there are spinsters who have outlived the first freshness of the spring-time of life, and who think to themselves, at the beginning of a Summer season, (not to say a Summer campaign,) "This is almost my last chance. If I do not find a suitable mate now, I never shall." It was Cowper, we believe, who told the girls that they must choose not alone a proper mate, but a proper time to marry. But to many a fair one the proper time is now. To such, as well as to the mature matron, come the arduous duties of campaigning. They must take the field for themselves. So, while the wife-hunters and the managing mothers form two lines of battle, marriageable women form another.

If we adhere to the use of the figure of a harvest, we must assume that there are two harvests of matrimony. If the Summer campaign has its victories, the Winter campaign has no less. Indeed, it is a question if the Winter is not the more promising time for that preparation—to stick to the agricultural term—of the soil which results in something ripe for the sickle. Young people say that the seaside and the mountain country afford the best facilities for flirtation, but, for real serious business, give them the gay season in the city. Only experts can decide how true this is. But it is very certain that the engagements of the Winter are more likely to be business-like than the pleasuring of the Summer. No discreet person can deny that most young women "go in for fun"—to use their own phrase—away from home, on a Summer jaunt, rather than for a settlement in life. Perhaps there are more love-matches made in Summer than in Winter. So that, on the whole, we may have higher hopes of the harvest gathered at this seasonable part of the year than at any other time. Nevertheless, it is delightful, as well as natural, to see the young people starting out in life together with the birds in the Spring. Cowper, in the poem to which allusion has already been made, pictures the miseries and discomforts of beginning housekeeping between the end of Winter and the beginning of Spring. Let young people intending marriage read his "Pairing-time Anticipated." If we do not consider what is before, but what is behind, October seems the most appropriate month of all the year for the gathering of the matrimonial harvest. And this ought to be a good year for marriages.

The Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States is now assembled at the Church of the Holy Trinity in Madison-avenue, and expects to continue its daily session for two or three weeks. This ecclesiastic body claims to be an offshoot from the Church of England, which dates properly from Henry VIII.'s quarrel with Clement VII. on account of the Pontiff's unwillingness to sanction his divorce from Catharine of Arragon, and his marriage with Anne Boleyn. Before the American Revolution members of the Church of England were constantly crossing the sea to settle in the colonies. By the traditional views of the mother Church, they regarded the episcopal office as necessary to the validity of certain ecclesiastic functions; but no Bishop was furnished them until after the peace of 1783. Up to that time the Episcopal Church here was under the spiritual supervision of the Bishop of London, and all native candidates for the ministry were obliged to cross the ocean to obtain orders. All previous efforts to secure an episcopate in the colonies had failed from unfriendly feeling on the part of Britain, and from jealousy of episcopacy in America. When the war had broken out some Church of England folk were opposed to it, and became Tories, especially in the northern part of the country. George Washington had been a member of the mother Church, and after the colonies had achieved their independence continued in the Protestant Episcopal communion. Duché, the first Chaplain to Congress, was a Church of England clergyman, and Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, the first presiding Bishop, was from the outset an ardent advocate of American independence. As early as August, 1782, a plan had been proposed for the union and organization of the Church of England people into a distinct branch of the Church of Christ; but the plan was not consummated until three years after. The English Prayer-book, revised and altered to suit the new political conditions, was recommended by ecclesiastical dignitaries to all congregations after Oct. 1, 1790, and it is used in exactly the same form down to the present. The theory of the Protestant Episcopal Church, like that of the Church of England, is that, to be valid, it must keep to the Holy Scriptures and the ancient Catholic creeds, and have the ministry in an unbroken line of succession from the Apostles, and in the exercise of lawful jurisdiction. The Church is now said to have more than 50 Bishops, some 2,600 clergymen, about 800,000 communicants, and to include a population of 3,000,000 to 3,500,000. In each diocese there is an organized Convention, composed of Bishop, clergy, and lay delegates chosen by the people. The dioceses are organized into a General Convention, which meets every three years, like the present Convention in Madison-avenue.

It occasionally happens that a player illustrates on the stage, through temperament, force of habit, or professional custom, what does not belong to the part assumed, and what he has no thought of presenting. This is strikingly exemplified in Miss Fanny Davenport's personation of Kate Vivian, in Miss Anna Dickinson's new play, "An American Girl." Kate Vivian is the daughter of a supposed-to-be-rich banker who, she learns through his own confession, is so financially entangled as to be on the verge of bankruptcy. She resolves to save him from ruin; to free him from the expense of supporting her in her luxurious, lavish tastes, and to make money by going on the stage. She immediately begins what is declared to be the practice of rigid economy, evinced by appearing in each new scene in a most elaborate and costly toilet. This may be true of the typical American girl, but it is not true of the character, and in this the actress may have unconsciously represented the real nature of our country women. Any young woman who should dress as extravagantly as Miss Davenport does in Kate Vivian would be much more likely to mar than to mend her father's fortunes. Miss Davenport has long been noted on our Metropolitan stage for her rich and abundant clothes, and probably no stage in the world equals ours in this respect. Her admirers are as much admirers of her raiment as of her unquestioned dramatic talent. She feels, in all likelihood, that she would disappoint them sorely, and lose, may be, no little of her professional reputation, if she should allow the glory of her garments to be dimmed by the smallest diminution of outlay. She can hardly be aware of the satirical effect of her averments about close economy and her ardently expressed resolutions to bring her poor, paralyzed father out of his monetary troubles, while she moves over the stage in costumes that must have cost hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars. She fairly blazes in jewels, silks, laces, embroideries, fringes, and woman and the modiste alone know what. She is more of an American girl than she suspects. While she prates of economy, she wears clothes that would exhaust a Princess's income. Her nature is more faithful than her art. The extravagance of women's dressing on the stage is not only destructive of art, it is very dangerous, if not pernicious, to morality. It is the great theatrical evil of the day, and needs to be abated, if not extinguished. The amount of mischief it does to the drama and to actresses is hardly to be calculated. Some of the French critics are crying out against the immoderate cost of the costumes of the Parisian actresses; but no actresses are so recklessly lavish as those of America, particularly of New-York. Leaving out the ethical view of the matter, we can scarcely hope for excellence in the drama when the first and last thought of its representatives is concerned with clothes.

SETTLING WITH THE UTES.

Washington, Oct. 9.—In making final arrangements with the Treasury Department for the transfer of the $75,000 due the Ute Indians to Mr. French, the disbursing officer of the commission, it was ascertained that the excess of bonds over the public funds in the depository bank at Denver, Col., would not permit placing $75,000 to the credit of Mr. French. To expedite matters, Mr. French has been called to Washington. He is expected to arrive here in a day or two, when arrangements will be perfected to insure the prompt transfer of the funds to such point in Colorado as the commission may indicate. Officers of the Department of the Interior say, regarding the recent killing of the son of Chief Ouray, massacre and the subsequent capture and death of his alleged murderer (Jackson) at the hands of members of the Ute tribe, that, unless the feelings of the Utes are wrought upon by unprincipled white men, who are disposed to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the complete success of the treaty recently ratified, the affair

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.

The announcements for the opening nights of the Italian opera season under Mr. Mapleson's management are made, and are of a very promising character. On Monday evening, the 18th inst., the initial performance will be given, and Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be sung. Mme. Gerster, who will be remembered so pleasantly in the rôle of the heroine two years ago, will make her début, with Signor Ravelli as Edgardo, Signor Galassi as Aston, and Signor Monti as Raimondo. The selection of this opera is fortunate, for in no other work does Mme. Gerster appear to better advantage. The quality of her voice is perfectly suited to the florid music of the rôle, and among the many lovely Lucias who have appeared in New-York it would be impossible to recall one who was more thoroughly satisfactory. Not the least interesting features of the performance will be the début of Signor Ravelli in the part in which he won his laurels in London, and the return to the Academy stage of Signor Galassi, an artist of rare ability, whose fame is as well deserved as it is positive. On Wednesday, the 20th inst., the opera will be "La Favorita," with Miss Annie Louise Cary as Leonora, in which rôle she is particularly effective, and Miss Martinez as Inez. This will afford Signor Campanini the opportunity for his reappearance in the character of Fernando, which is one of his most powerful personations. In the dramatic requirements of the rôle Signor Campanini is simply superb, and the opportunity to hear him in the scena which contains "Spirito gentil" is of itself enough of an attraction for an evening's entertainment. Signor Del Puente, one of the most faithful and accomplished artists that Mr. Mapleson has ever brought before the public, will be the Alfonso, and the new basso, Signor Novara, will make his first appearance as Baldassare. There will be a ballet, with Mme. Cavalazzi and a corps of dancers. On Friday, the 22d inst., Gounod's "Faust" will be given, with Mlle. Valleria as Margherita. This young American artist needs no praise to obtain the favor of a New-York audience. Her singing last year was invariably good, and she won for herself a reputation which entitles her to high consideration. The opera for the Saturday matinée is not yet announced, but Mme. Gerster will sing on the occasion. The sale of seats is to be begun on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the Academy of Music. The City of Chester, with the remaining members of the company, will arrive to-day, and rehearsals will be immediately begun.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Mme. Gerster is to sing at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia to-morrow evening.

Mr. Adolph Fischer, the violoncellist, has returned to this City from Europe, and will soon play again in concerts.

Mr. Abbey's company of Spanish Students, with Miss Isabel Stone, soprano, have make a decided success in their provincial trip.

A new soprano, Mlle. Bellini, made her début in Boston last week as a member of the Rivé-King Concert Company, and, according to Boston musical authorities, achieved an instantaneous success.

An Italian operatic concert company, led by Mme. de Montello, and consisting of five artists of whom the American public never heard, has arrived in New-York, and will soon make a first appearance.

Mr. Mahn's English Comic Opera Company, in which there are a number of competent artists, are announced to appear on the 18th inst., Monday, at the Grand Opera-house in Von Suppé's amusing opera "Boccaccio."

Mr. George Henschel, the baritone, who has won fame in England and Germany as a singer in oratorio, has been engaged by the Symphony Society to make his début in New-York at their first concert, Nov. 6, at Steinway Hall.

Mme. Marie Rôze is to make her first appearance, since her return to this country, at two concerts in the Boston Music Hall on the 22d and 30th of this month. The popularity of this artist is attested by the fact that most of the seats for these concerts are already sold.

A dispatch was received last night from Havre from M. de Beauplan (the husband of Mme. Ambré) saying that the troupe, consisting of 26 persons, sailed yesterday on the steam-ship St. Laurent. Mme. Ambré was, of course, one of the number. The company will proceed to New-Orleans, where they will bring out "Aïda," "Robert," and other grand operas in French.

At Metropolitan Concert Hall this evening Mr. Maurice Grau's principal artists will appear together with Mr. Aronson's orchestra. Mlles. Paola Marié and Mary Albert, MM. Tauffenberger and Bernard will sing, and Mr. Levy, with his invaluable cornet, will contribute to the programme. On Wednesday, the 13th inst., Mr. Theodore Thomas will assume musical control for the Winter season of nightly concerts at this hall.

To-morrow evening Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon" will be presented at the Standard Theatre by the excellent company under the management of Mr. Maurice Grau. The performance will be distinguished by Mlle. Paola Marié in the title rôle, by all odds the best thing she does, by the début of Mlle. Josephine Schaeffer in the difficult part of Philine, in which she is said to be excellent, and by the first appearance of the tenor, M. Mauras, as Wilhelm Meister.

Mr. Sternberg played again at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon in the same programme in which he appeared last Thursday evening. It will be noticed that this young virtuoso is to have a better opportunity to exhibit his abilities on Wednesday afternoon next, when he will perform at a matinée at the Madison-Square Theatre, with the assistance of Miss Anna Drasdil, contralto, and Mr. Theodore J. Toedt, tenor, under the direction of Mr. George W. Colby. The concert cannot fail to be of interest, and will afford Mr. Sternberg an excellent opportunity which he has not yet enjoyed.

The opera of "Deseret; or, a Saint's Difficulties," which is to be produced at Haverly's Fourteenth-Street Theatre to-morrow evening, is said to be an attempt to portray the comical side of Mormonism in song. Though Artemas Ward and other humorists have seen plainly the farcical as well as the tragical elements in the subject, its treatment in operatic form is something new. "Deseret" seems to have been written both by Mr. W. A. Croffut, the librettist, and Mr. Dudley Buck, the composer, more in the spirit of fun than of satire. Its production as an opera composed by Americans deserves attention, and will be undoubtedly cordially received by the numerous friends of the authors.

Mr. Thomas's arrangements for the season will be soon definitely announced. For the present it may be said that his plan is to give his concerts at Metropolitan Concert Hall in more generous style than ever before attempted here. On Thursday nights he will perform a full symphony, besides other classical works of the highest order, and on Tuesday nights will also give selections from symphonies, overtures, and lesser works by the principal composers. In his late visit to Europe Mr. Thomas procured a number of compositions unknown to us, many of them in manuscript, and these will be heard for the first time in any city at the Metropolitan Concert Hall. It is not too much to say that no such opportunities to hear orchestral music have ever before been offered to the public, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Thomas will be encouraged in his undertaking.

All lovers of music will be interested to learn that the arrangements for the festival to be held in May, 1881, in this City, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, are progressing in a satisfactory manner. Some idea will be formed of the extent of this undertaking by Dr. Damrosch and the Board of Directors when it is stated that the estimated expense of the preparation for the festival is $70,000, of which sum more than one-half has already been subscribed. The chorus, which has been carefully selected under the supervision of Dr. Damrosch, numbers some 1,200 voices, and is divided into six sections in order to facilitate the preliminary rehearsals. The Oratorio Society section of 400 meets at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Another New-York City section assembles at Trinity Chapel. There is a Newark section, which numbers 250 voices, a Brooklyn section of 150 members, a Jersey City section of 150, and a Nyack section of 100. Each section has its regular weekly rehearsal, and will continue to do so through the Winter. It is not too much to expect that this full chorus, when assembled, will be one of the grandest ever heard.

NOTES OF THE DRAMA.

"Our First Families" will be played as usual throughout the week at Daly's Theatre.

No change in the programme of the Theatre Comique is yet announced, the present amusing piece being still popular.

On Thursday afternoon, Oct. 21, Mr. Joseph Hatton will give the first of his series of readings at the Madison-Square Theatre.

Mr. John McCullough, who is to appear at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre later in the season, is now acting in Chicago with remarkable success.

The San Francisco Minstrels are now giving a particularly bright and good performance, though their latest comic scenes are about as bad as they can be. The days of the gay and rollicking minstrel songs appear to have gone by.

Mr. George Edgar—who has been received with marked favor in Albany and Utica—will perform in several New-England towns during the next two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight begin the second week of their engagement at the Grand Opera-house to-morrow, and will play there in "Otto" until Saturday evening.

The regular season at the Standard Theatre will begin shortly under the management of Mr. Henderson, who has been absent from his post during the engagement of Mr. Grau's opera troupe there.

The first performance of the new spectacular play "Cinderella," with Miss Catherine Lewis in the leading part, will be given at Booth's Theatre on Tuesday night, not on Monday, as at first announced.

It has been noticed that Miss Coghlan, in the performance of "As You Like It" at Wallack's, pronounces "gallows" as "gallus," and many suppose that this is a *lapsus linguæ*. Her pronunciation of the word, however, is strictly English and severely correct.

"A Baffled Beauty" will be performed at the Park Theatre until further notice. It is unfortunate that Miss Rose Eytinge's talents cannot redeem the badness of this play; and it is, therefore, highly desirable that she may be seen in some really strong and interesting part before the close of her engagement.

Miss Kate Claxton will make her reappearance on the local stage at the Bijou Opera-house next Wednesday evening. She will then be seen for the first time as Pauvrett in the romantic drama adapted from the French by Mr. Boucicault and rechristened "The Snow Flower." The play is in five acts.

"As You Like It" will be performed only a few more times at Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Wallack's list of new plays for the season has already been printed here, and he will give his care hereafter to the production of them. Most of these plays are of English manufacture, though one of them is an adaptation from the French.

Mlle. Bernhardt will be seen in six plays during her engagement at Booth's Theatre. "Adrienne Lecouvreur" and "Frou-Frou" will be brought out during the first week; "Le Sphinx" and "L'Etrangère" during the second; "La Dame Aux Camélias" and "Phèdre" during the third. These plays will be alternated for the remaining six representations.

Miss Fanny Davenport will open the fourth week of her engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-morrow night. She is still performing in "An American Girl," and carries the play effectively. As already stated here, Miss Davenport will appear at Niblo's Garden at the end of her Fifth-Avenue engagement.

At the Madison-Square Theatre "Hazel Kirke" will be performed to-morrow evening for the two hundred and fifty-third time. The representation given on Friday night was attended by a very large and fine assemblage, and the illustrated programmes distributed on that occasion were noticeable for originality and beauty. Mr. Steele Mackaye will assume the part of Dunstan Kirke the coming week.

Mr. Pitt, one of the new English actors brought over to this country by Mr. Wallack, is an American by birth. His full name is Henry Maden Pitt—not John Pitt, as it was given in the theatre programme—and he was born in Albany in 1850. He has played all his life in England, and is chiefly identified there with the character of Lord Chilton in Mr. Marshall's "False Shame," one of the late Mr. Montague's favorite parts.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan will be seen to-morrow night at Niblo's Garden as Henri de Lagardere, in "The Duke's Motto." Mr. Sheridan has proved himself to be a fine and robust actor, and his appearance, therefore, will arouse some interest. His engagement will last only one week, as on the following Monday evening "My Partner" is to be brought out at Niblo's.

It was stated in last Sunday's TIMES that Mrs. Ettie Henderson had written a play called "Bigamy," which might be produced in this City within a short time. The author of "Bigamy," however, is not Mrs. Henderson, but Fannie Aymar Mathews, who wrote the drama and then submitted it for revision to the former lady. Their names will hereafter be attached to the play as collaborators.

It is said that Signor Salvini is deeply interested in his approaching American engagement, and talks constantly of it. Mrs. Ellie Wilton will play Desdemona, Ophelia, and the wife to his Othello, Hamlet, and Gladiator, while Miss Marie Prescott will assume the heavier rôles—Emilia, Lady Macbeth, and Parthenia. On the "off night" of his engagement a new play will be performed, and Mrs. D. P. Bowers will probably take the leading part in this play.

"Daniel Rochat" will be produced at the Union-Square Theatre on next Saturday evening. The first performance of this celebrated and widely discussed social drama in an English dress will undoubtedly arouse the deepest interest among all classes of theatre-goers. The scenery of the play will be sumptuous, the cast strong, and, in short, everything will be done to present Sardou's work in a fashionable light. It should be mentioned that the Union-Square version of "Daniel Rochat" is a translation, not an adaptation, though the dialogue has been in a measure compressed. The representation will last about three hours, while in Paris it lasted four hours and a half.

The Leavitt Burlesque Company gave their last performance at Haverly's Theatre last evening. To-morrow night they will appear in Boston. A laudatory notice of their performance in "Carmen," by the way, has appeared in some Boston journals, and is credited to THE TIMES. This notice is made up of words from a review which did appear in THE TIMES, but these words are connected in such an ingenious fashion that they give a new complexion to the review. As they were put together by THE TIMES their purport was wholly unfavorable to the Leavitt Burlesque Company. The gentleman who has undertaken to revise our criticism has simply aimed to deceive our Boston neighbors.

"Deacon Crankett" will be performed at the Union-Square Theatre on every night of this week except Saturday. Mr. Habberton's first play has made a somewhat favorable impression upon the public, and will probably be received with still more favor in various out-of-town places. It is, as already stated here, a mixture of good and bad, with the bad, unfortunately, predominant; but its faults are chiefly technical, and in spite of them, the drama makes its way through its sincerity of purpose and human elements. The love episode and the character of the Deacon are the real merits of "Deacon Crankett," and it is on these that one may base hopes of Mr. Habberton's future usefulness as a dramatist. He has talent and dramatic instinct, and his first effort is not unpromising.

A DEMOCRATIC SWINDLE.

HOW A HANCOCK DEMONSTRATION ENDED—BROOKLYN PEOPLE DISGUSTED.

For a number of weeks several Democratic politicians of Brooklyn have been selling tickets at $1 and $1 50 each, entitling the holder to be present at a grand ceremonial and entertainment which was to have taken place last evening at the Academy of Music. On the programme and in the advertisements it was announced that a "presentation" would be made "of a stand of colors, and of a Child of the Regiment to the Young Men's Hancock and English Glee Corps." The names of the following ladies were announced as the "Special Presentation Committee": Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. H. W. Slocum, Mrs. J. M. B. Clitz, Mrs. E. L. Lowe, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. H. A. Moore, Mrs. A. D. Morris, Mrs. J. F. Pierce, Mrs. J. P. Robinson, and Mrs. R. L. Willis. Mlle. Isidora Martinez, "prima donna of her Majesty's (Col. Mapleson's) Opera Company," and a number of other distinguished artists were to take part in the entertainment. At 8 o'clock a company of youthful Democratic heelers dressed in fanciful flannel uniforms marched upon the stage. About 200 persons occupied seats in the front of the house, and in the boxes were some ladies. The entertainment was to commence with the overture to "Semiramide." Signor Navarro, the "musical director," and his men were in the orchestra, but there seemed to be a hitch somewhere.

At length the Signor plainly informed the manager, a Mr. Talbot, who is said to be a shoe-maker, in a rather excitable voice that he would not play unless he got his money in advance or some assurance that it would be forthcoming after the entertainment. Mr. Talbot was unable to satisfy the Signor, and so that part of the programme had to be abandoned. A Mr. Allan Latham next came forward and recited, in a rather doleful voice, a poem entitled "Phil Blood's Leap." During the recitation the audience began to show symptoms of uneasiness, which were not allayed by the long and embarrassing pause which followed the recitation. The youthful heelers who figured as the Hancock Glee Corps began to shuffle their feet and inquire in disgusted tones "When dis ting was goin' to begin." An unfortunate little child—the Daughter of the Regiment—dressed in fantastical costume, evidently did not relish being presented to the youthful heelers, if one could judge from the look of terror on her youthful face. Behind the scenes all was confusion. The lady artists demanded their money before carrying out their part of the programme, and the stage hands were equally clamorous for their pay. At length Mr. James Ridgeway, a rather prominent Democratic politician, advanced to the foot-lights and said that, "owing to circumstances over which they had no control," the presentation and entertainment would be indefinitely postponed. Then followed a scene of confusion and uproar. Cries of "Shame," "Swindle," and "Fraud," came from the audience, while the youthful heelers, alias the Hancock Glee Corps, fairly howled with rage. They had looked for a good time, and had expected to "strike" some of the Democratic politicians, but the fizzle dashed their hopes in both directions. Mr. Ridgeway was understood to say something about money being returned at the box-office. When the audience realized the extent of the swindle a rush was made for the box-office, but it was closed. Curses loud and deep were heard on all sides. The whole affair was denounced as a mean Democratic swindle, and that, too, by Democrats, among others, who had lost their money. The people hung around the Academy, in the vain hope of getting their money, until the janitor turned out the lights. As a Hancock demonstration, the entertainment was not on the whole a success. A young gentleman, who said he belonged to the glee "corpse," accounted for the slim attendance by saying "most of de boys is off in Indiana tending to business."

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Orleans County Greenbackers have nominated George Thomas for member of Assembly.

The Democrats of Idaho Territory have nominated the Hon. George Ainslie for re-election as delegate to Congress.

The Republicans of the First District of Kentucky have nominated R. B. Ratcliffe for Representative in Congress.

The Utica *Observer* now calls him "rare Ben Butler," and "the rugged old Essex statesman." A little while ago——

Leonard Henkle, of Monroe County, has been nominated for Representative in Congress by the Greenbackers of the Thirtieth District.

Ex-Gov. S. J. Crawford, of Kentucky, who for four years past has acted with the Greenbackers, has made a telling speech in favor of Garfield and Arthur.

The Greenbackers of the several districts of Albany County have nominated W. H. Frasier, D. M. S. Fiero, Dr. H. I. Fellows, and P. S. Fitzpatrick for members of the Assembly.

Solon Chase, of Maine, says in a recent private letter: "The bulldozers have come down; the paper comes out next week under my sole management, as before fighting Fusion and for the straight [Greenback] Electoral ticket."

The Albany *Express* says that Dr. Thomas Helme, of Guilderland, the Independent Republican nominee for County Clerk, has withdrawn in favor of Derrick V. S. Raynsford, and that the Republicans of the county are now cordially united upon this nomination.

The Greene and Schoharie County delegates who bolted from the Democratic Convention of the Fifteenth District of this State nominated John S. Pindar, of Schoharie, for Representative in Congress. The Ulster County delegates, as already stated, nominated William Lounsbery, the sitting member.

The Hon. Harvey D. Ferris has declined the Independent nomination for member of Assembly in the First District of Cayuga County. He says he has been a Republican ever since the party was organized, believes in its principles, has always felt it to be his duty as a citizen to labor within the ranks for its success, and that there has never been a time when he deemed its success in the Nation more important and beneficial to all the interests of the country than now.

Mr. Joseph H. Acklen says that he consented to a proposition which he understood came from Mr. John S. Billiu, the regular Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District of Louisiana, that they should each select two friends to act as a committee, and then both resign and leave the question of their candidacy to their decision, the result to be accepted by them and by the voters of the district, but after he thus gave his assent Mr. Billiu refused.

Miss Sarah A. Brown has accepted the Democratic nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kansas. She says that in nominating her without solicitation on her part the Democratic Party of the State has shown that it is in full accord with the Jeffersonian doctrine, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, and also that it fully appreciates the fact that the best interests of the schools demand that the office of Superintendent, both of the State and county, should be, as far as possible, disconnected from politics.

Gen. Rosecrans has published a letter in the San Francisco papers denying "a lie which some sneaks started and others circulated," that he is interested in some powder company that employs Chinese. He says: "Lies are poisonous food for the mind, and I am sure that the officers of the W. P. C. don't wish their and our friends of the W. P. C. to have their minds stuffed with that, or the kindred and meaner lie about my being a land-grabber. A man who knowingly will lie, or circulate lies for votes, will steal or rob upon temptation and the chances of impunity. Let us 'sit down' on such."

The students of Harvard College have a union, whose primary object is practice in debate, and which last June appointed a committee to invite prominent members of both parties to address it and the members of the university generally at different times during the Fall. Their first invitation was to Senator Bayard, of Delaware, who has declined because of other engagements. Gen. Grant is to be invited to be present some day this week, and some one of the distinguished men expected to be present at his reception in Boston will be invited to speak. Later in the Fall it is expected that the club will hear from Judge Abbott, Senators Hoar and Edmunds, and others of both parties.

Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, in accepting the Republican nomination for Congress in the Albany district, writes: "I most sincerely regret the political necessity which induced the withdrawal of the competent and worthy standard-bearers already in nomination. They are gentlemen who have upheld the principles of the Republican organization and defended them from aspersion. In the present struggle to maintain and carry forward the grand work of the past 20 years harmony of action is so essential to success that mere personal preferences must be subordinate to the higher success of the party. If in any way my name may contribute to such a result, I cheerfully accept the nomination tendered by a united Republican Party."

A Kansas Democrat suggests, through the columns of the Topeka *Commonwealth*, that the National Republican Committee propose to the Democratic National Committee that an equal number of men of each party, of undoubted integrity and loyalty, be selected to visit the Southern States and ascertain if the charges of fraud, violence, and intimidation are true; and that it be published throughout those States that all will be permitted to vote as they desire freely, and that if they are not thus permitted they shall have national protection. This Democrat thinks his party's committee would be compelled to accept the offer or otherwise admit that the frauds and intimidation charged are true; and he says that, should they be proved true, the Democratic Party is defeated forever.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.

TWO ENGINEERS, TWO FIREMEN, AND A CONDUCTOR KILLED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 9.—An accident occurred on the New-York and New-England Railroad at Hop River, near Willimantic, last night. It was caused by a collision between the passenger and accommodation train, leaving this city at 7:30 o'clock last night, and an extra freight train going west from Willimantic. The wreck was a bad one. Five men were killed—Engineer Charles Kenyon and Fireman Thomas Flood, both of Hartford, of the passenger train, and Engineer Walter Forsythe, of Putnam; Fireman Michael Hurley, of Boston, and Conductor H. C. Aldrich, of Hartford, of the freight train. The conductor of the freight train is said to be to blame for the accident, as she should have held his train at Willimantic for the passenger train to pass. The Washington express trains last night were sent through by the Air-line route. There were few passengers on the train, and only one was injured, receiving a slight bruise in the face. The train was a local one, and had stopped at its last station before reaching Willimantic. The express a short time previous had taken the Willimantic and through passengers.

POSTMASTER JAMES FOR MAYOR.

At a meeting last evening of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association, Capt. Edward M. Rosenbaum offered resolutions, which were passed, recommending the name of the Hon. Thomas L. James to the County Convention as its candidate for Mayor.

TIDINGS OF MARINE LOSS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A bark, believed to be the American bark Devonshire, Capt. Gilkey, from Baltimore Sept. 8, for Bordeaux, has been wrecked at the mouth of the Gironde, France. The crew was saved.

ADEN, Oct. 9.—The German steamer Asia was stranded at the Island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean, on Sept. 28. No lives were lost. The Asia was bound from Amoy to New-York, by way of the Suez Canal.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS

RESULT OF THE CITY REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

GEN. ANSON G. M'COOK RENOMINATED IN THE VIIIth DISTRICT, AND THE HON. LEVI P. MORTON IN THE XIth—PROF. JOHN L. N. HUNT THE NOMINEE IN THE IXth DISTRICT.

The Republican Convention of the Eighth Congressional District met in the rooms of the Lincoln Club, No. 37 Clinton-place, last evening. Delegations from the Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Assembly Districts made up the convention, which was composed of 49 members. Mr. Hugh Gardner called the convention to order, and nominated ex-Assemblyman George B. Deane, of the Ninth Assembly District, as Chairman. Mr. Deane was elected unanimously. Col. John W. Marshall, of the Thirteenth Assembly District, was chosen Secretary, and George W. Luckie, of the Ninth District, Assistant Secretary. On motion of Mr. Gardner the convention proceeded to the nomination of a Congressman. Mr. William Corsa, in behalf of the delegation from the Ninth Assembly District, nominated Gen. Anson G. McCook, the present member of Congress from the district. Col. S. V. R. Cruger seconded the nomination, and in doing so took occasion to say that Gen. McCook had served two terms with honor, and the interests of the district would be best promoted by continuing him in office. It takes a Congressman two or three years, Col. Cruger said, to gain an influence in Congress so as to be useful to his constituents. Dr. I. I. Hayes, on behalf of the Seventh Assembly District, placed in nomination the Hon. John D. Lawson, and this nomination was seconded by Mr. Hamilton, of the Eleventh Assembly District. A vote was taken, which resulted in the nomination of Gen. McCook, 27 delegates voting for him to 22 for Mr. Lawson. A motion made by Mr. Hamilton, who seconded the nomination of Mr. Lawson, to make the nomination of Gen. McCook unanimous, was defeated by the solid vote of the delegation from the Seventh Assembly District. A committee of one from each district represented in the convention was appointed to notify Gen. McCook of his nomination. When the member of the committee from the Seventh District—Charles F. Ulrich—was nominated by the Chair, he declined to serve, and Dr. Hayes notified the Chairman that no member of the delegation from the Seventh District would act on the committee. The district was, therefore, passed, and the convention adjourned.

Gen. Anson G. McCook is now serving his second term as Congressman from the Eighth District. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1835, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was engaged in the study of the law. He entered the Union Army as Captain in the Second Regiment of Ohio, and was at the first battle of Bull Run. He passed through the successive ranks of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel while in active service, and at the close of the war was made Brevet Brigadier-General for his bravery in the field. He came to this City in May, 1873, and in 1876 was elected to Congress from the Eighth District. He was re-elected in 1878, polling 12,854 votes, against 7,513 for L. R. Jerome, the Tammany candidate.

The Ninth Congressional District Republican Convention met last evening in the old church building, in Fiftieth-street, near Eighth-avenue. Mr. Edward J. Fletcher was chosen permanent Chairman. Police Justice Flammer made an eloquent plea for harmony of action, and an energetic canvass against Fernando Wood. He suggested, as the candidate most likely to arouse the enthusiasm of the Republican Party in the district, the stanch and tried Republican, Prof. John L. N. Hunt. The name was received with cheers. Speeches indorsing Prof. Hunt were made by ex-School Commissioner Jelliffe and Messrs. W. H. Bellamy, T. Hagan, and others, who predicted that under Prof. Hunt's leadership the district, which had long been considered as inextricable from the grasp of Fernando Wood, would be revolutionized. The speakers all declared that in the event of his election Prof. Hunt will confer honor on his constituents, and add strength, dignity, and ability to the ranks of the representatives of the party in Congress. At the close of the speeches Prof. Hunt was nominated by acclamation, and his name was hailed with three hearty cheers. Subsequently a committee, headed by Mr. Samuel Jelliffe, waited upon the candidate and informed him of his nomination.

Prof. Hunt is 42 years old, and was born in Ohio. For a large period of his life he has been identified with educational interests. He received his collegiate training at Bethany College, West Virginia, and after graduating filled with ability the Professorship of Higher Mathematics in the same institution. Later he was Vice-Principal of the State Normal School of Ohio. He came to this City after his marriage, and established the Hunt Collegiate Institute on Fifth-avenue. Prof. Hunt's tastes, however, led him to incline to the legal profession. He studied law with John A. Bingham, now Minister to Japan, in the latter's Ohio office, and finished his legal training at the Law School of the University of the City of New-York, graduating in 1869. In the same year he was admitted to the Bar, and has since attained a recognized position in the profession, and a large and lucrative practice. Prof. Hunt is personally very popular, especially among the laboring classes of his district. He is an accomplished scholar, an orator of much ability, and a genial, whole-souled gentleman. He has been a Republican all his life, and unswerving in his allegiance to the party. He has for many years given his time and energy to the party's cause, and has by his speeches contributed much to the success of his local tickets. He stumped Ohio during the canvass of Gov. Foster, and at the present time is President of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District. The nomination was not sought by him, but he announced his acceptance of it last evening. He will make a lively and vigorous canvass and bring out the full vote of the party.

The Republican Convention of the Eleventh Congressional District met last evening in Morton Hall, at No. 8 East Fifty-ninth-street, and nominated for Congress the Hon. Levi P. Morton. At 8 o'clock the convention was called to order, and elected Col. Rush C. Hawkins Chairman. Gen. John H. Cochrane, in a highly eulogistic speech, nominated Mr. Morton, whose name was received by the convention with prolonged cheers. As soon as the cheering had subsided, the Chairman asked if there were any other nominations, but no other name being presented, Mr. Morton was made the nominee by acclamation. A committee, consisting of one delegate from each Assembly district, was then appointed to wait on Mr. Morton, at his residence, and apprise him of his nomination, during which time the convention took a recess. The committee soon returned escorting Mr. Morton. His entry into the hall was the signal for loud cheering, and it was some time before Col. Hawkins made himself heard sufficiently to introduce him. After being introduced Mr. Morton made a speech to the delegates, in which he said: "Friends and fellow-citizens: For this renewed evidence of your confidence and for your enthusiastic greeting, I can only offer you my heartfelt thanks. Four years ago you surprised me by a nomination for Congress. At that time I had never held, or contemplated holding, office. My life had been devoted to business pursuits. Again, two years ago, the Congressional Convention of this district chose me as its standard-bearer, and the triumphant result of that compaign will be among the dearest memories of my life. It has been my earnest desire to faithfully discharge all the duties devolving upon me as Representative of this great district in Congress; and now, after a service of nearly two years, I am doubly gratified in receiving a unanimous and unsolicited renomination, which I accept as an expression of your continued confidence, and an indorsement of my action as your Representative. I am a Republican because I believe the principles and policy of the Republican Party will more certainly secure a continuance of the present unprecedented state of prosperity throughout this broad land than those of the Democratic Party. I appeal to merchants, manufacturers, and men of business without regard to party ties, and ask: Is it wise now to hand this Government over to a party dominated by a small minority in numbers, and representing less than one-tenth of the commercial, industrial, and property interests of the United States? After a long, tempestuous, and perilous voyage the ship of State, laden with the products of the shop and soil from all parts of the most prosperous land on the face of the earth, moves grandly with a fair wind, every sail unfurled and filled. Will you change her engineers, her course, and her commanders now? That is the question to be determined by the citizens of the Republic on the 2d day of November next. But I will no longer detain you, and again offer you my sincere thanks for your confidence and cordial greeting. [Applause.]"

The Hon. Levi P. Morton is 57 years old and is well known as one of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., bankers, of this City. He was elected to Congress from this district in 1878, and was one of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He was the originator and promoter of the scheme for fitting out the United States frigate Constellation with the contributions of provisions for the suffering poor of Ireland, and was also one of the first of the bankers who agreed to advance money on the certificates of the workmen at Rockaway Beach Hotel. His election is almost conceded by the Democrats of the district.

The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District assembled at No. 159 Franklin-street last evening, and elected William McKelby, of the Third Assembly District, President, and Frank McGraham, of the Second Assembly District, Secretary. Having completed its organization, the convention adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixth District met last evening at No. 81 Avenue C and elected H. A. Smith temporary Chairman. This Congressional district comprises the Fourth, Sixth, and Eleventh Assembly Districts. Two contesting delegations from the Fourth Assembly District appeared, one headed by Michael Gleason, from the association that meets at No. 331 Grand-street, and the other by M. M. Terry, from the association that meets at No. 183 East Broadway. On motion, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report at the next meeting of the convention. An adjournment was then taken until Thursday.

The Seventh Congressional District Republican Convention met last evening at No. 88 Avenue A and elected C. Otto Basse Chairman. An adjournment was then taken subject to the call of the chair. This district includes the Eighth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts.

The Tenth Congressional District Republican Convention met last evening at No. 407 Second-avenue, and organized by the election of Dr. Frederick H. Dillingham as Chairman. The convention adjourned, subject to the call of the chair, without making a nomination.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. JAMES H. HUNNICUTT.

A dispatch from Fredericksburg, Va., announces the death, yesterday, near Brooks Station, of the Rev. James H. Hunnicutt. He was formerly a well-known preacher and journalist of Eastern Virginia. He was a native of South Carolina, and was born in the same county as John C. Calhoun. He received an education at a Southern college. After his marriage he removed to Fredericksburg, where he dwelt when the rebellion began. He belonged to the Baptist denomination, and obtained a great deal of influence through his editorial writings in a denominational paper published at Fredericksburg. He opposed the rebellion, and, on being remonstrated with by the advocates of secession, he turned his paper into a loyal journal, and fearlessly denounced the rebels. A price was set upon his head by the Southern authorities, and when the Federal forces evacuated Fredericksburg he fled with his press and material, but lost everything. He remained among strangers at the North until the surrender of Lee, when he hastened back to his former home, and labored for the reconstruction of his own State and the whole South. He went to Richmond finally, where he worked long and earnestly in behalf of the negroes. By his course in this regard he gained many bitter enemies among the Southern white people, who ostracised him socially, and threatened him time and again with death. He was elected a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of Virginia under the reconstruction laws, and took an active part in its proceedings. Several years ago he retired from active life, and has been living at Brooks Station.

DAVID SCHAAD.

David Schaad, the Secretary of the Philharmonic Society, and the Musical Mutual Protective Union, died on Friday at his home, No. 61 Third-street, in the seventy-third year of his age. Mr. Schaad was a native of the city of Bamberg, Bavaria, where, while a youth, he learned music merely as an accomplishment. He came to New-York in 1836, and obtained a position as clarionet player in the orchestra of the old Park Theatre, and subsequently accepted a similar post in the band of the old Bowery Theatre. Resigning his place at the latter theatre in 1869, he devoted his talents to the copying of music, which proved both remunerative and congenial. In 1849 he took an active part in forming the New-York Musicians' Protective Association, and acted as its Secretary until 1853, when the organization went out of existence. About 20 years ago the Philharmonic Society elected him as its Secretary, in which capacity, under successive administrations, he served the society with fidelity and ability. The news of his death has been received with genuine regret in musical circles. Mr. Schaad leaves a family consisting of three children. His remains will be taken, at 1:30 P. M. to-morrow, to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. A meeting of the Musical Mutual Protective Union will be held to-day to make arrangements for paying a last tribute of respect to his memory.

JOHN S. HARBERGER.

John S. Harberger, President of the Manhattan Company's Bank, died yesterday morning at his home, in Plainfield, N. J., after an illness of a week. He contracted a cold, which developed into malarial fever. The announcement of his death was a shock to his friends. He was born in Philadelphia 61 years ago. He came to this City while a young man, and obtained a clerkship in the old United States Bank. James M. Morrison, his predecessor as President of the Manhattan Bank; Henry F. Vail, President of the Bank of Commerce, and C. W. Duer, lately President of the Bank of the State of New-York, were among his fellow-employes at the time. About 1849 Mr. Harberger was made assistant transfer officer of the Manhattan Bank, which was the State transfer agent. In 1857 he was promoted to the position of Assistant Cashier, and about 1860 he succeeded the late Caleb O. Halsted as Cashier. On the resignation of Mr. Morrison, about a year and a half ago, he was elected President. He leaves a widow and one son and two daughters. The Directors of the Manhattan Bank met yesterday afternoon, and passed appropriate resolutions.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Treasury now holds $359,950,450 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $780,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $740,000; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $342,575,868; gold notes, $1,325,050. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $425,657 09, and the Customs receipts, $473,048 52. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

	1879.	1880.
New-York	$177,000	$183,000
Boston	97,000	73,000
Philadelphia	69,000	61,000
Miscellaneous	327,000	381,000
Total	$670,000	$708,000

Receipts to-day, $68,000.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gustavus V. Fox, of Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Chief-Justice Moss, of Toronto, is at the Victoria Hotel.

Gen. O. E. Babcock, of Washington, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman Thompson H. Murch and Harris M. Plaisted, of Maine, are at the St. James Hotel.

Senator Henry W. Blair, of New-Hampshire; Gen. Adam Badeau, United States Army, and Sir E. Synge Hutchinson, of Dublin, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 9.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	4¼	Mexican	8⅜
Alta	3⅛	Mono	1
Bechtel	1½	Noonday	1¼
Belcher	3¼	Ophir	8¾
Belvidere	5-32	Overman	1⅛
Best and Belcher	8⅝	Potosi	2⅝
Bodie	4½	Savage	1⅝
Bullion	1⅜	Sierra Nevada	10¾
California	2	Silver King	9¾
Chollar	3	Tip Top	3⅛
Consolidated Virginia	2¾	Union Consolidated	15⅜
Crown Point	1⅜	Wales	1⅛
Eureka Consolidated	17¾	Yellow Jacket	4⅝
Exchequer	1⅜	Goodshaw	11-32
Gould and Curry	3⅜	Boston Consolidated	1¼
Grand Prize	1⅜	Consolidated Pacific	1½
Hale and Norcross	4⅛	Columbus	3¾
Mammoth	12-32		

The Northern Belle Mining Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents per share.

Housekeepers should use the moth-proof Sewed Carpet Lining. Use only that manufactured of cotton and paper. American Carpet Lining Co., New-York and Boston. For sale by all carpet-dealers.—*Exchange.*

Miss Braddon's new story, "Asphodel," is commenced in the New-York *Monthly Fashion Bazar*, out to-day and for sale by all news-dealers. Price 25 cents.—*Exchange.*

"Owen the Archer" will soon be commenced in the *Fireside Companion*, for sale by all news-dealers.—*Exchange.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

Health, Comfort, Luxury.
Russian Baths, No. 18 Lafayette-place. Open from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M. Ladies, 9 A. M. to 12 M.—*Advertisement.*

Go to gents' furnishing stores and ask for the OBELISK SHIRT, the finest in the world.—*Advertisement.*

To PRODUCE real genuine sleep all night, take a little HOP BITTERS on retiring.—*Advertisement.*

Your Finger-nails and Feet.
Dr. J. PARKER PRAY,
Surgeon Chiropodist, America's first Manicure. Finger-nails beautified, only $1. Assisted in the manicure art by a PARISIAN LADY of experience. All diseases of the Feet and Nails cured; treatment gentle, skillful, successful. Corns thoroughly removed; 50 cents each. Best assortment of IMPROVED Nail-polishers, Files, Scissors, Powder, Cosmetics, &c., my own design and manufacture. Lowest prices; wholesale and retail.
The largest and most select patronage of ladies and gentlemen in the United States. Only offices New-York, No. 48 West 23d-st., (new building, near Stern Bros.) ESTABLISHED 1868.

Beautiful Finger-nails, Lips and Cheeks.
Use DR. J. PARKER PRAY'S DIAMOND NAIL ENAMEL.
Polishes finger-nails brilliant as diamonds, and COSMETIC ROSALINE
adds a harmless rosy blush to finger-nails, lips, and cheeks. Cannot be detected. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Sole proprietor and manufacturer, Dr. J. PARKER PRAY, No. 48 West 23d-st.; Special Agent, E. CRITTENTON, No. 115 Fulton-st., New-York.

The best appetizing tonic known is the ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Half a wine glass full before each meal will regulate your digestive organs. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

Rupture Radically Cured.—DR. MARSH'S treatment the only safe, reliable cure; 40 years' practical experience. Only office, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

When Loss of Sleep makes you cross, nervous, weak, and irritable, strengthen both brain and nerves with VITALIZED PHOSPHITES, so say nearly all physicians. For sale by druggists.

Partner Wanted With a Small Capital for JOHNSON'S DELICIOUS AMERICAN [illegible]. No. 111 East 18th-st.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK

MARRIED.

COOKSEY—DOWS.—On Saturday, Oct. 9, 1880, at the country residence of the bride's parents, Chariton Hall, Irvington-on-Hudson, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., and the Rev. Wm. H. Benjamin, George B. COOKSEY to LINDA, daughter of David Dows, all of New-York.

DIED.

DUSTAN.—Oct. 6, at Somers, N. Y., of acute pneumonia, Miss MARGARET DUSTAN, daughter of the late Peter and Sarah Dustan.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 25 West 42d-st., on Monday, Oct. 11, at 4 P. M.

HARBERGER.—Suddenly, at his home, in Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 9, JOHN S. HARBERGER, in the 62d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞Philadelphia papers please copy.

HEDGES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 8, Mrs. J. A. HEDGES.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles H. Oley, No. 514 Pacific-st., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JESSUP.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 9, 1880, at Huguenot, Staten Island, EDGAR NELSON JESSUP, of consumption, in the 26th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 11th inst., at 1:30 P. M., from the residence of his father, Isaac K. Jessup, and at 2:30 P. M. at the Reformed Dutch Church, Huguenot, Staten Island.

KLAUBERG.—On Friday, Oct. 8, CARL KLAUBERG, in the 79th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 128 West 26th-st., on Monday, Oct. 11, at 1 o'clock. German Union Lodge No. 54, F. and A. M., is respectfully invited.

KIDD.—At Rahway, N. J., Saturday morning, Oct. 9, MARIA, daughter of W. E. Kidd, in the 44th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, Rahway, at 2:30 P. M., on Monday, 11th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on arrival of 1 o'clock train from New-York by Pennsylvania Railroad, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. Interment at Green-Wood.

NICHOLS.—At Nyack, Oct. 8, SARAH MATHESON, wife of Ferdinand L. Nichols.
Funeral from her late residence, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 3 P. M. Train from New-York, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, at 9 A. M.

SCHAAD.—On Friday, Oct. 8, DAVID SCHAAD, aged 73 years.
Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Philharmonic, M. M. P. Union, and Aschenbroedel Societies are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 61 East 3d-st., on Monday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to WOODLAWN for interment by the 2:30 train, Grand Central Depot.

MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.—The members of the above society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their late Secretary, Mr. D. SCHAAD, from his residence, No. 61 East 3d-st., on Monday, Oct. 11, at 1 P. M. By order FRED. RIETZEL, President.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The members of the above society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their late Secretary, Mr. D. SCHAAD, from his residence, No. 61 East 3d-st., on Monday, Oct. 11, at 1 P. M. By order JULIUS HALLGARTEN, President.

SMITH.—On Friday morning, Oct. 8, REGINALD H. SMITH.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, 44th-st. and Madison-av., on Monday, Oct. 11, at 10 A. M.

STOCKBRIDGE.—On Saturday, Oct. 9, AMANDA ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Stockbridge.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STILL.—Oct. 8, 1880, at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, ADDIE STILL.
Funeral services, at 3 o'clock P. M., to-day, (Sunday,) to be held in the Sing Sing Baptist Church. Only Sunday train to Scarborough or Sing Sing at 9 o'clock A. M.; return 6:43 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A" TO THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION, MANAGERS, COSTUMERS, AND OTHERS. "A"
IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
THEATRICAL EFFECTS OF THE LATE CHARLES A. FECHTER, TRAGEDIAN.
VALUABLE MANUSCRIPT PLAYS, HANDSOME WARDROBE, OVER 100 FINE IMPORTED SWORDS, (MOSTLY NEW,) STEEL ARMOR, VERY FINE CHARACTER WIGS, &c., &c.
THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, ON FRIDAY, OCT. 15, AT 3 P. M.
AT OUR ART ROOMS, NO. 845 BROADWAY, (opposite Wallack's.)
ON EXHIBITION TUESDAY MORNING.
*Full particulars in catalogues, mailed to any address free of expense.
THOS. E. KIRBY & CO., Auctioneers.

L. KIMBELL, M. D.,
40 WEEKS AT THE WALL HOUSE, NO. 100 4TH-ST., WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y.,
Is still meeting with unparalleled success in curing all painful diseased toes, NERVE BUNIONS, NERVE CORNS, and DEEP NERVE EXCRESCENCES of BOTTOMS of the FEET and INSTEP in ONE TREATMENT entirely WITHOUT PAIN and by the use of A LIQUID application. Thousands of references given if desired. Office hours, 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M. till 12:30 noon. N. B.—All large Warts or Moles or Birthmarks of the Face, including Tumors and Wens, exterminated in one treatment. Examinations free. Ladies need feel no delicacy in calling.

A1 FURNITURE.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING, AND CHAMBER SUITS, ALL MADE IN A WORKMANLIKE MANNER AND WARRANTED. PRICES MODERATE.
WM. H. LEE, NO. 36 WEST 14TH-ST.

AMERICA'S FIRST AND ONLY MANICURE.
MRS. PRAY.
FINGER-NAILS BEAUTIFIED.
BITING OF THE NAILS CURED.
LADY SURGEON CHIROPODIST.
Corns removed, 25 cents; bunions, 50 cents. Only office in New-York, No. 69 West 23d-st. (directly opposite Booth's Theatre, and next door to Masonic Temple.) Hours, daily, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.
Offer new designs in GAS FIXTURES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, METAL AND PORCELAIN LAMPS AND ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.
NOS. 836 AND 838 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7 o'clock, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway; now on exhibition.
THE PATERSON COLLECTION.
Oil and Water Color Paintings, Pottery, Porcelains in Sevres, Dresden, Vienna, Chinese, and Japanese; Bronzes, Antique Rugs and Furniture, Curios, &c., &c.; the whole without any reserve.

JAPANESE GOODS.
MOMOTARO SATO & CO., IMPORTERS, 138 FULTON-ST., N. Y.
Porcelains, Silks, Lacquers, Art Goods, and General Japanese Merchandise.

MALARIAL FEVERS!
MAGIC CURE, the great remedy for chills and all fevers and diphtheria, almost never fails; pills much improved, are either plain or sugar-coated; sent by mail; every family should send immediately; price, 50 cents. GEORGE TALLCOT, No. 191 Fulton-st.

CLARETS AND SAUTERNES.
From $3 50, (a good, honest wine) to $40 per case, favorite brands. CHATEAU YQUEM, bottled at the Chateau, $15 per case. E. B. KIRK & CO., No. 69 Fulton-st. and No. 709 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY of refinement and capability a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; no objection to go South; reference unquestionable. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—MME. JULIAN'S SPECIFIC will permanently remove all disfigurements from face or body without injuring the skin. Ladies thus afflicted may call or address (sending postage for circular) to Mme. JULIAN, 48 East 20th-st., New-York.

SOMETHING NEW!!!
Moliere Thermo-Electric Bath, including Turkish or Russian. ONE DOLLAR EACH. No. 21 West 27th. Open to-day.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st.; open day and evening; running track, rowing machines, boxing, private training, baths, &c.

FOLDING BED.—"THE BEST OUT;" THE NEW-York Parlor Folding Bed; now manufactured and sold at No. 36 West 14th-st.; call and see them; prices moderate. WM. H. LEE, No. 36 West 14th-st.

HUNDREDS OF YOUNG LADIES ARE Wearing our "Steel Back Brace," as it develops the chest while supporting the spine. RIKER, No. 1,237 Broadway.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM IS GOOD.—ONE quart and upward delivered to families. Churches supplied. Established 1851. No. 13 Bible House.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—GREAT ENGLISH GOUT and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. At all Druggists.

THE ONLY GENUINE VICHY IS FROM THE Springs Hauterive, Celestins, Grande Grille, Hôpital.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 16, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Arizona, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gallia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 11:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Canada, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 11 A. M., for Germany, France, &c., by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed;) on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Anchoria, via Glasgow. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York Oct. 11. The mails for Hayti and Maracaibo leave New-York Oct. 12. The mails for Honduras leave New-York Oct. 12. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Oct. 12. The mails for the Windward West Indies leave New-York Oct. 13. The mails for Jamaica, Greytown, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York Oct. 14. The mails for Havana, the West Indies, and Mexico leave New-York Oct. 14. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Oct. 15. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York Oct. 16. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Oct. 16. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Oct. 22.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1880.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAUTION.

The public is cautioned that a book called "The Elite Directory," put forth by Phillips & Co., or W. Phillips & Co., has no connection whatever with the Home Journal or with its proprietors; neither has it ever had such connection, and all statements to the contrary are false. MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO., Proprietors of the Home Journal.

POLITICAL.

"THE HEKTOGRAPH."
100 copies can be made of any letter or circular in 20 minutes without the use of acids or a press. It is invaluable to politicians, clubs, and executive committees. Sold by all stationers.
HEKTOGRAPH COMPANY, Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st., New-York.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR POLITICAL BANNERS, PORTRAITS, FLAGS, AND CAMPAIGN OUTFITS. M. R. LEVY & CO., No. 35 Howard-st., Near Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL BANNERS AT SHORT NOTICE. Fine oil painted portraits for sale; trade supplied. HOJER & GRAHAM, Painters, No. 97 Duane-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A GENERAL MISSIONARY MEETING, under the auspices of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., this (Sunday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Bishop Potter will preside. Speakers, Bishops Whipple, Penick, and Herzog, (of Switzerland.)
The General Convention (sitting in one house) will resume its sessions as the Board of Missions on Wednesday morning next at 9:30 o'clock.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, HAVerly's Theatre, 14th st.—Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, addresses by Dr. H. S. Tanner (of fasting fame) and W. H. H. Bertram, of Paterson; choice selections by choir, led by Dr. J. A. Kelley. JOS. A. BOGARDUS, President.

AT GRACE CHAPEL, 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS., THE BISHOP OF CALIFORNIA WILL PREACH SUNDAY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK.

"A MIGHTY CRASH IMPENDING."—THE herald of the coming King of Glory, Bishop Snow, will preach pure Bible truth in the Medical College, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Theme—"The Harvest and Vintage."

AT HARVARD ROOMS, RESERVOIR-SQUARE.—Mrs. Hardinge Britten lectures Sunday, Oct. 10. Morning, 11—"Martin Luther in Spirit Land." Evening, 7:30—"The Sun," with splendid stereopticon illustrations.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., west of 6th-av.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Right Rev. Robert Harper Clarkson, D. D., LL. D., will preach.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the Pastor, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., will preach on Sunday, 10th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sunday, Oct. 10, the Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Public cordially invited.

CHAPEL OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, 7TH-AV. and 39th-st.—The Rev. Dr. Sansom, of Mississippi, will preach Sunday morning, the 10th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, and the Right Rev. Dr. Neely, Bishop of Maine, in the evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Services every Sunday at 7, 9, and 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison-av. and 42d-st.—Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Right Rev. S. S. Harris, D. D., Bishop of Michigan, will preach in the morning. General Missionary Meeting of the Board of Missions in the evening. Addresses by Bishops Whipple, Penick, and Herzog.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, 5TH-av. and 66th-st., the Rev. Mr. Gulbert, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8; morning service, 11; sermon by the Right Rev. J. C. Talbot, Bishop of Indiana. Sunday-school, 3. Evening, 7:30, sermon by the Rev. Charles F. Hutchins.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th-av., above 45th-st.
THE REV. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., RECTOR.
Services, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Bishop Bissell, of Vermont, will preach in the morning.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (SIXTH UNIversalist Society,) 57th-st., corner 8th-av., the Rev. James M. Pullman, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday morning, at 11—"Helpfulness;" evening, 7:45—"Cain and Abel in Modern Life."

CALVARY FREE CHAPEL, EAST 23D-ST., near 3d-av., Rev. Wm. D. Walker, Pastor, having been richly adorned, will reopen on Sunday, Oct. 10. Commemorative sermon by the Pastor at 10:45 A. M. and by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., at 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 4TH-AV., corner 82d-st., the Rev. J. W. Shackelford, Rector.—Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning service and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening service, 7:30 P. M., when the Rev. Dr. John Henry Hopkins will preach.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th-av., corner 45th-st., Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. C. W. Biddle will preach. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening at 7:45. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. All are invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 21st-st., Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, will preach in the morning.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH-AV. and 10th-st.—The Rev. Leighton Parks, Rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, will preach Sunday, Oct. 10; services 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34th-st. and Park-av.—The Pastor, the Rev. Robert Collyer, will preach morning at 11: "A Sermon for Harvest." Evening at 8: "Robert Burns."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—The Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector. Morning service, 11 o'clock; evening service, 7:30.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-st., the Rev. Dr. Shipman, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, the Rev. Joseph Bradford Cleaver, Pastor.—Morning theme—"The Egyptian Obelisk." Evening theme—"Pride versus Piety."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's service of song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock; public invited. Music with a large church organ. Donations of shoes and second-hand clothing earnestly desired.

FIRST SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS, Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st.—Mrs. Brigham occupies the platform morning and evening. Morning lecture at 10:30; subjects from the audience. Evening lecture at 7:45. Subject—"The Church of England."

FOURTH UNITARIAN CHURCH, 128TH-st., west of 4th-av. Russel N. Bellows, Minister.—At 11 A. M. the Pastor will preach. Subject—"Salvation by Work." The public cordially invited. Sunday-school at 10 A. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector, the Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, will preach. Seats always free in the evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH-st. and Park-av. Rev. John Peddie, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

GREEK-RUSSIAN CHAPEL, 2D-AV. BEtween 50th and 51st sts.—Divine service Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The chapel is open to the public.

ILLUMINATED LECTURES.
BY Prof. S. J. SEDGWICK,
IN THE PHOTO-ART GALLERY,
1,163 BROADWAY 1,163.
SUNDAY EVENINGS.
THE GREAT RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.
TO-NIGHT, THAT OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.
COMMENCING AT 8 P. M.
SINGLE ADMISSION ....50 CENTS

INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC CHURCH, Madison-av., 28th-st.—Two lately converted priests, Father Du Bellay, the eloquent French priest, the [illegible] of Father Hyacinth, and Father Seguin, the protégé of Father Chiniquy, will preach. Services, 10:30, 3, and 7:30. Father O'Connor Pastor.

ITALIAN MISSION, GRACE CHAPEL, 14th-st.—Services at 4 P. M. Bishop Herzog, of Switzerland, and Rev. Dr. Nevin, of Rome, will take part in the service.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., the Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M., Oct. 3; text, Matthew, xxii.: 37, 39; "The Two Great Commandments." Subject—"What is Evil?" Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs.—The Rev. Henry Cross, Pastor. Services at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 2:30. Strangers welcomed.

RIGHT REV. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine, will preach in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th-av. and 39th-st. this (Sunday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS'S CHOIR.—GEO. WM. WARREN, Director: good voices (especially contraltos and tenors) wanted immediately to fill vacancies in the volunteer chorus, who will be thoroughly taught to sing sacred music and the Episcopal service; circulars with all particulars can be obtained and applications received at ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH on Wednesday at 7:30 P. M., and Saturdays from 3 to 4 P. M., or by post.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-Square, the Rev. Walter W. Williams, D. D., Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Right Rev. T. A. Dudley, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, will preach in the morning, and the Right Rev. C. C. Penick, Bishop of Western Africa, in the afternoon.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 57TH-ST., SOUTH side, between 8th and 9th avs., the Rev. Geo. Jarvis Geer, S. T. D., Rector. Sunday services: 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., (Sunday-school,) 7:30 P. M. Sermons morning and evening.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—The Right Rev. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, will preach in the morning and the Rev. S. H. Moor in the evening. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

SAWYER MEMORIAL (SECOND UNIVERsalist) Church, 127th-st., near Lexington-av.—The Rev. Mr. Amies preaches 11 A. M.; subject—"God Seeth the Heart;" 7:30 P. M.—"Seen and Unseen." Sunday-school 10 A. M. All are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.
The Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S P. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., opposite Grove.—The Right Rev. B. W. Morris, D. D., Oregon, will preach at morning service, 10:30; the Rev. Dr. Knickerbocker in the evening, 7:45.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 127TH-ST. and 4th-av., Rev. Francis Lobdell, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

THE REV. HENRY L. JONES, OF WILKESbarre, will preach on Sunday morning at the Church of the Epiphany, 50th-st., east of 3d-av. Service at 11.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 38TH-st.—Services Sunday, Oct. 10, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Right Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D., Bishop of Louisiana, will preach at the morning service, and the Rev. David H. Greer, of Providence, R. I., at the 4 o'clock service.

DRY GOODS.

E. Ridley & Sons,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

BONNET DEPARTMENT.

DUPLICATES
OF ALL THE
TRIMMED ROUND HATS
AND
BONNETS
SOLD DURING THE OPENING DAYS
WILL BE EXHIBITED THIS WEEK.

EXAMINE OUR
UNTRIMMED HATS.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
INFANTS' MERINO CLOAKS, } $1 35 UP.
QUILTED IN BOTH CAPES.

WALKING CAPES, 84c.
EMBROIDERED FLANNELS, LATEST DESIGNS, 79c., 89c., $1, $1 10 up.

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS, WITH 3 INSERTIONS IN YOKE, TUCKED BOTTOM, AT 84c.

BARGAINS
IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
85c. up.

IMMENSE STOCK OF FINE GOODS—BARGAINS.
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
NEW ASSORTMENT THIS WEEK.

KID GLOVES,
3-BUTTONS, ALL COLORS,
24c. and 35c. pair.
3-BUTTON, 80c. PAIR.

10,000 DOZEN OF OUR FINER GOODS
RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

STATION OF THE
SECOND-AVENUE ELEVATED
RAILROAD
AT THE ENTRANCE TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

BROCADED VELVETS,
HANDSOME ASSORTMENT,
$3 25, $3 75, and $4 per Yard.

SATIN-STRIPED VELVETS.
LOT 1—RICH COLORS AND BLACKS, $1 25.
LOT 2—STILL FINER, $1 45.
LOT 3—MAGNIFICENT, $1 50.
LOT 4—FINEST IMPORTED, $1 75.

BONNET VELVETS,
COLORS AND BLACKS, 68c., 75c., $1, $1 25, up.
DESIRABLE AND SCARCE SHADES IN PLUSHES.
150 PIECES, BLACK AND COLORS, IN SATINS, 48c., 55c., 65c.
HUNDREDS OF CARTONS: 10c., 13c., 15c.
RICH FANCY RIBBONS, 20c., 25c., 35c.
HALF LAST MONTH'S PRICES.

EXTRAORDINARY ASSORTMENT OF
IMPORTED FEATHERS,
WINGS, BANDS.
LARGEST IN THE CITY.

DRESS SILKS.
BLACK and COLORS, 55c., 65c., 75, $1, $1 25 up.
FANCY SILKS, 59c., 69c., 75c., 85c., $1 up.
BLACK DAMASSES,
At 45c., 55c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
COLORS, $1 75c., $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4.
SATIN DE LYONS,
$1, $1 25.
INSPECT THIS WEEK.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE SHERWOOD,
5TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST.
Choice and handsomely furnished suites to let for the Fall and Winter seasons, or by the year. Cuisine of superior excellence. Table d'hôte.
E. N. WILSON, Proprietor.

AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR IN A private residence close to 5th-av., on 33d-st., containing four rooms and private bath, to rent unfurnished; gas, fire, and attendance included in the rent; two rooms carpeted. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A VERY FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, 25 feet wide, three rooms deep on two stories, back staircase to second story, fully and well furnished; excellent location; 21st-st., near Broadway; rent reasonable. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FORTY-NINTH-ST., ADJOINING MADISON-AV.—Handsomely furnished 21-foot residence; $350 per month; also, 44th-st., superbly furnished 20-foot, only $2,700 per annum, and others.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 25 Pine-st., or 661 5th-av.

GRAMERCY PARK MANSION (21ST-ST.) with Park privileges; elegant large handsomely furnished brown-stone house to let, furnished or unfurnished.
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, basement.

A FULLY FURNISHED NEW HOUSE near Madison-av. and 68th-st., to rent to a careful private family for the Winter. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

THE WINCHESTER, BROADWAY, ABOVE 31ST-ST.—One furnished and one unfurnished flat on first floor; also, top flat; all light rooms; central location; every convenience.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST. AND 7TH-AV.—Handsome new apartments; built and finished in most substantial manner, with all modern conveniences. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, No. 1,544 Broadway.

THE LORIMER, NO. 30 WEST 50TH-ST.—Two eligible apartments to rent; elevator, steam heat, hot water, and every convenience. Apply on premises.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV. TO A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, an extra large house, below 14th-st. Apply to E. H. CAMMANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSES.—Madison-av., near 40th-st., and 44th-st., near Broadway. Private parties apply A. DAILEY, 74 West 36th-st.

TWO DESIRABLE APARTMENTS TO rent in No. 45 West 30th-st.; $90 and $100 each per month. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,236 Broadway.

NO. 241 EAST 17TH-ST.—THE DESIRABLE four-story house; rent, $1,600; can be seen by permit only. Apply to WM. BERRIAN, 78½ Park-place.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 160 PARK-PLACE, NEAR 6TH-AV., elegant high-basement brown-stone (new) three-story; all improvements; rent, $750.
WYCKOFF BROS., 128 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—Two fine stores on Washington-st., between 13th and Gansevoort sts., directly opposite best portion of new market; suitable for wholesale fruit, fish, provision, or woodenware business; terms reasonable for unexceptionable tenants. See JAMES J. COONAN, on premises.

NO. 36 BROADWAY. (STREET FLOOR.)—To let, two very desirable offices; immediate possession; heating and janitor's fees included in rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

Hill, Moynan & Co.,

787 AND 789 BROADWAY,
NORTH-WEST CORNER 10TH-ST.

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW, MONDAY, OCT. 11, in their

SILK DEPARTMENT,
AT POSITIVELY THE
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY,
50 PIECES DAMASSE SILK VELVETS, by far the most elegant designs in New-York City,
45 PIECES PLAIN, BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS.
120 PIECES SILK AND SATIN DAMASSES,
and
A MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SILK PLUSHES,
IN THE CHOICEST COLORS OF THE SEASON.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
POSITIVELY THE
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
200 PIECES 22-INCH ALL WOOL CHUDDAH CLOTH SERGES at 45c.; worth every cent of 60c. per yard.
200 PIECES 45-INCH ALL WOOL FRENCH HOMIE CLOTHS, in all the newly introduced colors, at 50c. Beyond question the best value for 80c. in this City.
200 PIECES 50-INCH EXTRA QUALITY ALL WOOL NAVY BLUE FLANNEL SUITING at 85c. per yard. Will compare with anything offered at $1 25.
TO LADIES IN SEARCH OF SOMETHING EXTRA FINE AND NEW IN DRESS MATERIAL WE WOULD PARTICULARLY COMMEND A FABRIC WE ARE SHOWING, CALLED DRAP DE RUE, A SOFT, FINE ALL WOOL GOODS, 48 INCHES WIDE, AT $1 40 PER YARD, IN RICH NEW COLORS.
THIS DEPARTMENT IS BRIMFUL OF NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FROM EXTRA LOW PRICED TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.
A VISIT OF INSPECTION INVITED.

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POSITIVELY THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON IN BEADED PASSEMENTERIES, SILK AND JETTED FRINGES, DRESS AND CLOAK ORNAMENTS, GIRDLES, CORDS AND TASSELS, PLAIN AND JETTED SPIKES, &c.
A SPECIAL EXAMINATION IS ASKED OF OUR BEADED FRINGES AT 91c. PER YARD, BEING SOLD ELSEWHERE AT $1 25.
BEADED PASSEMENTERIES, SHOWY PATTERNS, AS LOW AS 15c. PER YARD.
AN EXTRA BARGAIN—SILK AND CHENILLE FRINGE, 4 INCHES WIDE, AT 29c. PER YARD.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL OPENING TO-MORROW (MONDAY) OF NEW FALL AND WINTER STYLES IN LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S COTTON, WOOL, AND CASHMERE HOSE AT POSITIVELY THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

KID GLOVES.
A POSITIVE BARGAIN.
850 PAIRS LADIES' 6-BUTTON, OPERA KIDS, SIZES FROM 5¾ TO 7, AT 55c. PER PAIR.

HILL, MOYNAN & CO.,
787 AND 789 BROADWAY,
NORTH-WEST CORNER 10TH-ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A WELL-BUILT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale on the west side of FIFTH-AVENUE,
near 14th-st.; is over 30 feet front; well arranged, and is 90 feet in depth, including extension; lot 107 feet; can be bought at a very low figure.
For further particulars, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING new medium-sized houses on Lenox Hill, now the most popular location, and at moderate prices:
No. 56 East 66th-st.
Nos. 49 and 50 East 67th-st.
No. 52 East 67th-st., corner of Park-av., and
No. 94 East 68th-st.
Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or G. T. DORLER, on the premises.

NO. 780 MADISON-AV., NEAR 66TH-ST.—Attractive four-story 21-foot residence, with butler's extension; seven mirrors; cabinet and hard-wood finish; recently overhauled, frescoed, and papered throughout; price low. Permits at my office, 25 Pine-st., or 661 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

$32,000.—FINE MODERN HOUSE, dining-room extension; an elegant extra-size house, near St. Thomas's Church, $55,000; others near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park, embracing new and elegant houses, 15 to 28 feet front, $15,000 to $100,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NO. 789 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 66TH AND 67TH STS.—Elegant and complete first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in the most perfect order, and beautifully decorated throughout; 21x60; extension; lot 80 feet deep; house open for inspection; price, $38,000; a great bargain. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLY LOCATED brown-stone houses, north side 77th-st., between Madison and Park avs., 18.9x50 feet; lot 102; hard wood finish; all modern improvements; handsomely frescoed; in fine order throughout for immediate occupancy; moderate price, liberal terms. Apply at No. 71, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 58TH-ST., NEAR PARK-av., a handsome dwelling in superb order, and cabinet trimmed on parlor; frescoed, and in superb order; overhauled four years since at an expense of $10,000; a great bargain. Apply for permits to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

AT BARGAINS.—ELEGANT DWELLINGS, FURnished and unfurnished, for sale, rent, or exchange; also, lots, business property, apartment-houses, paying splendid; $300,000 to loan, five years, at 5 per cent. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, Nos. 176 and 1,267 Broadway, over Herald Branch.

NO. 21 EAST 73D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Superb four-story high-stoop basement and cellar brown-stone mansion; elegantly finished in rare hard woods; handsomely frescoed; heated and plumbed perfectly; a great bargain. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST.—FOR SALE, WEST OF, and close to, 5th-av., on 57th-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone house; well built, beautifully finished, and in perfect order; lot 100.5. For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FIFTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Four-story full-size residence; butler's extension; independent walls, and built by day's work. Price low. Possession.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
25 Pine-st. or 661 5th-av.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ELEGANT full-size (with superb dining-room extension) new residence No. 12 West 49th-st., near 5th-av.; cabinet finish, and first-class in every respect; plumbing, ventilation, and drainage perfect. ROBERT IRWIN.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR sale, an elegant four-story high stoop brown-stone house, 20x60x100; hard wood finish and in splendid condition. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

SEVENTY-SECOND-ST. AND EASTERN BOULEVARD.—Elegant high-stoop brown-stone houses, with every improvement, at a great bargain. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, or DONALDSON, No. 1,249 3d-av., near 72d-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on 67th-st., between Park and Madison avs.; will sell or rent; finished in cabinet woods; immediate possession can be had. F. SITTEL, No. 1,036 3d-av.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE on East 63d-st.; in fine order; for sale very low; immediate possession; price, $21,000. E. WARD, (Owner,) No. 78 Franklin-st.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, FULLY FURnished, at (Inwood) Washington Heights; beautiful grounds, outbuildings, &c.; very convenient to cars. M. KLENEN, No. 46 East 82d-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB TWENTY-FOOT HOUSE on 57th-st., between Madison and Park avs.; newly decorated and ready for immediate occupancy. Address OWNER, Box No. 4,880 Post Office.

DWELLING HOUSE ON 39TH-ST., NEAR Lexington-av., at great bargain; also Lexington-av., near 62d-st.; very cheap.
SCOTT & MYERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—FOUR FULL lots, south-west corner of 9th-av. and 107th-st.; also one lot on same block in 106th-st. Address OWNER, A. R., No. 6 Murray-st., first loft.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE on one of the finest locations on 5th-av., fronting the Park. Apply to EDW'D J. JAQUES, owner, No. 61 East 77th-st., or No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10.

SEVERAL FINE PIECES OF INVESTMENT property on Broadway, Mercer, Greene, Pearl, Worth, Anthony and other streets, for sale by
SCOTT & MYERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

$5,000.—CHEAPER THAN ANY HOUSE in the City, if sold in a few days; on 97th-st., near 5th-av. CLARK & CRANE, No. 1 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE in all locations; lists mailed.
C. J. CARPENTER, 52 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS private houses. CORTLANDT IRVING, No. 25 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

KINZEY

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

Rich beaded Fringes, 35c. to $6 yard.
Six-inch Chenille Fringes, 50c. yard.
4-inch rich Silk and Chenille, 39c. yard.
5-inch rich Silk and Chenille, 50c. yard.
Rich Chenille and Jet Fringes, 60c. to $3.
All the new shades in Fringes.

Beaded and silk Gimps, 10c. to $3.
Jetted and silk Insertions, 12½c. to $2 50.
Jetted and silk Ornaments, 5c. to $5.
Handsome Dress Tassels, 12½c. up.
Beaded and plain silk Cords.
Moss and fancy Headings, 10c. up.

French pattern Bonnets.
Novelties in imported Hats.
Plush and Chenille Bonnets.
Novelties in imported Felts.
Felt Hats, new shapes, 39c. up.
Derbys, lined and trimmed, 59c.

Special bargains in Feathers and Flowers, Ostrich Plumes, Wings, Fancy Breasts, Bands, Jetted Wings, and fancy Feathers of all descriptions.
Violets, all shades, 5c. dozen.
French Roses, new shades, 5c.

Silk damasse Ribbons, 10c. up.
Silk gros grain Ribbons, 4c. up.
Gold embroidered Ribbons, 25c. up.
Embroidered velvet Ribbons, 15c. yard.
Rich silk Persian Ribbons, 20c. up.
Rich brocade Sash Ribbons, 25c.

Extra rich Damasse Silks, 79c.
All silk polka dot Silks, 59c.
Rich novelty Silks, 98c. to $3 50.
Black gros grain Silks, 69c. to $3.
Colored gros grain Silks, 80c. up.
Rich colored Satins, 80c. to $1 25.

Rich black Satins, 79c. to $1 50.
Rich silk brocade Velvets low.
Silk Plushes, colors and blacks.
Silk Trimming Velvets, 69c. up.
Silk Cloaking Velvets, $3 50 up.
Fancy Silk Velvets, in colors, 90c.

To close about 10,000 yards of plain and fancy Silk Grenadines, &c., remnants and long lengths, Trimming, Lining, and Dress Silks, all at 25c. yard.

GREAT SALE OF KID GLOVES.
NEW SHADES AND COLORS.

2-button Kid Gloves, 25c. pair.
3-button Kid Gloves, 39c. pair.
4-button Kid Gloves, 50c. pair.
6-button Kid Gloves, 69c. pair.
2-button Suede Gloves, 50c.
4-button Suede Gloves, 79c.

3,000 dozen of Ladies', Misses', and Gents' Hosiery, new Fall goods, in English, French, and German Hosiery, in plain and fancy styles, silk embroidered, &c., from 15c. to $2 39 pair.

Special bargains in Ladies', Gents', Misses', and Boys' linen Handkerchiefs, plain and fancy borders, 5c. to 50c. Special bargains in Gents' and Ladies' silk Handkerchiefs, 12½c. to $2 25. Large silk Damasse do. at 89c.

At our Lace Department special lots of laces, Bretons, Torchon, Val, Duchess, Franch, Guipure, and Spanish Laces, from 2c. to 50c. yard. Linen Torchon Collars at 5c. each. Nottingham Curtain Laces, 10c. to 35c.

Underwear Department. Chemise, Drawers, Skirts, Night Dresses, Corsets, Shirts, Pillow Shams, Shawls, Dresses, &c., from 25c. to $7 50. Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Merino Underwear, very low.

Alpaca Skirt Braids, 4c.; Twilled Tapes, 1c.; 100 yards Spool Silks, 5c.; Silk Twist, 1c.; spool; 200 yard Spool Cotton, 3c.; English Hairpins, 1c. paper; Embroidery Silk, 9c.; dozen Darning Cotton, 1c.; Needles, 2c. paper; Hooks and Eyes, 1c. card.

241, 243, AND 245 SIXTH-AVENUE.

KINZEY & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Executors' Sale of the Estate
OF OWEN KEENAN, DECEASED.
MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, by order of the executors, on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable improved and unimproved real estate:
No. 154 EAST SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Three-story high stoop, brown-stone, 20x42x102.
NOS. 1,582, 1,584, AND 1,586 SECOND-AVENUE, CORNER SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET—Each 25x50x70.
NORTH-WEST CORNER OF FIRST-AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH-STREET—Four-story brick, 20x25x100. Frame house on rear of lot.
VACANT LOTS ON SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF LEXINGTON-AVENUE AND SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET—With party wall privilege, 102 feet 2 inches on avenue and 50 feet on 79th-st.
VACANT LOTS ON SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET—70 feet east of 2d-av., 30x75 and 25x100. Privilege of party wall.
Houses built in best manner and recently repaired. Sixty per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars address No. 448 Pearl-st., or No. 154 East 79th-st., New-York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Supreme Court Partition Sale.
Under direction Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth, Referee:
No. 30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Connecting with No. 21 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 4-story high-stoop brick on 23d-st.; 3-story brick on 22d-st., with brick stable in rear; lot 25 feet wide on both streets. Rare chance for an unsurpassed investment.
Nos. 353, 355, 357 FOURTH-AVENUE—East side, between 25th and 26th sts., three 3-story and basement brick houses, with stores, each lot 19.9x80.
Marsh, Wilson & Wallis, Esqs., Plaintiff's attorneys, No. 48 Wall-st. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEE'S SALE:
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH-STREET—North side 335 feet west 5th-av., three lots, each 25x100.11.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH STREET—255 feet west of 4th-av., two lots, together, 25x201.10.
FRANK F. VANDERVEER, Esq., Attorney.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
No. 203 CHURCH-STREET, EAST SIDE, 42.5 FEET SOUTH OF WALKER-STREET—Elegant five-story and cellar marble warehouse; lot, 21.3x51; terms liberal.
W. H. McDougall, Esq., Attorney, Nos. 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, OCT. 14,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
No. 304 FRONT-STREET, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF GOUVERNEUR-SLIP—Substantial three-story and cellar brick house, with store; lot, 25x63.6. Property is in a rapidly improving neighborhood; terms liberal.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
No. 119 EAST TENTH-STREET.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 119 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. and St. Mark's Church, will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, OCT. 12,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,
Will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Oct. 26,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
Nos. 37 AND 39 WILLIAM-STREET—Near Maiden-lane, substantial four-story and cellar brick warehouse.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAIN!—I. HENRY JOHNSON, MORRIStown, N. J., will sell a large modern house, well situated, for $4,000, to close partnership.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT AT ASTORIA—TWO GOOD HOUSES, with eight rooms, on 9th and 10th avs., at $10 and $12 per month. Inquire at Myer's grocery, near the premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY VILLAGE house, fully furnished; gas, hot and cold water, all modern improvements; near depot; 45 minutes to City. Address CHARLES, Box No. 126 Times Office.

TO LET—LOW, FOR WINTER OR LONGER, TWO fine country places, Westchester County, near New-York; all improvements.
IRVING & CO.,
No. 28 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A LL OWNERS OF FURNISHED AND UNfurnished houses can procure very responsible buyers and tenants at my offices, Nos. 176 and 1,267 Broadway, over Herald branch. Established 1857.
JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, BETWEEN 4th and 6th avs. and 17th and 35th sts., where owner would board for part payment. Address A. O. K., Box No. 300 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED SMALL house, between 34th and 50th sts., 5th and Madison avs., for six months. Address, stating location and terms, J. C. T., Box No. 127 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

NOW OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK AND COLORED
SILKS,
TOGETHER WITH A SUPERB COLLECTION OF
SILK NOVELTIES
IN THE MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS AND COMBINATIONS,
AT PRICES
THAT WILL REPAY EXAMINATION.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

REMOVAL!!!
Schwarz'

TOY BAZAR,
LATE OF
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
NEAR 9TH-ST.,
Has Removed
to the
LARGE NEW STORE,
42 East 14th-st.,
UNION-SQUARE.

A PERSONAL INVITATION EXTENDED TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC TO EXAMINE THE MANY NOVELTIES NOW DISPLAYED.

HEARN

30 WEST FOURTEENTH ST.
BETWEEN
FIFTH AND SIXTH AVES.

NOW OPEN,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN
EVERY DEPARTMENT.
ALSO,
SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAINS.
PRICES WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS, SUITS, AND FUR GARMENTS,
SILKS AND VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES AND MEN'S FURNISHING,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
FRINGES, GIMPS, ORNAMENTS, AND BUTTONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

L. SHAW,

NO. 54 WEST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROMAN BRAIDS from $3 upward.
The new invisible front, "THE ALBINE," now on exhibition.
THE NEW SARAH BERNHARDT WAVES, $4 per set. Everybody needs it.
SWITCHES, one yard long, from $1 upward.
SWITCHES, finest quality, all long hair, from $5 upward.
CURLS, naturally curly, warranted, from 50 cents up.
HAIR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY. All shades properly matched at reasonable prices.
COMBINGS made up handsomely and cheaper than by any other house. ADVICE pertaining to the coiffure free.
BEAUTIFYING COSMETICS for retaining or producing the loveliness of youth.
EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, $1 per box.
VELOUTINES, three shades, 50 cents and $1 per box.
INDELIBLE VEGETABLE LIP AND FACE ROUGE, $1 and $1 50 per bottle.
Undesirable shades of hair transformed into desired shades without injury to the hair.
DIAPHOLINE, the new discovery to stain or dye any shade of hair a handsome drab, ashes of rose, or mouse color, $3 per bottle.
Competent artists to attend ladies free of charge.
REAL TORTOISE SHELL GOODS, by Italian, French, and American artists, below manufacturers' prices.
Send for our new illustrated catalogue, "HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL," free of charge.
L. SHAW, NO. 54 WEST 14TH-ST.,
THIRD HOUSE EAST OF SIXTH-AVENUE.

PARISIAN
FLOWER CO.,
IMPORTERS,
28 EAST 14TH-ST., 9 RUE DE CLERY,
NEW-YORK. PARIS.
Offer this week unrivaled

NOVELTIES

in Plush and Silk Artificial Roses, Rose-buds, and other Flowers for Bonnet, Dress, and Bridal Garnitures.
In addition to our usual stock of Artificial Flowers for Millinery, Dress, and House decorative purposes, we are bringing out from day to day the most unique and exquisite novelties in Trimming Goods, Fancy Feathers and Ostrich Plumes, Hat and Bonnet Ornaments in Gold, Silver, Jet, Crystal, Pearl, and Iridescent Bead Embroideries. Little Bis-Porte-Veins, Spider, Elephant, and Hook and Eye Designs always on hand. New shapes of

HATS AND BONNETS,
in Plush, Furry Beaver, Velvet, and Silk opening every day. I. LOEWENSTEIN, Proprietor.
N. B.—The "Artificial Flower Guide," with beautifully illustrated catalogue, mailed free on application.

FURS, FURS.—SEAL SACQUES TOO SHORT, OR faded in color, remodeled; look like new. Circulars and Dolmans fur lined, turned at small expense. Garments to order at moderate price. Trimming a specialty. MAHLER'S, No. 44 East 14th-st., Wheeler & Wilson Building.

CRAPE, Veils and Trimmings; color, stiffness, and natural crimps restored; feathers dyed and cleaned. L. DUBS, No. 1,239 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MME. TIERCE, NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST., has just arrived from Paris with a large assortment of bonnets and hats, chosen by herself from the best houses in Paris. Flone laces in every variety. Will be ready to present her goods to her patrons and the public on THURSDAY, Oct. 14.

MME. TIERCE, NO. 50 WEST 18TH-ST., branch of Augusta Petit, Paris, just arrived with the latest novelties of hair and elegant hair ornaments, indispensable to ladies; will be ready Thursday, Oct. 14.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD LOCAL-ITEM NEWSPAPER writer can secure one-half interest in a first-class paying weekly for an investment of $600 and services; fair prospect of liberal returns; must have the cash and be willing to put in two good days' work each week. Address H., Box No. 127 Times Office.

A BOSTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY desire a party to take charge of their business in this City; a business man with $4,000 can step into a live and extra profitable business that is permanent and safe. Address, for interview, EXTRA, Box No. 136 Times Office.

CLOTHING.

I WILL PAY 100 PER CENT. MORE THAN any dealer on earth for Cast-off Clothing. CAMERON, Agent, No. 85 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD,
CONSTABLE & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPT.

Silk, Merino, and Scotch Wool Underwear, Medicated Flannel Shirts, Chamois Vests, Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Scarfs, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.

BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

Dress Trimmings.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF RICH GOODS AT EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
JETTED SILK GIMPS FROM 10c. UP.
RICH CACHEMIRE BEADED GIMPS FROM $1, ONE-THIRD OF THEIR VALUE.
PEARL-BEADED NETS AND EMBROIDERIES IN LARGE ASSORTMENT AND VARIETY.
BLACK SILK FRINGES FROM 50c. UP.
DECIDED NOVELTIES IN PASSEMENTERIE ORNAMENTS, CORDS, AND FOUGERAIES.
BUTTONS IN PLAIN AND FANCY CARVED DESIGNS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

DUNCAN A. GRANT,
No. 879 Broadway.

FURS.

FOR SALE—TWO SEALSKIN SACQUES, ONE sealskin dolman, two fur-lined circulars, two dolmans; will sell retail. Address C. C. SHAYNE, No. 109 Prince-st.

FUR SEAL SACQUES REDYED BEST manner, darkest shade, highest lustre; lengthened with seal, otter, or beaver; lined; finished complete. E. C. BOUGHTON, No. 5 Howard-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE

ONE PRICE.
Inexpensive and Elegant.

Bedroom Furniture. Especially elegant and attractive is our large assortment of Chamber Suits, more than 200 different patterns in Mahogany, Walnut, Maple, Bamboo, Ash, &c., at $30 and upward.

Upholstery. Our samples alone of these goods fill four large warerooms; 150 different patterns of Parlor Suits at $50 and upward. Divans, Ottomans, Window and Corner Seats, Easy Chairs, Lambrequins, Portieres, &c., &c.

Dining-room. Fine newly designed Sideboards at $25 and upward; also, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, &c., &c.

Folding Beds. A large and handsome assortment of Patent Lounge Beds for $15 and upward; Wardrobe Beds at $35 and upward. Sideboard Beds, Secretary Beds, and Bureau Beds, $50 and upward. The simplest, strongest, and cheapest articles of the kind in the market.

Interior Decorations. Designs and estimates furnished for every description of Hard-wood Trimmings, Inlaid Floors, &c., at our warerooms, or on application to Mr. H. C. GLINSMANN, Superintendent of our factory, Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th-st.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."
GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,
STORES 104, 106, and 108 WEST 14TH-ST.,
Between 6th and 7th avs., One Door West of 6th-av.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE
AT
FREEMAN, GILLIES & CO.,
NO. 20 WEST 14TH-ST.,
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
To make room for Holiday Goods we offer the largest and most complete stock of
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
ever offered in this City at prices that
CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.
Buyers of Furniture will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine our stock and compare prices before purchasing.
All goods guaranteed best quality by
FREEMAN, GILLIES & CO.

WE MAKE AND SELL FIRST-CLASS Furniture, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., and also the original Pickhardt Double Mirror Front-folding Parlor and Sofa Bed.
NO. 1,325 BROADWAY. C. PICKHARDT.

DRESS-MAKING.

LATEST FRENCH STYLES FOR SUITS, jackets, and reception dresses, fitting perfectly; work done at low prices. Address Britton, No. 100 24th-st., corner 6th-av., entrance in 24th-st.; over printing office.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF
LOW AND HALF LOW GRATES,
BRASS OPEN FIRE-PLACES,
with Andirons and Basket Grates for wood or coal, Brass Fenders, Fire Sets, and Coal-Hods.
MINTON'S TILES in great variety. Wholesale and retail. Estimates given to architects and builders.
J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
No. 368 Canal-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ONE FOURTH MORTGAGE OF NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD BOND, NO. 5,670, due Oct. 1, 1880, and extended at 5 per cent. to Oct. 1, 1920, for $1,000; ONE FIRST MORTGAGE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD BOND, NO. 5,275, due Jan. 1, 1893, for $1,000. All parties are forbidden from buying or negotiating any of the above described Securities. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to F. H. CHURCHILL, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

HAIR-DRESSING.

MME. LOUISE GOLARD, HAIR-DRESSER, wishes to announce to her lady customers that she has removed from No. 517 6th-av. to No. 105 West 36th-st., where she will continue her business, hoping that here ladies will patronize her.

GAS-FIXTURES, &C.

GAS-FIXTURES.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
ARCHER & PANCOAST M'F'G. CO.,
67 Greene-st. & 68, 70, & 72 Wooster-st., above Broome-st.
Broadway cars pass the door.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.
MADE FROM
PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.
Rich, delicious, and always reliable. Try it, and you will use no other. Depots, No. 205 4th-av., No. 1,288 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st., New-York; No. 453 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

ASTONISHING
BARGAINS
IN
BLACK SILKS.

150 pieces of the celebrated "GOLD MEDAL" BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
At $1 25 per yard.
THIS QUALITY IS WARRANTED TO WEAR AND IS WORTH TO-DAY $1 75 PER YARD.
THEY WILL BE DISPLAYED ON THE CENTRE TABLES NEAR OUR 14TH-STREET ENTRANCE.
Also, a very large assortment of BLACK and COLORED BROCADES, VELVETS, SATINS, and SATIN DE LYON.

Le Boutillier Bros.

48 East 14th-st. 845 and 847 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, REDUCED in circumstances, desires a position in a first-class family as companion to a young or elderly lady, or to an invalid; City or country; best of reference. Address A. T., Box No. 119 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD FAMILY DESIRES to fill a daughter's place with some lady, or the situation of useful companion; fond of elderly people; City or country. Address H. O., Box No. 2,137, New-York City.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER.—MAKES fashionable dresses in and out of the house; cuts and fits perfect. Address Dress-maker, No. 144 East 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; willing and obliging; highest City reference. Call Monday, at No. 113 West 32d-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A girl in private family; assist with washing and ironing; very best City reference. Call at No. 213 East 28th-st., store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL; AND ASSIST in the pantry; good reference can be given. Call at No. 87 Avenue A, near 6th-st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—BY A good girl; City reference. Call at No. 351 East 58th-st., two bells.

COOK.—BY WOMAN AS THOROUGH COOK; private family; understands family baking and desserts; best reference; City or country. Address M. S., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS THOROUGH COOK IN private family; understands family baking and desserts; best reference; country preferred. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON AS EXCELlent cook; thoroughly understands her business in all respects; City reference. Call at No. 140 West 30th-st., in store.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH FAMILY cook; can take entire charge of the kitchen; good baker; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 450 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMan as first-class cook; good baker; good reference. Call at No. 881 3d-av., near 53d-st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; GOOD BAKER; willing to assist in washing; not afraid of work; best City references. Call at No. 112 West 33d-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A nice private family; good reference given. Call at No. 616 3d-av., top floor.

DRESS-MAKER AND MILLINER.—ARtistic cutter, fitter, designer and remodeler solicits patronage of private families; by day or week, or will take work home at reasonable prices; refers to patrons. Address Unique, Box No. 271 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her business; had experience among the best Boston families; wants a few engagements by the day; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 139 East 50th-st., second bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE A FEW CUStomers at her own house; will go out to fit misfits, and renovating done in the latest fashion and at the lowest terms. Call or address Mrs. Cassady, No. 242 East 36th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—ARTISTIC; BY AN EXPERIenced dress-maker from one of the leading establishments in Paris; dresses made over from French models; perfect fit warranted. Address Modiste, Box No. 282 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST CLASS; WANTS THE work of first-class families; none to surpass fitting and trimming; dresses made over equal to new; cutting and basting; reference. Mrs. Rodgers, No. 112 West 40th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—COMPETENT; LATELY EMployed in first-class house; work by the day; first-class fitter; stylish trimmer. Address M., Box No. 307 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker a few engagements by the day. Address Dress-maker, No. 345 West 45d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WISHES A FEW MORE CUStomers; to go out by the day; first-class fitter. Call at No. 222 East 34th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—LADY DESIRES POSITION as housekeeper to a gentleman of means with one or two children; no menial service; would take charge of linen department in first-class hotel; best reference given and required; triflers not noticed. Address E. D., Box No. 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN; CAPAble either to take entire charge for first-class parties or assist a lady in household matters and sew; is a neat hand-sewer; well recommended. Address M., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES A POSItion as housekeeper; thoroughly experienced, reliable, and efficient; highest references. Call at No. 222 East 14th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant young woman to take charge of a first-class private or boarding house; has highest references and experience. Call or address No. 237 5th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A KIND, INTELLIGENT, and industrious woman to assist a lady in household duties and care of servants; no objection to children. Address Mrs. M. E. M., No. 254 West 37th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMan as housekeeper or assistant; good sewer; 22 years' experience. Address Field, Post Office Box 1,606.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED young Jewish lady as housekeeper. Call at No. 114 3d-av., first flat. Miss Black.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, home for self and child; offers services in house-work or sewing for small remuneration. Address Necessity, Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent young woman; good dress-maker and hair-dresser; best City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 306 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH maid with a family going to Europe; good references. Address Traveler, Box No. 264 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an experienced person; French Protestant; good hair-dresser; City reference. Address Competent, Box No. 270 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 208 East 28th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress to go out by the day or month; first-class reference. Call at No. 204 East 56th-st., top floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; two years' City reference from last place. Call at 271 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as child's nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamber-work and sewing; best of City reference. Call, on Monday, at No. 204 East 54th-st.

NURSE.—BY MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT Scotchwoman; understands well care of young infants; two and a half years' doctor's references from late employer. Call, Monday, at 113 West 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMan to take care of invalid lady and sew or as child's nurse; first-class City reference. Call on Advertiser, No. 114 West 35th-st.

NURSE.—AS INFANT NURSE OR TAKE CARE of growing child; do plain sewing or take care of an invalid lady; reference. Call, Monday, at No. 37 West 45d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wants to procure a position for a Protestant woman; understands dress-making; best City reference. Call at No. 57 West 13th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as monthly nurse; best of City reference. Call at No. 249 East 52d-st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young Protestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid; two years' City reference. Call at No. 410 West 56th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress to go out by the day or take a situation in a family. Call at No. 55 West 47th-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; 10 years' City reference. Address K. C., Box No. 255 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY EXPERIENCED SEAMstress engagements by the day; can cut and fit children's dresses; do all kinds family sewing; excellent reference. Address Seamstress, No. 236 West 17th-st.

DRY GOODS.

S. C. S.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY MORNING
THE BALANCE OF THEIR
OPENING
COSTUMES, &C.,
AT SUCH PRICES THAT THEIR IMMEDIATE SALE
MUST BE A CERTAINTY.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A competent girl; first-class seamstress and lady's maid; does all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; willing to help with other duties; would go any distance from New-York; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 141 West 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—OR TO TAKE CARE OF ELDER children; can be seen at her last employer's residence, No. 369 Lexington-av., on Monday, Oct. 11.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; references from present employer. Call, two days, at No. 19 West 45th-st.

WASHING.—RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMan wishes families' washing and ironing; does fine washing and ironing; polishing; reference. Address S. J., No. 153 West 24th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman ladies' and gentlemen's washing, or go out to day's work. Address No. 129 West 27th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AT HER home, families' or single gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 586 7th-av., rear.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS; OR would go out first two days of week. Call at No. 214 East 29th-st.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN; FAMilies' and gentlemen's washing at her home; full satisfaction will be given. Call at No. 161 West 20th-st.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, THE washing of a small family by the month. Call or address Mrs. Woods, No. 461 West 18th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing for families or gentlemen at her home; City reference. Call at 222 East 28th-st., rear.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN OFFICE by a steady and strictly temperate young man with reference. Address J. H. Moll, Box No. 12, Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED.—BY A BOY ABOUT 16, A SITUATION in an office or store where he can make himself useful; resides with his parents and can give good references. Address S., Box No. 142 Times Office.

SALESLADY.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, SMART young lady in a confectionery or bakery; good references. Call at No. 227 High-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A SWEDish man; married, and has two children; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly, and is an experienced driver; also understands gardening in all its branches; will furnish good references. Call or address F. P., Stapleton Post Office, Staten Island.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY SINGLE NORTH OF IRELAND man lately landed, as coachman in country, or stable groom in City; understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; also military, weeping; a first-class clipper and singer; very best English reference. Address J. B., Box No. 285 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY young Swede; single, willing and obliging; good driver in City or country; four years in present situation; understands his business in all branches; best reference. Address J. K., Box No. 287 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—I DESIRE TO OBTAIN SITUATION for coachman; a married man; six years in the employ of my family; thoroughly reliable and competent. Call on Frederick E. Clark, Bennett Building, corner Nassau and Fulton sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN IN a private family; no incumbrance; has nine years' best City reference; six years with last employer; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address, for three days, J. G., No. 340 East 24th-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN PARTING WITH his turnout desires a situation for his coachman, an Englishman, thoroughly competent, sober, and willing. Apply at Saratoga Stables, No. 690 Lexington-av., or address No. 35 East 57th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; is first-class City driver; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man, Protestant and single; has no objections to the country; has the best references. Call or address F. S., at Wright's, No. 311 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTFUL COLORED young man as coachman; good reference. Address, for two days, No. 48 East 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; willing and obliging. Call or address Edward, Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman; light weight. Address M. C. R., No. 528 5th-av., care of Ryerson & Brown.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; six years' City reference. Call or address T. R., care of Brewsters, 5th-av. and 57th-st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Address O. B., Box No. 259 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DOORMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man in a respectable private family to wait on the door and make himself useful and obliging; would like to learn to wait on table; first-class references. Address A. B., Box No. 289 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FURNACE-MAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (Swede;) wishes to take care of gentleman's furnace; best City recommendations. Address Frederick Wallin, No. 334 East 56th-st.; in neighborhood between 47th and 57th sts., Madison, 5th, and 6th avs.

GARDENER—DAIRY-MAID.—BY A MARried Scotchman, one child; understands greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, fruits, and flowers, and would take charge of farm lands, stock, &c., in connection with the garden on a gentleman's place; wife is a good dairy woman and poultry raiser; best references. Call or address A. B. K., at No. 876 Broadway, seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER, MARried, a first-class place where others are employed; highest references; has just arrived from England. Address Mr. McDonald, seed store, 114 Chambers-st.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS care of greenhouses, fruit, &c.; German; married; first-class reference. Call or address F. R., seed store, No. 125 Chambers-st.

GROOM OR STABLEMAN.—BY A YOUNG married man. Address George, care clerk of the Putnam House.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDED as groom or useful on a gentleman's place; good references. Call at private stable, No. 55 East 23d-st.

JANITOR.—BY SINGLE MAN; FLAT OR BUILDing, or other responsible place, or as steward of club, or Superintendent of nice restaurant, by a man unqualifiedly recommended by first families and well known gentlemen in the City; strongest recommendations as to honesty, sobriety, industry, and ability. Could take entire charge and guarantee satisfaction. Address RELIABLE, Box No. 123 Times Office.

JANITOR OR PORTER.—BY A COLORED man; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address W. G., Box No. 280 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—AS PRIVATE WAITER BY AN AMERican, where honesty, intelligence, sobriety, and faithfulness is appreciated; can furnish seven years' first-class City recommendations from late employers as to such; application desired only from first-class families. Address J. H. S., Box No. 309 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER—SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—By a man and wife lately arrived from France; man as good waiter and wife as seamstress or to wait on children. Address A. D., No. 7 Pacific-place, 29th-st.

WAITER.—BY A NEAT YOUNG COLORED MAN in a private family; is a first-class waiter; best City reference. Address William, Box No. 261 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER in a private family, or would not object to a boarding-house; understands all kinds of salads. Address No. 150 West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A PRIvate family; City or country; three years' City reference from last place. Call or address No. 11 West 44th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COACHman who is a perfect horseman and thoroughly understands his business, and who can bring testimonials as to honesty and sobriety; none other need apply. Address, with name and references, Box No. 1,719 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH AND IRON, AND afterward do chamber-work. Call, Monday, at No. 252 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. Call at No. 136 East 60th-st., Monday, from 9 to 12 A. M.; bring City reference.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

PRICES RULING IN THE VARIOUS MARKETS.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS—GAME AND FRUITS—SOMETHING ABOUT FISH AND THE SELLING RATES.

There is an abundance of good butter in the City. Prices in Washington Market and Vesey-street yesterday for fair to prime qualities of butter were 25 to 35 cents per pound, and in the stores far away from the great markets, the rates for good to very choice were 30 to 40 cents. The best New-York State factory cheese is worth 17 cents per pound, and "English dairy," of home production, is worth 20 cents. Swiss Edam cheese, in balls weighing 4½ pounds, is worth $1 15 in Vesey-street stores. Western eggs may be bought in Washington Market and in many of the shops at the rate of 18 for a quarter. Good fresh eggs from near points are higher, selling at 30 cents per dozen and upward.

There are no material changes in prices for meats. Good porterhouse steaks may still be bought in Washington Market at 25 cents per pound, and other meats in proportion. Poulterers are asking good prices for their stock, and refuse to make concessions to buyers. Turkeys were worth in Washington Market yesterday 15 to 18 cents per pound; scalded chickens 14 to 20 cents, and dry picked 20 to 22 cents; fowls 15 to 16 cents; ducks 20 cents, and geese 16 to 18 cents. Partridges were worth, per pair, $1 25 to $1 50; grouse, $1 15 to $1 25; wild ducks, per pair, teal, 50 cents; English and yellow-leg snipe and plover, per dozen, $3 to $3 50; tame squabs, per dozen, $3 to $3 25, and tame pigeons, $2; reed birds are very scarce, and sell at $2 to $2 25 per dozen. Prices for vegetables are about the same as they were last week.

Apples are worth 15 to 25 cents per half peck; Seckel pears, 30 cents per quart; Vergalieu, 25 cents, and other varieties, 25 to 75 cents per dozen; Delaware grapes are worth 8 to 10 cents per pound; Concord, 5 to 7 cents; Iona, Catawba, and Isabella, 5 to 8 cents; California, 20 cents, and Malaga, 20 to 25 cents; cranberries sell at 10 to 15 cents per quart; plums at 20 to 40 cents per quart; good oranges at 50 cents per dozen, and inferior at lower rates; bananas at 20 to 40 cents per dozen, and peaches, which are quite scarce and nearly out of market, at $2 50 to $3 per large basket, according to quality; quinces are worth $1 25 to $2 per 100, and crab-apples, 40 to 50 cents per basket.

If not for the very large catches of blue-fish, the general fish market would be a scanty one. Large quantities of blue-fish are now being put away for Winter use, but the high price of ice, we should think, would preclude such refrigerated stock from being sold at the usual cheap rates. In many ways the cost of ice has worked against the New-York fish supply, and more particularly with the fishermen who have usually supplied us with cod. Striped bass are in very small supply, and are worth 25 cents a pound; this fish has been quite scarce the whole year. Smelts are now coming from Maine; worth 25 cents a pound; blue-fish, in large quantity, from 6 to 8 cents a pound; refrigerated salmon 45 cents; large hauls of good-sized mackerel have been made off the Eastern coast worth, for small, 5 cents; good-sized fish, 15 cents each; weakfish, 12½ cents; white perch, 15 cents; Spanish mackerel, from the Chesapeake, 45 cents a pound, no natives; green turtle very abundant at 12½ cents; terrapin, according to locality, vary in price; while Georgias are worth $4 a dozen. Chesapeake command $18; halibut scarce, worth 18 cents; the demand for small halibut—called chicken halibut—is increasing; formerly the small-sized fish only found a market in Boston. A halibut of 1 pound was received lately in Fulton Market, which is the smallest yet seen there; haddock, 6 cents; king-fish scarce at 25 cents a pound; codfish, 6 cents, and will not be cheaper until cool or weather sets in, when the smacks can carry them to market in their wells; black-fish, 15 cents; flounders, 10 cents; porgies, 10 cents; sea bass, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, 25 cents; scallops, Rhode Island, (the best,) 35 cents a quart; Long Islands, 30 cents; soft clams, 40 to 50 cents per 100; white-fish, quite good, 18 cents a pound; pickerel, 18 cents; salmon trout, 18 cents; brook trout out of season, but for the purposes of making a cast for the Smithsonian Institution a Rangely trout of 11 pounds was caught some few days ago and forwarded from Maine to Washington; black bass, 18 cents; red-snapper, from Florida, 15 cents; some time ago the capture of a *Lutjanus Blackfordii* was mentioned as having been taken off Block Island. On Monday another specimen was caught off Monmouth Beach of good size. It would be curious to know whether, with proper appliances, this very fine fish could not be taken in large quantity off our coast. It is quite possible, however that the *Lutjanus Blackfordii* is only an occasional visitor. Smoked haddock, 12½ cents; smoked salmon, 20 cents; smoked mackerel, a preparation of this fish quite unknown, but excellent, is worth the attention of those who want a smoked or salted fish for breakfast, worth 10 cents each; dry cod, 7 cents; hard crabs, $2 per 100; soft crabs, (about the last of them,) $1 50 per dozen; frogs, 30 cents a pound; cray-fish, $2 per 100.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN CERTAIN EMERGENCIES.

In the household occasional accidents occur, generally of a harmless character, but as they sometimes are of a certain gravity, we refer to a clever little book entitled "What to Do First," written by C. W. Dulles, and published by Blakiston, of Philadelphia, which contains, in a small space, a great deal which is useful to know in certain emergencies. Now, as there are copper boilers attached to ranges in many kitchens, the use of oxalic acid to scour them with is quite common. Occasionally we hear of accidents arising from carelessness, when oxalic acid has been left about. The writer of this uses oxalic acid in her own kitchen, but with great precaution. The bottle containing it is never given to the cook, but only a small portion of its contents, and whenever it has been used the servant is asked "if all of it has been employed." If any remains over it is thrown away. It is the most stupid of drug clerks that confounds oxalic acid with epsom salts. The acid, as Dr. Dulles describes it, "comes in small, heavy, bright-colored crystals, making a clear rattle in a bottle or jar." In case by any accident oxalic acid has been taken, the antidote for it is lime. The chemical reason for using lime is that oxalic acid forms with it an insoluble compound, and its corrosive action on the coating of the stomach is at once stopped. "If lime-water is at hand, it may be given freely, or whitewash, tooth-powder, (its base is always chalk,) chalk, whiting, or plaster from the wall. The latter may be crushed and stirred up in water without regard to grittiness, which will not do any harm."

For sanitary purposes carbolic acid is now frequently found in houses. The cases of its accidental use must be of rare occurrence, as its peculiar strong odor makes it recognizable at once. Still, cases of its having been taken in the dark are not uncommon. It is a most dangerous poison, because, as Dr. Dulles states, it seems after the first painful corrosive effects "to benumb the stomach." At once large and repeated doses of oil or milk should be given. Certain cases of poisoning with carbolic acid have been successfully treated after oil had been taken, by stimulation. But it is a dangerous acid, and care should be taken with the bottle containing it.

Corrosive sublimate is often employed about a house to rid a bed of vermin. As it is colorless when in solution, it often escapes notice. "If taken vomiting must be provoked, and some form of tannic acid given." Tea is the strongest thing which is easy at hand, and a powerful decoction should be at once administered. Adults rarely meddle with phosphorus, but children sometimes suck this very deadly substance from matches. Very fortunately, it is discoverable by its odor in the child's breath, and its action is not rapid. "Five-grain doses of sulphate of copper dissolved in water may be given at intervals of 10 minutes until vomiting comes on. Then a dose of magnesia should be administered, but no oil."

Mistakes as to quantity of opium preparations are by no means uncommon accidents. Such are to be found, most unfortunately, in what Dr. Dulles very properly calls "the many poisonous nostrums sold as soothing syrups, pain destroyers, and drops for infants." There is no expression harsh enough which would serve to brand the woman who administers such poison to her baby. A mother who gives such substances to her child without a doctor's advice takes the chances of life or death in her own hands. To such, capable of seeing their children waste away before their eyes, no advice would be of avail. We address, then, those who, unfortunately, may give laudanum or black drop for paregoric. The symptoms are deep sleep, with narrowing of the pupil of the eye to a small circle, which does not enlarge in the dark. Dr. Dulles advises the immediate and persistent use of emetics, and to allow the patient to vomit over and over again. Particular attention should be paid to the breathing. "So long as the breathing does not fall below 10 to the minute there is no immediate danger of death, but opium is a dangerous poison, and requires all the skill that can be obtained to combat it." Formerly the custom was to walk a patient up and down, and to slap with wet towels. "What to Do First" deprecates this, for the reason that it exhausts the patient, who, if very ill, cannot rally. If physical stimulant is to be used, lay the patient on a bed or lounge, and slap with the back of a hair-brush, or with a slipper. "This is all the nursing necessary, so long as breathing keeps above 10 to the minute. Should it fall below this, or if the breathing should cease, artificial respiration should be employed."

It sometimes happens that a child gets, through accident, an overdose of wine or brandy. We have known of a little girl made dangerously ill from having purloined brandied fruit. It was a case of stupor. The cure was made by means of "What to Do First" advice, "hartshorn and water, a teaspoonful of the first in a teacupful of water." The use of tainted food, such as of decayed meat or vegetables, sometimes occurs. The treatment is to excite vomiting, and to follow this with a dose of castor-oil and powdered charcoal.

Mothers are very careful, but the most prudent of them, in the experience of the writer of this, have sometimes made mistakes in the medicines they have given their children. One infallible rule in using any powder or fluid, no matter what it is, is never to take it up, much less to administer it, in the dark. What is the use of having labels marked "poison" pasted on a bottle, if it be invisible in the dark? A bottle of medicine may remain in one position for weeks, untouched, but an hour before it is used somebody or other may have inadvertently substituted something else. If medicines were always locked up less accidents would occur. There is one word of final advice to be given: On the least suspicion of poisoning in a house, send at once for the doctor, not necessarily your own, but the very nearest at hand.

The question is often asked in case of poisoning as to the simplest way to provoke vomiting. Lukewarm water in quantity is good, "but it is better to add a teaspoonful of ground mustard, or a teaspoonful of ipecac, or a tablespoonful of the syrup of ipecac. Further, let it be remembered that there is no occasion for fastidiousness. Any water will do. Water in which hands or dishes, for that matter, have been washed, acts more quickly than anything else, and if soap has been used, it will be all the better for that, as soap is an antidote for acid poisons. The quantity used must be large; the sufferer must be urged to drink a pint at a time, until he can contain no more, and has been made to vomit over and over again."

RECEIPTS.

To Keep Grapes.—Select nice fresh clusters, and cut the end of the stem smooth and dip it into melted sealing-wax; then put it in cotton batting; pack them away in wooden boxes; keep them in a dry, cool place. In this way they will keep fresh all Winter. Another Way.—Take full bunches, ripe and perfect; seal the end that is cut from the vine so that no air can get in, or the juice of the stem run out, and let them stand one day after being sealed, so as to be perfectly sure they are sealed, (if not, they will shrivel up;) then pack in boxes of dry saw-dust, and keep in a cool place; they will keep nicely all Winter without losing their flavor; in packing, do not crowd the bunches; sprinkle the saw-dust over the bottom of the box; then lay the grapes carefully, a bunch at a time, all over the box, then saw-dust and grapes alternately until the box is full.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Quince Marmalade.—Such quinces as are too knotty and defective to make good preserves may be pared and cored, cut into small pieces, and put into the kettle with three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit; put a small cupful of cold water in first to prevent burning. When the quince begins to soften, take a potato-masher and mash it to a pulp without taking it from the fire. Let it boil gently for 15 or 20 minutes—not longer than 20. Take from the fire and put into jars.—*Detroit Free Press.*

To Pickle Mangoes and Green Peppers.—Cut a round piece out of the top of small round muskmelons or peppers and extract the seeds. Then tie the pieces on again with a thread, and put in a strong brine for 10 days. Drain and wipe, put them into a kettle with vine leaves under and over them, adding a small piece of alum, and put over a slow fire to green, keeping them tightly covered. To fill, make a dressing of scraped horse-radish, white mustard-seed, mace, nutmeg pounded, green ginger cut small, pepper, turmeric, and sweet-oil. Fill the mangoes with this mixture, putting a small clove of garlic into each one of them, replacing the piece at the opening, and sewing it with strong thread. Put into stone jars and pour boiling vinegar over them.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Tomato Soup.—One quart of nice red tomatoes, two tablespoonfuls of soda, a piece of red pepper pod, four or five cloves, three pints of good sweet milk, one of water. Peel and cook the tomatoes, mash them fine and add the cloves, soda, and pepper. Stir in well, add first the boiling water and then the milk, one-quarter of a pound of butter, and last the salt. This soup needs much salt, which should be put in just as it is sent to the table, as, if put in sooner, it sometimes makes the milk curdle. I suppose that all cooks know that the soda is to correct the acid of the tomatoes.—Mrs. R. O. C.

To Broil Tomatoes.—Cut off the green part of the stem and place the tomatoes on a gridiron over hot coals, and cover with a pan or lid. They are to be cooked slowly. When done take up, dress very liberally with butter, salt, and pepper.—Mrs. R. O. C.

To Can Tomatoes.—Wash clean, drain dry, or wipe; place them in a colander, pour boiling water over them; peel, cut off all the green part and stew until they are perfectly heated through. If you use tin cans make thin long rolls of putty; fill the cans, put on the lids, lay the rolls of putty in the grooves and smooth them with a knife. Canned fruit should always be kept in a cool, dry place—not in a cellar.—Mrs. R. O. C.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to make vinegar out of claret.

A country reader asks for receipts for plum pudding and pot-pie.

How to preserve citron with green ginger and lemon.

How citron is preserved and dried.

A CLOSE BRUSH AT SEA.

AN AMERICAN WHALER CARRIES AWAY A BRITISH BARK'S JIBBOOM.

The British bark Romeo, which arrived from Singapore yesterday, narrowly escaped sinking an American whaler on the night of Oct. 1. At 11 o'clock that night she was in latitude 39° 40' and longitude 67° 20'. A strong breeze from the north-north-east was blowing and the sky was cloudy and dark. The bark was under short sail, carrying only her upper and lower fore and maintop sails, the foresail, the fore and maintopmast staysails, and the mizzen staysail. Her yards were braced up sharp on the starboard tack, and she was heading north-west, with her side lights burning brightly. The lookout reported a light on the starboard bow. The officer in charge of the deck then observed a vessel sailing directly toward the Romeo, and but a short distance off. As the stranger was then heading a collision was unavoidable. The man at the wheel was ordered to put the helm hard to port in order to stop her headway and to prevent the stranger from striking her bows. This precaution was taken just in time, and the other vessel crossed the Romeo's bows, carrying away the jibboom of the latter, with all attached, and injuring the figure-head. Capt. Berry, who had been called when the strange vessel was first sighted, decided to stay in the neighborhood in order to offer assistance to the other vessel, and the Romeo remained hove to until daylight. The stranger was then discovered to leeward, and Capt. Berry ran down to her. She proved to be the whaling bark Attleboro, of New-Bedford, Capt. Howland. She was injured somewhat about the bows, but required no assistance, and the Romeo at once proceeded on her course. The Romeo is an iron vessel of 541 tons. The whaler is a wooden vessel less than one-third the size of the iron bark.

GEN. WARREN'S CASE.

TWO OF GEN. GRANT'S FORMER STAFF OFFICERS TO BE EXAMINED TO-MORROW.

No witnesses were examined before the Warren Court of Inquiry yesterday, but Major Mattison, one of the witnesses examined on Friday, added an important item to his evidence. It was that when his brigade executed the second charge of the afternoon—about 3:30 P. M.—Custer's lines were plainly visible on their left, moving nearly at right angles with them, so that Custer must have turned the Confederate right fully an hour previous to the assault of the Fifth Corps on their left.

It is expected that to-morrow will be a very interesting and important day for the case of Gen. Sheridan. Two of the witnesses who will be examined—Gen. Orville E. Babcock and Gen. Horace Porter, of Gen. Grant's staff—will give some clue to the motives that led Gen. Grant to send a messenger to Sheridan with instructions to remove Warren from the command of the Fifth Corps if he found it essential to success. Gen. Babcock was the man who carried the message, and will be able to give its precise terms; and Gen. Porter was deep in the confidence of his chief, so that from the testimony of both important revelations may be expected.

WAR OVER A CHURCH FENCE.

For many years a bitter controversy has been carried on between residents of West New-Rochelle, Westchester County, and the Vestrymen of the New-Rochelle Episcopal Church. The Vestrymen, about three years ago placed an iron fence around the grounds of the church, and in so doing, it is claimed by the residents of New Rochelle, encroached on Union-avenue, which is the principal thoroughfare to West New-Rochelle. Albert Badeau, a large property-owner, requested the church officers to remove or set back the fence. They declined to do so, and claimed it was no encroachment. Mr. Badeau then petitioned the Corporation authorities to compel the removal of the fence, and many angry discussions took place before the Board of Trustees on the subject. The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Delancey Kane, and Col. Richard Lathers were appointed a committee by the church to meet a committee of the Municipal Board and discuss the matter. The result of this conference was a notice to the Vestrymen of the church to remove the fence, which notice the church disregarded. Another notice was served on the Vestrymen to remove the fence in a certain number of days or the Corporation would do it for them. This, also, the church Trustees failed to obey. No steps having been taken by the Corporation to enforce its orders, the fence remained, after several angry fights between the church Trustees and Mr. Badeau, until Thursday afternoon, when that gentleman, in order to challenge the church and force it to do something, tore down about 30 yards of the fence. There was a good deal of excitement about New-Rochelle yesterday over the affair, and it is expected this action on the part of Mr. Badeau will have the effect of bringing this matter into the courts.

DEMOCRATIC ROWDIES.

An examination was had yesterday afternoon, before Justice Jarvis, in the Town Hall at West Chester, Westchester County, in the cases of William Watson, Michael Gleason, Michael Fitzgerald, and John Connors, who had been arrested on Thursday, charged with committing a riot at a Republican mass-meeting held in that village on Tuesday evening last. During the speech of Mr. C. A. L. Goldey Watson jumped to the platform and called the speaker a liar, and used vile and obscene language. An attempt was made to put him out of the hall, when the other prisoners came to his rescue and were backed by about 30 "boolers." Watson occupied the position of Warden of Ludlow-Street Jail, in this City, when Red Leary escaped. The prisoners were held for the action of the Grand Jury.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE STATE MILITIA.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will hold a special meeting next Tuesday afternoon.

The Hawkins Zouave Association, an organization composed of veterans of the Ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at Schilling's Hall, No. 364 Sixth-avenue, next Wednesday evening.

The Veteran Corps of the Eleventh Regiment met at No. 26 Delancey-street, last Friday night, and decided to aid in promoting the success of the regimental fair. Lieut. Otto Heinzman was appointed as a committee on behalf of the corps to co-operate with the committee of the active regiment.

The epizooty prevented a full turnout of the horses used by Separate Troop D, Cavalry, Brooklyn, last Monday, and only a small representation was present at the weekly mounted drill in Prospect Park. Three hours were consumed in rehearsing the movements in the school of the company and sabre exercises.

Capt. Eugene Cruger, of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, has resigned, and Lieut. Jethro Mosher, of Company K, who has been in command of the company for some time, is mentioned as Capt. Cruger's successor. Second Lieut. H. C. Aspinwall, of Company B, will probably be the successful candidate for Captain of Company I.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. S. Oscar Ryder commanding, is under orders to parade, in fatigue uniform, at its armory next Thursday and the following Monday evenings. Col. Ryder announces the division parade, and expresses the hope "that every member of the regiment will be present at the drills previously announced, so that on the 21st inst." the regiment "may retain its proud record of the past."

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, has organized a mutual benefit association. A meeting of a committee of five, of which Lieut. Weigold is Chairman, will be held to-day at the armory for the purpose of compiling by-laws and choosing permanent officers of the society. The officers of the troop and many of the members have contributed liberally to a fund for the purpose of placing the society on its feet.

The Veteran Association of the Fifth New-York Volunteers, "Duryea Zouaves," at its annual meeting, recently, elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President—Churchill J. Campreling; Vice-President—James McConnell; Recording Secretary—C. A. Taylor; Financial Secretary—Philip H. Wilson; Treasurer—E. H. Marvin; Sergeant-at-Arms—Lawrence Marmion. The veterans hold together well, and have a uniformed organization for parades.

The honorary committee on the fair of the Eleventh Regiment, which begins on Nov. 20, met for organization last Wednesday evening. Moritz Ellinger was elected President, Judge Charles Goepp and Consul-General Schumacher were chosen Vice-Presidents, and Charles Goldzier was made Secretary. The Executive Committee of the active regiment, on the proposed fair, has elected officers as follows: President—Col. F. E. Unbekant; Vice-Presidents—Capt. William Hauser and Conrad Kuhn; Controller—Capt. J. W. Flecke; Secretaries—Dr. J. C. Niglutsch and Lieut. Herman Heyenga; Treasurer—Quartermaster Otto Heinzman. The committee will meet Wednesday evenings hereafter.

Gen. James Jourdan, commanding the Second Division, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing his command to parade, in full uniform, with the First Division, for review by the Governor, Thursday, the 21st inst. Line will be formed on Forty-second-street, right resting on Lexington-avenue, at noon. Battery N and Troops G and D will be detached from their respective brigades, and will form on the left of the Fifth Brigade. The Seventeenth Separate Company, Infantry, of Flushing, will be assigned to a place in line by the commander of the Fifth Brigade. Brigade Commanders will indicate the ferries by which the troops will come to this City. The artillery and cavalry will cross by the Twenty-third or Thirty-fourth street ferries, as may be most convenient.

Capt. George F. Demarest, Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, has resigned. He enlisted March 21, 1873, was promoted to the grades of Corporal and Sergeant successively in 1874, and received a commission as Second Lieutenant June 1, 1876. He was promoted Captain of Company A on March 11, 1878. Second Lieut. Robert Lepper, of Company B, has also resigned. He enlisted in Company G July 26, 1869, was promoted Corporal in 1871, and First Sergeant in 1872. He was appointed Sergeant-Major in 1874, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the company on June 23, 1875, and First Lieutenant in the following year. He was discharged in April, 1878, and on the same day was elected Second Lieutenant of Company B. He performed duty for some time as acting Adjutant of the regiment. Ex-Capt. Henry Drisler, of Company H, is spoken of as the probably successful candidate for Captain of that company.

Company drills will be resumed in the Fifth Regiment by order of Col. Charles S. Spencer, at the Essex Market Armory, next Wednesday evening, and will be continued during the season, excepting the evenings from Oct. 26 to Nov. 3, as follows: Companies K and C, Wednesdays; B and E, Thursdays; D and G, Fridays; A and H, Mondays; F and I, Tuesdays. The drills will be superintended by Lieut.-Col. A. L. Webber. A recruit class will be formed by Lieut. Henry Haab, Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. A board for the examination and instruction of non-commissioned officers has been organized as follows: Lieut.-Col. Webber, Adjt. Frederick Hoecker, and Capt. Max Ebbler. The board will meet for duty on Tuesday evening in each week. Tuesday evenings will be known as "head-quarters" nights. Warrants have been granted to Regimental Quartermaster-Sergt. Charles J. McCrow, Right General Guide Alfred Schuck, and Left General Guide Adolph Schreiner.

The several companies in the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will drill in anticipation of the division parade as follows: Companies A and B, to-morrow evening; F and D, Tuesday; H and I, Wednesday; C and G, Thursday; E and K and the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff, Friday evening. Major P. F. Kobbe, Inspector of the Fifth Brigade, will inspect the companies on their respective drill nights. A regimental court-martial, at which Major J. F. Dillont will preside, will meet at the regimental armory, Monday evening, Nov. 8. Russell Benedict has been appointed Left General Guide, vice Etherington, reduced to the ranks. John H. Bush and John H. Bedell, Company D, and Samuel Vreeland, Company G, have been expelled for neglect of duty and non-payment of their obligations. Company H, Capt. Eugene L. Merriam commanding, will drill in the regimental armory next Wednesday evening. Weekly drills will be held by the company on Wednesday evenings during the season, with the exception of the first Wednesday in each month, on which company meetings will take place.

Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division, has issued orders directing his command to parade for review by Gov. Cornell on Thursday, the 21st inst. Line will be formed on Fifth-avenue, facing eastward, in the following order: The right of the Third Brigade resting on Fiftieth-street; Separate Troop A, Major Karl Klein commanding; Third Brigade, Gen. J. M. Varian; Battery B, Major John Keim; Battery E, Capt. L. T. Baker; Battery K, Major A. Hoelzle; First Brigade, Gen. W. G. Ward commanding. The formation is to be completed at 1:30 P. M. The *Second Division, Brooklyn, will be received by the First Division*, the latter being aligned with open ranks. Brigade commanders will take post on the right of their respective commands, and when the Second Division has passed the First Division will form in column. The line of march will be down Fifth-avenue to Forty-second-street, where a marching salute will be paid to the Governor. After passing in review the parade will be dismissed. The division staff will assemble at the "Rendezvous" at noon.

Members of the Seventh Regiment who have not visited Creedmoor under orders during this season are to parade for rifle practice to-morrow. Members who have qualified in the lower classes will be permitted to accompany the detachment for the purpose of contesting for the marksman's decoration. Col. Clark, in orders, commends the following members of the regiment for their devotion to its interests, as members of the regimental rifle team, during the late Autumn prize meeting at Creedmoor: Capt. James L. Price, W. J. Underwood, Jr., and E. W. Price, Company H; Capt. C. F. Robbins, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Lieut. W. E. Hatfield, Company A; Sergt. W. H. Munson, Company F; Corp. C. H. Eagle and H. T. Lockwood, Company B; Corp. E. C. McLewee, Frederick Alder, W. H. Reiser, Joseph McKee, and H. B. Thomson, Company C; Sergts. J. Le Boutillier and H. W. Cameron, Company H; G. H. Crawford, Company E, and J. W. Hale, Company G. The annual competition by members of the regiment for the California veteran badge will take place at Creedmoor on Tuesday, Nov. 2, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, paraded six companies of eight files front, last Tuesday evening, for review by Gen. Christensen, commanding the Fifth Brigade. This was a rather poor demonstration, and even the circumstance that the weather was rainy is hardly an excuse for the lack of attendance, unless the battalion is largely composed of rheumatic patients. It was the final parade of the organization before its disbandment, and Major Denslow was anxious to demonstrate that the battalion was worth saving. He will probably admit now that it is not to be depended upon, and that with his acknowledged ability as an officer of the National Guard, his time can be utilized to better advantage elsewhere. Officers from nearly every other organization in the Second Division were present with Gen. Christensen and his staff. At the close of the review Major Denslow briefly addressed the General and other visiting officers, thanking them for their attendance. Gen. Christensen, in response, said that when he assumed command of the brigade he found the Fifteenth Battalion suffering "from a long lack of vitality." He felt an interest in the command, which Major Denslow was endeavoring to elevate to the standard of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments, and he determined to give the organization all the aid in his power. "It is not for me," he continued, "to question the wisdom of the policy of my superiors in ordering your disbandment, but I may say that I would rejoice if they were to give you a new lease of life, at least until the next inspection." The battalion then marched out of the armory for a short street parade.

A regimental court-martial in the Eighth Regiment has been ordered by Col. George D. Scott, to meet at the armory to-morrow at 8 o'clock P. M. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling will preside. Discharges have been granted to Corp. F. Deck, Company E; James J. Campbell and F. J. Prendergast, Company I, and W. H. Hoel, Company C. Thomas Donohue and Cornelius McSlarney recently died. George W. Austen, of Company C, has been expelled. John Haupt, Company D; John J. Moynahan, James Card, and John Dasey, Jr., have been dropped from the roll. Daniel C. Lang, Company H, has been transferred to Company D, Seventh Regiment. Sergts. George Abrams and Simon D. Mayer, Company E, and Corp. Gustave E. Hanson, Company I, have been reduced to the ranks. Thomas M. Young, of Company B, has received a warrant as Third Sergeant. William E. Kelly has been commissioned Captain. Company drills in the school of the soldier and manual of arms will begin Monday evening, the 18th inst. The regiment will assemble at its armory for an out-door drill next Wednesday evening. On the same occasion a token of esteem will be presented to a worthy officer of the regiment.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, will attend church at the Church of the Redeemer, this evening, to listen to a sermon by its Chaplain, the Rev. William A. Leonard. Col. Partridge has issued orders directing his command to assemble at its armory at 7 o'clock P. M. on that occasion. An invitation has been extended to the Veteran Association to be present at the service. At a meeting of Company F last Tuesday evening, Corp. Robert S. Sinclair was promoted Sergeant. Col. Partridge, on the return of his regiment to Brooklyn from Newport recently, wrote a letter to Major J. P. Sanger, commanding Battery K, First United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, thanking him for the escort afforded by the battery to the Twenty-third, on its recent visit to the popular watering-place. In reply, Major Sanger said that although it was not customary for "regulars" to extend such courtesies to the Militia, yet it afforded him great pleasure to show his appreciation of the Twenty-third Regiment, which was "an honor, not only to Brooklyn and the State of New-York, but to our country. It is composed of young men," he said, "who represent every profession and trade in the land; the very best class of our people, and the men who in later years will no doubt largely influence public affairs. I know," he continued, "that it is a serious drawback for a young man to belong to the Militia, because many of our merchants and others object to the connection, and will not employ young men under such circumstances. I also know that the Twenty-third turns out just as many men on the occasion of a riot as it does at a parade, and that its appearance is always creditable. It is because of this fact, and the zeal shown by the regiment in the public service, that I esteem it, and am glad to receive and escort it and to otherwise show my appreciation of the efforts of its members to become, not professional soldiers, but an efficient part of the National Guard. It is a good sign when so many ex-regular and volunteer officers are interesting themselves in the Militia and seeking commissions in it, for they add greatly to the military character of the entire organization, as well as to its efficiency."

JOHN C. CAMPBELL'S CASE.

COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL ON THE ACTION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Mr. Allan Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works, made a long statement yesterday of his views of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals reinstating Mr. John C. Campbell as Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct. Engineer Campbell was removed from that position by the Commissioner about two years ago, on the allegation that he had failed to properly supervise the construction of the arch of the Forty-second-street tunnel, which caved in, with fatal results. Commissioner Campbell calls the decision of the Court of Appeals "one which will tend to demoralize the City Government by paralyzing the executive authority and preventing that discipline in the departments, and that control of subordinate officers, which are essential to good government. I am free to say," he adds, "that if decisions of this character prevail, the City Government will be worse before it is better, because now any subordinate officer may defy his chief, and responsibility can be fixed upon no one." To say that the Chief Engineer was absolved from responsibility because there was a local inspector appointed by the Commissioner is absurd, Mr. Campbell holds, and he concludes his statement with the remark that he is glad to have the concurrence in his views of the Corporation Counsel, the Special and General Terms of the Supreme Court, and three of the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals.

MAKING A TRUSTEE DEED.

Dispatches were received in this City yesterday, by Bradstreet's, announcing that George F. Wilson, manufacturer of chemicals, at Providence, R. I., had made a Trustee deed to Newton D. Arnold, Treasurer of the Rumford Chemical Works, and that the Trustee said all obligations, including those of the Diamond Hill Granite Company, will be freely paid. Mr. Wilson was formerly President and Treasurer of the Rumford Chemical Works, and owns over one-third of the capital stock; he is also the chief owner of the Diamond Hill Granite Company, and was a Director in the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, and was connected in many other enterprises. He was also of the firm of Townsend, Wilson & Co., of No. 85 Murray-street, this City, which dissolved on Aug. 24, and is now settling up their affairs. At the New-York office it was stated that Mr. Wilson had not failed, but the Trustee deed was merely for the liquidation of his business to pay all obligations. He had borrowed money from the Rumford Chemical Company to put everything into shape, and the Trustee deed was given to the Treasurer of the company as security for the loans, the same as any other collateral is pledged. Upon the dissolution of the New-York concern of Townsend, Wilson & Co., Mr. Wilson took all the patents, and these are included in the Trusteeship. The affairs of Townsend, Wilson & Co. are all provided for, and the debts will be paid in full as they mature. It was also stated that Mr. Wilson would have a large surplus after paying off his indebtedness.

BRUTAL MACAULEY'S EXCUSE.

Stephen B. Macauley, a dissipated man, who formerly was in the cigar business in this City, was taken before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a warrant, charged with having abused his wife, Mrs. Nellie Macauley, of No. 44 West Twenty-seventh-street, and threatened her with violence. The couple have been married but 10 months. Mrs. Macauley was a widow until married to the accused. Soon after their marriage she was compelled to leave him on account of his intemperate habits and bad conduct. On the evening of the 5th inst. her child, a girl about 6 years of age, died from membranous croup. Macauley was notified and went to his wife's apartments. He was drunk, and handled the body of the dead child in a manner which displeased his wife, who told him to desist. He then became very angry and abused the woman, calling her vile names and threatening to beat her. The defendant said that he was drunk and that was the only excuse he had to offer. Justice Smith fined him $10, and required him to find $1,000 bail for his good behavior for one year. *In default of bail Macauley was sent to prison.*

RESCUED FROM DEATH BY FIREMEN.

Wood-work took fire from an improperly constructed heater in the basement of No. 112 East Fifty-fifth-street, occupied by E. Von Destinon, a Wall-street broker, early yesterday morning. A policeman gave an alarm, and Mr. Destinon, his wife, and their three children escaped to a neighboring house. The fire threatened the destruction of the building, when it was discovered that Margaret Frey, a servant, who slept on the top floor, was missing. An attempt was made by the firemen to enter the house, but they were driven back by the smoke. Assistant Foreman Duane and Fireman Levins, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, then entered No. 110 East Fifty-fifth-street, occupied by ex-Superintendent Kelso, got on the roof, and cut through the scuttle of No. 112. They succeeded in rescuing the girl. She was partly suffocated, but soon recovered. The fire damaged the building, which is owned by Mrs. Jane Barrows, to the extent of $800. Mr. Von Destinon's loss is $1,500.

CALVARY CHAPEL IN A NEW DRESS.

During the long Summer vacation Calvary Free Chapel, No. 216 East Twenty-third-street, has been thoroughly renovated and handsomely frescoed. The nave is surrounded by figures representing angels, each bearing the name of an Apostle. The ceiling is adorned with medallions bearing religious symbols and monograms of the name of the Saviour, while floral emblems of the Apostles surround their names. The chancel piers are richly diapered on a field of gold. Illuminated texts follow the outlines of the aisles. A new flight of marble steps lead to the chancel, and the latter is covered with encaustic glazed and enameled tiles. The chapel will reopen this morning, when services will be conducted by the Rev. W. D. Walker.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory report for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 30.088 inches; maximum, at 7 A. M. Oct. 8, 30.199 inches; minimum, at 5 A. M. Oct. 6, 29.767 inches; range, .432 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 58.5°; maximum, at 4 P. M. Oct. 4, 79°; minimum, at 6 A. M. Oct. 8, 42°; range, 36°. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 975 miles. Remarks—Oct. 4, rain from 6:50 P. M. to 8:30 P. M.; amount of water, .11 inch; Oct. 5, rain from 1:50 A. M. to 11 A. M.; amount of water, .51 inch. Total amount of water for week, .62 inch.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 9.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4½s r., '91. $15,000 ....108⅞	U. S. 4s r., 1907. $10,000 ....107¼	U. S. 4s c., 1907. $20,000 ....b3.107¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

N. C. 4s cn. $10,000 sm. ... 80	United States Ex. 50 ....48½	Chi. Bur. & Q. 100 ....b.c.136¾
Va. 6s, def. 10,000 ....9⅝	Sutro Tunnel. 20 ....1¼	100 ....136¾
Missouri 6s '87. 1,000 ....107¼	Standard Mining. 300 ....b.c. 27½	Han. & St. Joseph. 600 ....b.c. 37¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s r., '81 ....104⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—3 P. M.

U. S. 5s c., '81. $5,000 ....102¼	U. S. 5s r., '81. 5,000 ....104⅜

SALES TO 3 P. M.

L. D. & Sp. 1st. $3,000 ....101½	Wells-Fargo Ex. 150 112	W. St. L. & P. pf. 700 ....[illegible]
Central Iowa 1st. 1,000 ....105½	Western Union. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—OCT. 9.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

Chrysolite. 500 ....b.c.5.13	Amie. 100 54	Little Pittsburg. 25 ....a.c.2.75
400 ....b.c.5.13	100 ....a.c. .53	Rappahannock.
100 ....b.c.5.00	Imperial.	100 ....b30. .25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Climax. 200 ....b.c. .78	Consol. Virginia. 55 ....b.c.3.85	Hukill. 100 ....b.c.1.95
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SATURDAY, Oct. 9—P. M.

The bank statement shows a loss in surplus reserve of $31,850, and the banks now hold $4,368,400 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last:

	Oct. 2.	Oct. 9.	Differences.
Loans	$309,323,600	$313,521,200	Inc. $4,197,600
Specie	65,256,300	66,992,200	Inc. 1,735,900
Legal tenders	13,045,300	12,629,600	Dec. 415,700
Deposits	296,611,400	301,013,600	Inc. 4,402,200
Circulation	18,636,700	18,573,700	Dec. 63,000

The stock market opened weak, and ¼@1 ₩ cent. lower, the latter for Nashville and Chattanooga. Subsequently prices advanced a fraction, but later lost the improvement. At the first board, the speculation assumed a strong tone, and under good buying the general list rose ¼@1 ₩ cent., Nashville and Chattanooga and the Granger shares leading the upward movement. During the afternoon the dealings were on a very small scale, and the fluctuations were confined within narrow limits. A slight reaction occurred about the second call, but in the final transactions a firm tone again prevailed, and the general market closed strong, at a recovery of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. In the miscellaneous stocks Indiana, Bloomington and Western was notably strong, and advanced 7 ₩ cent. on the day's transactions, selling up from 28 to 35. The shares most actively traded in were Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New-Jersey Central, St. Paul, North-west, Erie, Western Union, Wabash Pacific, and Lake Shore.

The transactions aggregated 104,178 shares, including 11,700 Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, 8,200 New-Jersey Central, 7,550 St. Paul, 7,100 North-west, 6,500 Erie, 5,800 Western Union, 5,600 Wabash Pacific, 4,500 Lake Shore, 4,200 Iron Mountain, 3,700 Pacific Mail, 3,600 Lake Erie and Western, 3,500 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,200 Indiana, Bloomington and Western, 2,900 Kansas and Texas, 2,900 Northern and Pacific, 2,900 St. Paul and Omaha, 2,700 Union Pacific, 2,500 Reading, 2,200 Michigan Central, 2,200 Manhattan, 2,100 Hannibal and St. Joseph, and 2,100 Delaware and Hudson.

Money was easy throughout the day at 2@3 ₩ cent. for call loans on pledge of stock collateral, and 2 ₩ cent. on United States bonds. The great majority of the transactions in Stock Exchange loans were effected at 2½ ₩ cent., which was also the current quotation at the close of business. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ¾, selling ⅛@¼ off; Charleston, buying ⅜@7-16 discount, selling par; New-Orleans, commercial 25 discount, bank par; St. Louis, 75 discount; Chicago, 50@60 discount; Boston, 40@50 discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London steady and unchanged. In United States Government bonds new 4s declined from 111⅛@111¼ to 111, and 4½s from 112⅜ to 112@112⅛; new 5s were steady at 105⅝; American railway securities were inactive; Erie common declined from 40⅝ to 40⅛; do. consolidated Seconds from 93¼ to 92⅛; Illinois Central from 115¾ to 115, and Pennsylvania from 60⅝@60⅛ to 60⅛. Bar silver was steady at 52⅛d. ₩ ounce. The sum of £200,000 in specie went into the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris Rentes advanced from 84f. 75c. to 84f. 80c. The dispatch from Paris published on Friday regarding the decrease in bullion in the Bank of France erred as to the amount, the loss being only 21,700,000f. in gold and 3,681,000f. in silver.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull, there being very little inquiry for bills of any class. Rates for actual transactions were as follows: $4 80½ to $4 81 for 60-day bills; $4 83½ to $4 83¾ for demand; $4 83¾ to $4 83⅞ for cable transfers; $4 78½ to $4 79½ for commercial bills.

Government bonds were quiet and unchanged, except for new 4s, which were ⅛ ₩ cent. lower. Rail-road mortgages were fairly active, but somewhat irregular; Erie consolidated Seconds advanced from 89 to 89½; Indiana, Bloomington and Western incomes from 43 to 44; Lake Shore consolidated coupon Firsts from 123½ to 125; Mobile and Ohio Firsts from 103½ to 104; Morris and Essex consolidated guaranteed Firsts from 114½ to 115; New-York Central registered Firsts from 131 to 131½; Ohio Central Firsts from 95 to 95½; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts from 67½ to 68, and Union Pacific Firsts from 112½ to 112¾; Boston, Hartford, and Erie Firsts declined from 39½ to 38¼; Kansas and Texas Firsts from 106½ to 106; do. Seconds from 63½ to 61; Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie incomes from 70½ to 71; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols assented from 96½ to 96; Manhattan Beach Firsts from 110 to 109½; New-Jersey Consols assented from 106½ to 106; St. Paul Firsts (C. and M. Division) from 119½ to 118¼, and Southern Pacific of Missouri Firsts from 104 to 103½. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s, coupon, advanced to 97⅞; Missouri 6s of 1887 sold at 107¼; Virginia 6s deferred at 7⅛, and North Carolina consolidated 4s (small) at 80.

The imports at this port for the week ending to-day aggregated $8,340,258, of which $6,494,072 consisted of general merchandise and the remainder of dry goods.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1880.

Receipts	$906,175 50
Payments	718,101 00
Balance, coin	78,356,716 30
Balance, notes	5,322,425 75

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 9.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107¼	107¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅝	108⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅜	102⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo Express	109½	112
Western Union Telegraph	97	97⅝
United States Express	49	49

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Union Telegraph	60	60	200
Boston Air Line	40¼	40¼	120
C., C. C. and I.	72½	72½	300
Chesapeake and Ohio	19	19	100
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	28⅜	28⅜	100
C. C. and I. C.	17⅛	17⅛	200
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	137	136	700
Chicago and North-west	108⅞	107½	7,050
Chicago and North-west pref.	124½	124½	100
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	92⅝	92⅛	7,550
Denver and Rio Grande	70	69⅝	200
Del., Lack. and Western	90¼	89⅝	11,700
Delaware and Hudson Canal	83½	82⅜	2,150
Hannibal and St. Joseph	37½	37	800
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	80¾	80	1,300
Illinois Central	112	111¾	500
Ind., Bloom. and Western	35	30¾	3,200
Lake Shore	108⅜	108⅛	4,510
Lake Erie and Western	31⅛	30	3,600
Louisville and Nashville	153	153	200
Manhattan Railroad	35¾	34⅝	2,250
Metropolitan Railroad	98⅛	97⅞	440
Michigan Central	97	96⅝	2,270
Mo., Kansas and Texas	35⅝	35	2,960
Maryland Coal	18¼	18¼	200
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	60	58	1,000
New-Jersey Central	72⅝	72¼	8,250
New-York Central	130	130	225
N. Y., Lake E. and Western	38	38⅛	6,400
N. Y., L. E. and West. pref.	70	70	100
Northern Pacific	27¾	26⅞	1,350
Northern Pacific pref.	51¼	50¾	1,110
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜	32⅞	3,520
Ontario and Western	21½	21½	100
Pacific Mail	41	40⅝	3,710
Ohio Central	22	22	700
Philadelphia and Reading	50¼	49⅝	2,500
Standard Mining	27⅝	26¾	1,780
Sutro Tunnel	1⅛	1⅛	100
St. Louis and San F. 1st pref.	74	74	100
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	49¼	48⅝	4,200
St. Paul and Omaha	41½	41⅛	2,900
St. Paul and Omaha pref.	81¼	81⅛	900
Union Pacific	87⅝	87¼	2,750
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific	36⅝	36⅛	2,000
Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref.	65⅞	65⅛	3,625
Wells-Fargo Express	112	112	165
Western Union Telegraph	98⅛	97⅛	5,800
United States Express	49	49	100
Total sales			104,178

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	102¼	
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	102¼	
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅜	104½
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104⅜	104½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	101⅞	101⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅜	102⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	108⅝	108¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅝	108¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered	107¼	107⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107¼	107⅜
United States currency 6s, 1895	125	
United States currency 6s, 1896	125½	
United States currency 6s, 1897	126	
United States currency 6s, 1898	126½	
United States currency 6s, 1899	127	

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London: 60-days sight	@481½	[illegible]
Demand	@484	[illegible]
Cable transfers	@484½	[illegible]
Commercial	@	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	@	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$91,173,741
Balances	4,500,734

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala. cl. A, 2 to 5	60	N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5	115
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P. br.	110	L. & N. N. O. & M. 1st 6s	101
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & N. C. br. 7s	105	M. & O. 4th pfd. deb.	37

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 9.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	125	126
United Railroads of New-Jersey	178	
Pennsylvania Railroad	60	60
Reading Railroad	25⅛	25¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	52	52½
Catawissa Railroad pref.	45	47
Northern Pacific	27	27½
Northern Pacific pref.	51¼	51½
Northern Central Railroad	37½	
Lehigh Navigation	38½	34
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	16½	16⅝
Hestonville Railway	19	
Philadelphia and Erie	15¼	15½

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Oct. 7—Steamer Bermuda, Hamilton—English sovereigns	$2,000 00
Oct. 7—Steamer Westphalia, London—Mexican silver dollars	22,000 00
Oct. 9—Steamer Rhein, London—Mexican silver dollars; American silver dollars	[illegible]; 63,000 00
Oct. 9—Steamer City of Richmond, Liverpool—Mexican silver dollars	95,790 00
Total	$[illegible]

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railway Company for September show an increase over the same month last year of $307,571 and the earnings for the first nine months of the current year an increase of $1,386,555 over the same period in 1879.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

E. A. NEWELL,

859 BROADWAY, (one door above 17th-st.,)

Is exhibiting the largest and choicest stocks of MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS to be found in the City.

WHITE AND COLORED UNDERWEAR, HALF HOSE, SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, &C

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR HIS FIRST-CLASS TRADE.

DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Oct. 9—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ₩ cent. bonds, 111; new 5s, 105⅝; Erie, 40¼; Illinois Central, 115.

2 P. M.—Erie, 40⅛; do. second Consols, 92⅛; Pennsylvania Central, 60⅛.

2:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes 84f. 80c. for the account.

5:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £200,000.

Paris, Oct. 9—1:30 P. M.—Exchange on London, 25f. 35c. for checks.

5 P. M.—Exchange on London closed at 25f. 36½c. for checks.

Liverpool, Oct. 9—2 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 6,000 bales American. Futures—Uplands Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 15-32d. Futures barely steady.

London, Oct. 9—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d. ₩ gallon. Linseed-oil, £28 15s ₩ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s ₩ cwt.

Antwerp, Oct. 9.—Petroleum, 23½f. for fine Pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 117½f. ₩ 100 kilos.

Bremen, Oct. 9.—Petroleum, 11 marks 15 pfennigs.

Havre, Oct. 9.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 58f. ₩ 50 kilos.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The forty-ninth exhibition of the American Institute, now open in the Institute Hall, Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, is undoubtedly the most complete and interesting given for many years. The immense main hall and the alcoves and balconies are filled with goods and manufactures of all kinds, suitable for the parlor or the kitchen, the farm or the counting-room, some useful, some only beautiful, but all interesting, and all the products of American brain and industry. Machinery hall, always a place of attraction, is this year particularly full and interesting. The art gallery is complete, and the show is excellent. The performances of Mr. Arbuckle's excellent Ninth Regiment Band are always received with bursts of applause. The American Institute is now one of the most delightful resorts in the City in which to pass a pleasant afternoon or evening.

THE DONKEY AND THE SOUL.

From the London News.

A French journal astonished the world a few days ago by announcing that M. Victor Hugo had in readiness a new poem entitled "L'Ane," which was to be published shortly. People wondered, not unnaturally, what the French poet could have to say about the patient beast of burden which would require a volume of verse for its expression. M. Jules Janin had indeed founded a novel upon the subject of a dead donkey, after Sterne had found occasion to pour forth some of his finest philosophy on the same topic. But a long poem with an ass for its hero seemed a novelty. There are plenty of famous donkeys in literature. There is Buridan's ass and the ass of Voltaire's "Pucelle," which conversed so well, and the golden ass of Apuleius, and Sancho Panza's Dapple, and the many interesting jackasses of Æsop. But none of these seemed quite in Victor Hugo's line, not even the last, in spite of that school of German critics mentioned by Goethe, who came to the conclusion that Æsop was the only man with all the qualities of the true poet. It was not until many of the admirers of the great romantic poet had puzzled themselves a good deal in speculations as to the inspiration which M. Victor Hugo might have found in his strange subject that the mystery was explained. It was all a mistake, owing to a misprint. The title of the new poem should have been not "L'Ane," but "L'Ame"—not the Donkey, but the Soul, a subject which seems more capable of poetic treatment, and certainly much more congenial to M. Victor Hugo.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET

CAUSES WHICH LED TO M. DE FREYCINET'S DOWNFALL.

THE POLICY OF GAMBETTA—OPINIONS OF THE PARIS PRESS—COMPOSITION OF THE NEW MINISTRY—CONFIDENCE OF THE REPUBLICANS IN THEIR GREAT LEADER.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—After five days of painful labor, the mountain has given birth to the very smallest Ministerial mouse ever seen in this or any other country. A new Cabinet has been patched together out of the ruins of the old one, and the vacancies left by the withdrawal of MM. de Freycinet, Varroy, and Jaureguiberry have been filled up as well as it was possible to do under the circumstances. I was warned, two months ago, some time before the famous Montauban speech, that a crisis was certain for the month of September, but I feared lest I might be judged wrongly if I repeated what I had heard, and so kept it to myself, and lost thereby the chance of being reputed as "well posted." Even now I shall not pretend to say who was right and who was wrong; whether M. de Freycinet did or did not attempt to set himself up in opposition to the policy of the decrees; whether "his Ministry was upset like that of M. Waddington, because he was too independent to please the President of the Chamber, who continues to play the rôle of a political Warwick"—this is a quotation, and, in order to relieve myself of all responsibility, I will give the titles of the newspapers—all Republican or Radical organs—by which this last opinion has been expressed; *Le Citoyen, La Commune, La France, L'Intransigeant, Le Journal à un Sou, Le Journal du Soir, La Justice, La Lanterne, La Marseillaise, Le Mot d'Ordre, Le National, Le Parlement, Le Petit Journal, Le Petit National, Le Petit Parisien, La Presse, Le Rappel, Le Siècle, Le Télégraphe, Le Soir, Le Temps, La Vérité, Le XIXe. Siècle,* dailies; *L'Egalité, Le Père Duchesne, Le Prolétaire, La Revolution Sociale,* weeklies. These journals have, in all, a circulation of 1,405,000, and can count as allies *L'Evénement* and *Le Globe,* which, although as a rule neutral, occasionally show symptoms of hostility to M. Gambetta, who is frankly supported only by the *L'Armée Française, Le Charivari, Le Voltaire, La République Française,* and *Le Petite République Française.* On the 24th of last July, when the President of the Chamber accompanied M. Grévy to Cherbourg, every high-class paper except *La Presse* and *Le Parlement* sustained him; now, nearly every one has passed into the opposite camp, and, if it be true that the press be the faithful reflection of public sentiment, we must draw the conclusion that M. Gambetta's popularity is on the wane since the commencement of this last crisis. M. de Blowitz, correspondent of the London *News,* pretends that the divergence of opinion between the President of the Chamber and the late President of the Council is rather upon questions of foreign than of home politics, and that M. de Freycinet's opposition to the Greek military mission is the real cause of the quarrel. Possibly M. de Blowitz may be correct, but, if so, it is entirely by chance, as he no longer enjoys those exceptional facilities for obtaining early and exclusive information which he could boast of under M. de Marcère's administration. Personally, I do not believe that M. Gambetta has lost nearly so much influence as his political adversaries would make out; he has infinitely more ability than all of them put together, and, besides, he has to back him the prevailing opinion that he alone can keep the Left in order and prevent that separation of its various groups which would result in the triumph of reaction or Jacobinism. This is M. Gambetta's great force, and, until some one can show another "leader" capable of taking his place, I cannot see even the possibility of his defeat.

I do not hesitate to express a conviction that, when the only genuine test is made, the election for the Presidency of the lower house, the present incumbent of the post will be given another year's lease of the Palais Bourbon. But, while I am convinced of this ability of M. Gambetta to hold his own successfully against all rivals, I have no confidence whatever in his protestations of peace, and think, with the Germans, that he is playing a part, when he insists upon the necessity for France to keep the olive branch as her emblem; that he gives vent to his real feelings when he hints that the hour must surely come for revenge and reprisals. He will bide his time, he will do nothing with precipitation, but he feels that he has a mission to which he would be false were he to agree forever to the dismemberment of 1871. M. Gambetta as Prime Minister might risk his popularity, by the adoption of measures in whose defense he could not, at any moment, appear in the Parliamentary arena. He prefers to remain, relatively, in the background, to inspire a policy of which he need not necessarily assume the responsibility until the fruit is ready to be plucked and he can take in hand the direction of France's destinies as her President. For this he needs a President who is an honest man, like M. Grévy, and without ambition, a Cabinet which will not only follow his advice, but is sufficiently intelligent to be able to read between the lines of his suggestions, for we may be perfectly sure that the President of the Chamber has never put it in the power of any one to say that he has done more than offer a suggestion on any course whose expediency or inexpediency happens to be under consideration. M. Waddington was not the right man in the right place for a great many reasons, and M. de Freycinet did not come up to the expectations which had been founded upon his unquestionable personal merits and upon the services rendered by him to the cause of the Republic. It matters little or nothing whether there was dissonance on points of foreign or of domestic policy; he did not suit, and he was made to step out. How long the new combination will last no human being can tell; it is so intrinsically null that it may live until after the next elections, which is all that the Opportunists ask, although three-fourths of the newspapers predict that its collapse will be contemporaneous with the meeting of the French Parliament. M. Ferry, the Premier, is hated in the Senate; in the Chamber, the Left Centre dislikes him, the Intransigeants loathe him with a bitter loathing, the Union Républicaine looks upon him as an enemy, and he has none of M. de Freycinet's oratorical talent to rally these groups to the support of his only friends, the Republican Left—a minority—on any decisive question. But he is the incarnation of anti-clericalism, and, so long as he can keep in the same orbit as M. Gambetta, he will be backed by that gentleman and by the entire clan of the Opportunists. As a lawyer, as one of the editors of the *Temps,* as the author of a pamphlet "Les Contes Fantastiques d'Haussman," as Deputy from the Seventh Arrondissement, as Mayor of Paris during a part of the siege, as Minister of France to Athens, sub-leader of the Opposition from 1873 to 1877, and, finally, as Minister of Public Instruction, M. Ferry has never shown any great ability; yet he is not without talent; he is persevering and energetic, and, so far, he has always succeeded in the realization of his projects. Admiral Cloué, the successor to Admiral Jaureguiberry in the Naval Department, is politically an unknown man. He was a good officer, inflexible on points of discipline, but amiable and courteous. No one can doubt that the administration of his Ministry will be ably conducted, but he has the reputation of being a Catholic, and this will not gain him favor among a certain class of demagogues, whose organs have already begun to ask why he was selected. Of M. Sadi-Carnot, the new head of the Department of Public Works, all that need be said at present is, he is a grandson of the great War Minister of the first French Republic, a son of another less illustrious Carnot, who was for a short time Minister in 1848, and was chief engineer at Annecy on the 4th of September, 1870, when he made his début as a politician, but only distinguished himself by the lucidity and preciseness of all the reports of which he was the author as member of divers Parliamentary committees. Sadi-Carnot is a hard worker, his appointment is a good one, and he will do good service in his special sphere.

How Barthelemy St. Hilaire came to be intrusted with the direction of foreign affairs is a puzzle to most people, and it is quite possible that if his name had not been mentioned among those of the persons present at the inauguration of the Thiers statue at St. Germain, no one would ever have thought of him as a tenant of the hotel on the Quai d'Orsay. Seventy-five years of age, feeble in body, without even indirect experience in the conduct of diplomatic business, prosy as a speaker, he has never been credited with any capacity as either an administrator or a statesman, but seemed to have been born to be a translator or a secretary. His version of Aristotle is recognized to be excellent, and so are those of the sacred books of Buddha and of the Koran; yet, except as a member of all sorts of secret societies under the Restoration, and a signer of the protests against the Ordonnances of Charles X., he never showed out in political life, until his championship of Article 7, unless as the *fidus Achates,* first of Cousin and later of M. Thiers, to whom he occupied about the same relative position as Boswell did to Johnson. In short, to quote M. de Rémusat, his entire political career may be summed up in a dozen words: "He was the creeping plant of the Place St. Georges." The news of his appointment was received with a smile of incredulity; *no one was willing to believe, on Wednesday* evening, that this worthy but insignificant old book-worm could have been picked out as titulary of the office which, at this precise juncture of foreign complications, most of all requires experience and shrewdness. But when his name appeared in the *Officiel* next morning, and doubt was no longer possible, people cast about them to find the reason why. It is simple enough, however; prudence demands that Europe should be assured of the firm intention of the French Government to remain at peace with all men, and M. Barthélemy-St. Hilaire is the living expression of the idea: peace at any price. More still, he is an enthusiastic admirer of Prince von Bismarck and an absolute partisan of his policy, which he defended in two letters published by the *Deutsche Revue,* and very severely criticised by the French press, which could not understand how any Frenchman would try to justify the spoliation of his country. His present elevation has revived these bitter memories, and if the nomination presents the two-fold advantage of inspiring no apprehension of belligerent proclivities and of assuring Germany that she has a coadjutor to her Ambassador to France in the person of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, they will certainly not add to the number of his supporters when he comes before the Chamber for recognition—I might say for judgment. Yet he was necessary when the choice was made, even if M. Ferry does seem to admit his utter incapacity, by immediately appending to him an Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs—an innovation without precedent in that department—in the person of Count Horace de Choiseul, whilom Ambassador to Italy, who, it is hoped, will keep his "boss" from doing anything entirely incongruous, such as, for example, and to quote *La France,* "sending a cipher dispatch to Darius, the King of the Persians. Still, that would be better than if he should write any more letters like those to which we now call attention." M. de Girardin can scarcely find language energetic enough in blame of M. Gambetta for his refusal "to occupy the post assigned to him by the glorious campaign of 1877, which would have economized to France the Acephalous Ministry of Waddington, the decapitated Ministry of Jules Ferry." All the other Republican papers join in the chorus, save the *République Française,* which expresses "our good wishes for the success of the Ferry combination, as we gave them 20 months ago to M. Waddington, and 9 months ago to M. de Freycinet." The phrase contains a conditional promise of support, but, at the same time, a word of warning, and I think that the *Estafette* sums up the situation quite fairly: "The Cabinet will last just so long as it suits M. Gambetta; it will fall whenever the succoring hand now stretched out to it by the leader of the majority shall be withdrawn!"

In point of fact, the crisis still continues, as the present combination is not estimated as aught but a make-shift, and "it was not worth while to agitate the country to arrive at so contemptible a solution," but the country was not agitated, strange to say. There has not been a variation either way of 5 cents in the national funds since the crisis commenced. The stock gamblers scarcely paid attention to what was going on in official spheres, and the country at large was absolutely indifferent. The French people has become philosophical. It knows that the majority which makes and unmakes Ministries in general and Ministers in particular does what it is told to do by M. Gambetta, who is so sure of his authority that he acts in its name, as it were, while it is on its holidays. The country cares nothing for Parliamentary fictions, which it does not and never will clearly understand; it looks only at facts, and having perfect confidence in M. Gambetta's genius and patriotism, cares not one iota whether a Cabinet be changed or be remanipulated. The crisis continues and will continue until the whole nation, consulted at the ballot-box, shall proclaim its will, and this will can scarcely be other than the election of M. Leon Gambetta as its Chief Executive.

BULLION CERTIFICATES.

VIEWS OF SECRETARY SHERMAN UPON AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of Bullion, New-York:

SIR: Your note, asking my view of the expediency of holding an international monetary conference, having for its text a currency based on bullion "deposits," is received. Such a monetary conference, I have no doubt, would be of great service in developing opinions and preparing the way for international commercial treaties by which the relative value of gold and silver may be fixed, and in accordance with which certificates of deposits may be issued by the several concurring nations to be used as a medium of international commerce. Hitherto the great object seems to have been to have some international coin to express a unit of value. This was the desire of the Paris conference in 1867. It appears, however, that each nation holds so strongly to its own customary coins that it would be extremely difficult to bring about a conference by which any existing coin or any new one that could be devised could be used as a common standard. The weight and fineness of coin alone measures its value in international commerce. The stamp of a Government cannot increase or diminish it. The value of a given weight of gold or silver bullion may conveniently be measured in the current coin of every country. The only practical difficulties that arise are in fixing the relative value of the two metals, both of which are deemed necessary for coinage and commercial exchanges. No doubt the bullion certificates of any nation of established credit issued alone upon the deposit of bullion to be retained for its redemption, would be universally received as current money in all commercial transactions without being made a legal tender or affecting in any way the local currency of any country. I, therefore, am of opinion that such a monetary conference as you suggest would be expedient and useful. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

THE IRISH REPUBLICANS.

From the New-York Tablet.

Though not indorsing or supporting the Republican ticket, we confess that our sympathies are with those Irishmen who would educate our people to political as well as to national independence. On this account the State Convention of Irish Republicans which met at Saratoga on the 27th ult. had our hearty sympathy. There assembled in council were 150 of as intelligent, patriotic, and resolute young men as you could meet of any nationality. The wisdom, the ability, and honesty of purpose displayed by them astonished the visitors in the hall, many of whom, unfortunately, had very poor preconceived notions of the intelligence of our people. The success of the convention was in a great measure owing to the energy and great executive ability of Mr. Thomas R. Bannerman. He was ably aided, though, by such men as Gen. Joseph B. Carr, Secretary of State; Edmund O'Connor, a bright and accomplished lawyer of Binghamton; Judge Dwyer, editor of the Sandy Hill *Herald;* John L. Henning, of Saratoga, a man fully in sympathy with the Irish Republican movement; Gen. Denis F. Burke, of New-York; the Hon. Jules O'Brien, of Erie; P. H. McEvoy, of Herkimer, and about 150 others, all devoted Irishmen and enthusiastic laborers in the cause. As we have said, this convention has not our approval because it was a Republican one, but it has because it demonstrated the fact that the intelligent portion of our Irish citizens, particularly the young men, are no longer the slaves of party leaders or political intriguers. Here was a representative body of the talented young Irishmen, who paid their own way out of their own pockets, astonishing the audience by their ability and eloquence, and by the bold, manly manner in which they gave expression to the faith that was in them. Such a body is certainly entitled to the respect of their fellow-countrymen, no matter what their politics may be. If a convention of Irish Greenbackers were to meet to-morrow in support of their principles they would receive the same hearty support from us, for we hold that while the Irish blindly follow the dictates of any political party in this country they will be estimated by Americans at their own standard—namely, as mere unthinking partisans, who display neither intelligence, honesty, nor judgment in the exercise of the great privilege of casting their votes as free American citizens.

JUDGMENT AGAINST HADLEY.

Henry H. Hadley, the man who has recently figured in the Democratic journals in connection with an impertinent letter which he wrote to Gen. Garfield, was sued by Amanda Delphin in the Sixth District Civil Court for the sum of $100, which he charged as fees for promising to secure a loan of [illegible] for the lady. Hadley never obtained the loan and did not return the fees. The case was called before Justice Kelly yesterday morning. Mr. R. A. Monfort responded for the plaintiff, and, as Hadley was not present, nor represented by counsel, judgment by default was entered for the plaintiff, the amount with costs being $109 87½.

COMMON SCHOOLS AGAIN

THE MORAL INFLUENCE OF THE SYSTEM.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION—FACTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THOSE WHO PAY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS—CONCLUSION.

A brief consideration of the moral influence of the public school system must end for the present my discussion of this subject in THE TIMES. And, first, I must remark that *the word moral thus used in connection with* the public schools has not the meaning given to it by those who say, for example, that certain people have bad morals, meaning that they lead vicious lives. Nevertheless, were I ready to follow the lead of some of those who have communicated with me by letter or in person on this subject, or even to take as my text facts that have come within my own knowledge, I might easily show that our public school system, among its other failures, fails as a corrective of vice. But I shrink from the public discussion of this topic; and, moreover, I wish—and I believe that I have shown that wish—to consider the system as nearly as is possible with an eye to its intrinsic merits or demerits, and without reference to the personal character and conduct of those who administer it or of those for whose benefit it professes to be designed. I beg that it may be remembered that in this discussion I have brought no accusations of incompetence, or of other unfitness, against the teachers in our public schools, but rather the contrary. All censure of that kind which has appeared in connection with these articles has come from correspondents whose abilities and opportunities for forming a just and sound opinion upon the subject were not to be disputed.

The moral influence to which I refer is of quite another sort. It is the influence which the existence of such a system as that of our present public schools has upon the minds of those whose children receive its so-called benefits—an influence which, with the progress of years, is felt by the children themselves. The effect of this influence is enfeebling, destructive of self-reliance, demoralizing. This effect it has in two ways—by relieving the parent of a high responsibility, and by giving him aid from the State, so-called, the State here meaning simply the other members of the community in which he lives. The latter consideration obviously applies only to those who are not tax-payers, or those who, being tax-payers to a certain extent, receive for their children from the public schools a course of instruction considerably longer and broader, if not deeper, than that which they themselves would have provided. It seems plain that such persons (and the two classes, the non-tax-payers and the others, are very large, constituting the great bulk of those whose children go to the public schools) are the daily recipients of the bounty of their neighbors during a series of years. If education, if instruction in the elements of knowledge, if culture and accomplishments, are good things, the man who is not a tax-payer, and whose children receive these at the public school, himself receives them as alms, just as much as if he held out his hand to his wealthier neighbors as they passed him and they dropped into it the cost of his children's schooling. For the State, at least so far as money is concerned, is a mere aggregate of individuals; and public schools are maintained by the money which is taken by law—that is, by force—out of the pockets of those who have money to be taken, for the benefit of those who have none. True, they whose money is thus taken may have a share of the benefit of it if they have children, and if they choose to do so; but none the less is the money forcibly taken from them to be bestowed as a gift upon others. Now, it may be for the good, not only of the community as a whole, but of these persons, that they should be compelled to give this money for the education of their neighbor's children, and if it be so, society being what it is, they have little reason to complain, so long as that good end is attained and their money is spent honestly and discreetly. None the less again, however, do those whose children their money educates receive from them, in the form of education, daily alms.

Alms, gifts from those who have to those who have not, a sharing of the fortunate and the strong with the unfortunate and the weak, are as old as society. "The poor ye have always with you." And there are circumstances, not uncommon, in which the receipt of bounty is not degrading; these circumstances being what the receiver, and particularly the giver, make them. But it is acknowledged by all publicists, as it must be felt by all manly natures, that to beget in any community, or in any part of a community, a reliance upon public bounty, or public provision or care of any sort, is ruinous to the moral tone, the self-respect, the self-reliance of that community, or of that part of it which is provided and cared for at the expense of the other part. *This state of things as regards the education of children is exactly* what is brought about by our present school system. The tax-payers educate the children of the non-tax-payers. The larger tax-payers contribute ornamental education and accomplishments to the children of the smaller tax-payers, or to the children of those who, if the present public school system did not exist, would provide for their families little or no instruction beyond that in the "three R's." And this consideration leads us back to the first of the causes of public demoralization by the public school system—the relieving of the parent of that sense of responsibility for the education of his child which is one of the most beneficent of moral influences, and one of the strongest of social bonds. A man who is indifferent about the education of his children must be morally a very low sort of creature. Nor is this responsibility without its beneficent influence upon the parent. It is one of those cases which purify and elevate all natures not hopelessly base and frivolous. But when that body known as "the public" steps in and says: "Give yourself no trouble about the education of your family; we will take that off your hands; we will select teachers for your children, and provide the money to pay for them;" and when the average citizen gives up this charge, absolves himself of this responsibility, *and lets his children go with all other children* in a drove into the public education pens, then is society demoralized just in the degree of the consequent weakening of the sense of parental responsibility, and with it of parental love on one side and filial dependence and respect on the other. Who will say that it would not be better for society if every father could and would and did provide a fitting education for his children? If this were done there would be no public schools; there would be no occasion for them. Shall we, then, do what we can to increase, or shall we do all that we can to diminish, the conditions and the chances of this better, this morally higher, state of society? Is it well to bring the greater part of the community into a pleased acquiescence in the receipt of one of the necessities of civilized life at the bounty of their neighbors?—into a partly inevitable inertness as to the means by which their children are trained and fitted for the duties of life? Is it well to have the children of well-to-do people grow up with the consciousness that they are educated at the cost of the public? To these questions the only answer of the advocates of our present public school system is that society owes every child an education—which is one of those fallacies which obtain acceptance merely because they are put in a compact, sententious form and relieve people of the trouble of thinking. How is it, and why is it, that society owes every child an education any more than it owes him or her a pleasant house and good clothes? The plea that the duties which society requires of men—obedience to the laws and the getting of an honest living—cannot be performed without education, is not worthy of serious consideration. Such as they have here been briefly set forth are some of the effects of our public school system upon the moral tone of society.

In discussing this subject, I have obtruded as little as possible my own opinions and feelings upon my readers; and I have refrained from speculation, from theorizing, and from the indulgence of constructive fancy. My object has been simply to present facts, and such views of those facts and deductions from them as reason justifies and common sense approves. To the inquiry, made in more than one quarter, what I would propose in place of our present public school system, the very obvious reply is that I am not bound, in reason or in comity, to make any such provision or proposal. The very first step toward improvement is the discovery that improvement is needed, as the first step toward repentance is conviction of sin; and neither process is apt to be a pleasant one. I may have my own notions as to a substitute for the public school system; but if I have them I have no desire at present to air them. My purpose is attained if those who are chiefly interested in the subject are induced to give it the careful consideration which the interests of society no less than their own interests demand.

In the course of this discussion it has been shown that although the public school system was established avowedly that the State might have better citizens and society better members, the children who most need elevating and purifying influences, and who have attended public school, are, on the whole, less worthy members of society than their parents who had not; that these children are in a great measure unfitted for positions in life which they might fill with respectability and comfort; that subordination and good manners are not generally found in the pupils of these schools; that public morality, particularly in regard to crimes against property, has deteriorated almost in equal degrees with the development of the public school system, as is shown by the record of the last 15 years; that according to the observation of teachers, of school officers, and of examiners of candidates for public institutions there has been during the last 25 years a notable falling off in the thoroughness of elementary instruction, and that most of these candidates who come from the public schools, and who are from 14 to 18 years old, are unable to read well, to spell rightly, and to use the common rules of arithmetic correctly and readily; and that while this deterioration in the elements of all education has manifested itself, the common schools have been developed into academies or high schools in which the children of parents able to pay for their education receive a necessarily flimsy and superficial, but to the public expensive, varnish of accomplishments and "higher branches." These points are so clearly apparent that they are, I believe, not disputed by any intelligent person who is not directly or indirectly interested in the maintenance of the public school system as it exists at present. And if, in addition to these defects, it has the injurious quality of acting as a subtle demoralizing agent upon the general public mind, is there not grave occasion for some attempt to reform it, to simplify it, and to substitute for it something more beneficent and less costly?

In conclusion, I have to thank many correspondents for favors which I can acknowledge only in this general way, but which have served our common purpose at this time, and may do so again hereafter. In particular, I have to thank several teachers, both of public and of private schools, for encouragement and for valuable information; and I thank one correspondent, who has sent me, carefully revised, a manual of a course of study in the public schools of one place, which is certainly one of the most amazing manifestations of the system, and one of the most remarkable educational volumes at present existing in that somewhat curious department of literature. I shall refer to it hereafter. To those who kindly urge me to continue the discussion of this subject I would say that, although for the present it must be dropped here, I shall probably treat it soon elsewhere with more method, if not more thoroughness, than heretofore, and that I may hereafter recur to it in the columns of THE TIMES in the form of an examination of public school text-books, as to which subject I shall be happy to receive suggestions from teachers.

R. G. W.

A BROAD CHRISTIANITY.

AN ENGLISH PREACHER PROPOSES A NEW CONFESSION OF FAITH AND THE ABOLITION OF SECTARIAN LINES.

Dr. Joseph Parker, Pastor of the City Temple, and a Congregational minister of some prominence in England, sends the following letter to the London *Times:* "The boldness of the proposal I am about to submit warrants me in seeking for it a place in columns no less distinguished than your own. You have recently published reports of the Primate's visitation addresses, and a day or two ago you commented upon them in a tone with which my proposal will distinctly harmonize. I cannot but express very deep dissatisfaction with the authoritative addresses which are delivered from many of our ecclesiastical chairs from time to time. As sectarian or denominational addresses they are admirable, and are justly applauded by the companies for which they were prepared; but, viewed in their larger relations, I cannot but feel that they are often wholly outside the thinking of one section of the community, and the immediate need of another. Has not the time come when the points of union should be magnified and the points of difference be reduced to a minimum? My own impression is that there are thousands of Christians in England who have no connection with the sects, and who, strange as it may appear, are not aware of their own Christianity. This anomaly is to be accounted for by the fact that in the hands of the sects Christianity has become a set of theological opinions and definitions, instead of being left as the spirit of self-sacrifice for the good of others. Christianity is not a form, it is a spirit; it knows nothing of articles, catechisms, standards, and subscriptions to tests or creeds. All these are merely human arrangements or conveniences, and if not kept in their proper places they will do more mischief than it is in the power of atheism to effect. I do not hesitate to say that sectarian theology is the most mischievous influence of the age. Men who think carefully and broadly will never be united on this basis; it is too narrow, too vague, and too controvertible. Is it not possible to find a point at which all reverent thinkers will unite in cordial fellowship? In my opinion it is quite possible, and if possible it must be infinitely desirable. Whoever adopts and practices the principle of self-sacrifice for the good of others is, in my view, a living Christian, *whatever he may think of any point in* so-called dogmatic theology. He may not even be a theologian at all; and if not, so much the better, unless he be a man of very exceptional intellectual and moral capacity. I make the broadest possible distinction between Christianity and theology, and my proposal is to operate upon that distinction by encouraging the formation of an inclusive alliance, whose one principle of union shall be that self-sacrifice for the good of others is the true law of life. Christians must come to the rescue of Christianity, when it is disfigured by sectarian badges and compelled to speak the alien language of sectarian definitions and orthodoxies. I do not propose to interfere with anything that is legitimate in denominationalism. As long as the world endures men who think alike will unite for the propagation of their opinions, and this is most wise and proper; but my inquiry is whether there is not below and above all denominational formations a principle which can unite and inspire men of the most diverse theological convictions, and whether that principle ought not to be primarily recognized so as to set all differences in their just relationship and perspective. I cannot but believe that there is a nobler word than Pan-Anglican, Pan-Presbyterian, or Pan-Methodism, and that nobler word is Pan-Christian. The Trinitarian and the Unitarian are both Christians, so are the Calvinist and the Arminian; but when do they ever meet on the broad ground of Christianity and make a common declaration that their religion is deeper than their theology? I leave my proposal of an inclusive alliance or association to make its own impression on your readers, and I hope that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will not regard the suggestion as out of harmony with his broad and generous addresses."

A SYRIAN FORGER.

From the London News.

An ingenious attempt has been made by an intelligent Syrian, with apparently something of the devotional turn of Lord Beaconsfield's Mr. Paraclete, to palm off upon the world a pretended original manuscript of the Apostle Peter. It must be somewhat disheartening to this intelligent Syrian to learn that German scholarship is a match for Oriental forgery, and that the expert who was sent to inquire into the matter has pronounced the whole thing a swindle. But if the intelligent Syrian has not succeeded in getting his St. Peter manuscript accredited, he has not labored quite in vain, for he has added his name to the long list of famous forgers who have made the classic literature of various countries, rather than the banking accounts of their own time, the objects of their ingenuity. He has not, however, met with the success that attended upon the Spaniard Marchena, who at the beginning of this century interpolated some passages into the text of Petronius with such skill as to deceive the ablest critics and induce them to accept his story of having obtained them from a perfect copy in the Abbey of St. Gall. Had Marchena not confessed the hoax himself it might have passed into literature as successfully as the sham Anacreontics. There are even critics who insist that the annals of Tacitus are only an example of successful forgery, and are firmly convinced that they are in reality the work of their discoverer, Poggio. This, however, is an opinion which is not shared by the majority of scholars, who decline to place the annals in the same catalogue as the forgeries of Ireland, of Chatterton, or of the Syrian with the St. Peter manuscript.

A SURPRISED ENGLISHMAN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

"Here is an extraordinary point in the present condition of this country," writes an Englishman traveling in the United States. "America is, as all would agree, an industrial country, and yet I do verily believe that not even in Germany is so much drilling, so much individual preparation made to fight in mass, and so much organization of the masses so drilled, as in America to-day. The Freemasons, a most important body here, are always on the drill; then there is the Militia—quite a separate organization of course; the Army of the Great Republic, [*sic*,] (a Republican organization,) of which Grant is the head, which has its customs and meeting-places, and other organizations of various kinds. In addition to these there are the working class unions and Socialist bodies, most powerful in Chicago, and they drill, too. It has come upon one as a sort of revelation. What are they all after? Ask them and they cannot tell you, except, perhaps, the Socialists, and they are hazy enough as to what they want. Most of those whom I have inquired of as to what this access of military furor means had not even noticed it until I ask the question, and then they admitted that it is so, and that it is very odd."

FOUR FAVORITES VICTORS

FIVE GOOD RACES AT JEROME PARK.

FOURTH DAY OF THE FALL MEETING—MONITOR, LAWRENCE, CHARLEY GORHAM, KINGCRAFT, AND POMEROY THE WINNERS.

Yesterday the weather was as warm as a June day, and Jerome Park was an inviting spot for both the lovers of nature and the admirers of racing. It was the fourth day of the meeting, and the promise of good sport enticed thousands of people to leave the busy City and gather within the inclosure of the course. Five races were decided, and the favorites carried off four of them. The details are appended.

The sport was initiated with a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $700 added; the second to receive $150 out of the stakes; one mile and three quarters. This had five nominations, but only four came to the post. Checkmate was among the entries and a great many people had backed him with the book-makers, but he was scratched at 1:10, only 20 minutes before the race was called. Those who invested their money, with no chance to win, demanded it from the book-makers, who replied that all bets were play or pay. A row ensued, and the book-makers were threatened with chastisement, and some of them appealed to the judges for protection. The excitement finally subsided and attention was given to the race, the competitors being W. L. Mintzer's b. h. Mintzer, 6 years, by Glenelg, out of Crownlet, 109 pounds, (O'Hara;) James W. Bell's ch. g. Franklin, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, 94 pounds, (Jones,) and George L. Lorillard's ch. g. Monitor, 4 years, by Glenelg, out of Minx, 115 pounds, (Hughes;) also b. c. Grenada, 3 years, by King Alfonso, out of Mattie Gross, 103 pounds, (Costello.) Of course, Lorillard's pair were great favorites, and nobody cared to back the others. When the flag fell Franklin took the lead, but Monitor went to the front and made the running, and was soon showing the way by three lengths. At the end of the first three-quarters of a mile Monitor was two lengths before Franklin, and he three lengths ahead of the other two. The race was all one-sided, Monitor winning by a length from his stable companion, Grenada, who was a dozen lengths ahead of Franklin, and he in turn the same distance away from Mintzer. The time was 3:13¼.

THE MILE HEATS.

The second event was the mile heats, for a purse of $600, of which $100 went to the second horse. Those not having won a race this year of the value of $1,000 were allowed 3 pounds, and those not having won any race this year were allowed 12 pounds. Winners of a race of $1,000 other than a handicap, 3 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds extra. There were four competitors for this, including George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Maggie B. B., 125 pounds, (Hughes;) C. Chase's b. c. Bowstring, 4 years, by Harry Bassett, out of Cordelia, 115 pounds, (Shauer;) Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Elias Lawrence, 3 years, by Billet, out of Sprightly, 105 pounds, (McLaughlin,) and W. C. Daley's b. g. Ingomar, by Warwick, out of Lizzie Berry, 3 years, 99 pounds, (Jones.) On the programme Harold's weight was given as 118 pounds, but as he had won over $2,000, he was to carry 7 pounds extra, and this announcement was made after the numbers were up.

First Heat.—The betting was three to two against Harold, even against Lawrence, four to one against Ingomar, and ten to one against Bowstring. At the second attempt they were sent upon their journey to a good start. Ingomar was a length ahead on the turn, with Bowstring second, a length before Lawrence, who was a length in advance of Harold. When they reached the quarter pole they were in the same position, but Ingomar had slightly increased his lead. As they ran under the club-house hill Bowstring closed up the gap, and in this manner they ran out of sight, with Lawrence at Bowstring's saddle-girth and lapped by Harold, who had moved up. When they were again seen on the lower turn Ingomar was making strong running, and was two lengths in advance of Bowstring, Lawrence, and Harold, who were lapping each other, but further on Harold made play, and when they reached the three-quarter pole he took second place and was at the heels of Ingomar. When they reached the furlong pole Ingomar got the whip as Harold came past him, and his backers were jubilant, for as they approached the goal Harold appeared to have the heat easily, but Jones was very industrious, and used the whip on Ingomar, and he came along gamely, and was soon even with Harold, but Hughes had in turn recourse to the whip, and the finish between them was a grand one, Ingomar being the victor by a short head. Elias Lawrence was third, five lengths back, and Bowstring just saved his distance. The time was 1:47.

Second Heat.—Lawrence was the favorite at one to one against him, three to two being offered against Ingomar, and three to one against Harold. At the first attempt the signal was given and Ingomar took the lead again, with Lawrence second and Bowstring third. As they rushed round the turn Ingomar opened a gap of three lengths, by which distance he passed the quarter pole ahead of Elias Lawrence, who was a length ahead of Bowstring, and he a length and a half before Harold. As they came under the club-house bluff, however, McLaughlin gave Lawrence the signal, and he ran up to the shoulder of Ingomar, and the pair were two lengths away from Bowstring, who was lapped by Harold. As they were going out of sight Ingomar had the best of Lawrence by a head, and when they were again seen on the lower turn Ingomar was showing the way by a length, Lawrence second, four lengths in front of Bowstring, and he three lengths in advance of Harold, who bursted a blood vessel in his head, his old trouble, and was being pulled up. There was but Ingomar and Lawrence in the race as they turned into the home stretch, the former leading a length, but once into the straight work Lawrence came to the front, and won the heat with ease by four lengths, Ingomar second, while Bowstring was behind the distance-flag, but through the stupidity of Skipworth Gordon, the distance judge, he was allowed to be placed; Harold came in a furlong behind, the *blood running freely from his nostrils, and he received the sympathy of the spectators in his misfortune.* The time was 1:48.

Third Heat.—Lawrence was an immense favorite. When the flag fell he was a length before Ingomar, but on the turn the latter turned the tables and led a length at the quarter pole, and in this manner they ran under the hill and out of sight. On their reappearance Ingomar was at Lawrence's quarter, but he was driving while Lawrence was running easy. When they came into the home stretch Ingomar got both whip and spur, Jones punishing the colt needlessly all the way up; but Lawrence cantered in front and won the heat and race by three lengths. Time—1:50¾.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The third race of the day was a selling race of three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $400. Three-year olds were to carry 105 pounds; 4-year olds, 114 pounds; 5 years and upward, 118 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,000, and 10 pounds allowed if entered to be sold for $500. For this there were five competitors, namely, James Kelly's b. f. Gossip, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Henrietta Welch, to be sold for $1,000, 87 pounds, (Ural;) C. Chase's ch. c. King Nero, 3 years, by Harry Bassett, out of Lizzie Rogers, for $1,000, 90 pounds, (Conner;) Pierre Lorillard's blk. f. Faith, formerly called Fatima, 2 years, by Moccasin or Saxon, out of Felicity, for $500, 77 pounds, (Only;) Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Charley Gorman, aged, by Blarneystone, out of Aurora Raby, for $500, 105 pounds, (J. McLaughlin,) and August Belmont's ch. m. Susquehanna, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Susan Beane, for $500, 105 pounds, (Evans.) In the books Charley Gorman was a great favorite, only one to three being offered against him; three to one against Gossip, seven to one each against King Nero and Susquehanna, and eight to one against Faith. At the second attempt they were off, with Charley Gorman in front and Gossip second, but the latter gave place to Nero as they got under way. Reaching the foot of the bluff, Gorham was half a length in front of King Nero, he being a neck in advance of Gossip, who was lapped by Faith, while Susquehanna was in the rear. As they went out of sight Gorham shot a length to the fore, and Gossip took the second place from King Nero by half a length. When they reappeared Charley Gorham was leading a length, King Nero second, Gossip third, Susquehanna fourth, and Faith fifth, all nose and tail. They ran in this way down to the three-quarter pole, and when they came up the stretch all were whipping except Gorham, who won the race by four lengths, with King Nero second, a length ahead of Susquehanna, who was five lengths ahead of Gossip, who was the same distance before Faith. Time—1:18. The winner was offered at auction, and was bought in for $755, a surplus of $255 over his stated selling price.

THE WELTER CUP.

The fourth contest was the Welter Cup, value $100, with $250 added, members of the club to ride; a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared, the second to receive $50 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile. There were five entries and four of them sported colors, viz.: Ackerman & Co.'s b. h. Surge, aged, by Revolver, out of Siren, 156 pounds, (Mr. Purdy;) Cattanach & Sons' b. h. Spartan, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Lulu Horton, 140 pounds, (Mr. Center;) the Pelham Stable's ch. g. Kingcraft, 3 years, by King Ernest, out of Jersey Belle, 145 pounds, (Mr. Hunter,) and A. Torrence's b. f. Rosella, 4 years, by Bay Vic, out of Belle Aiken, 147 pounds, (Mr. Torrence.) The betting was two to three against Kingcraft, two to one against Rosella, three to one against Surge, and eight to one against Spartan. They got away at the second attempt with Rosella in front, and when they reached the bluff Rosella was leading, Kingcraft second, Spartan third, and Surge fourth, a length separating each. They ran out of sight in the same order, but Surge had dropped four lengths in the rear. When they were again seen Rosella was a length ahead of Kingcraft, who was two lengths before Spartan, and he four lengths in advance of Surge. Coming down to the three-quarter pole Kingcraft closed upon Rosella, and turning into the home stretch the latter had but a neck the best of it. She maintained this lead past the furlong pole, where Kingcraft came to the front. In the meantime Mr. Purdy made his run with Surge, but too late, for he could not overtake Kingcraft, who beat him by half a length, Surge being three-quarters of a length before Rosella, who was half a length before Spartan. The time was 1:21¾.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The last race was a handicap steeple-chase, over the full course, for a purse of $600, of which $100 went to the second horse. Eight horses sported colors, including M. J. Daley's b. g. Pomeroy, 5 years, 145 pounds; Charles Reed's ch. h. Day Star, 5 years, 147 pounds, and b. f. Faustina, 4 years, 135 pounds; Cattanach & Sons' b. m. Bertha, 5 years, 140 pounds; J. Kealy's br. m. Lizzie D., 5 years, 136 pounds; J. Donahue, Jr.'s, ch. h. Corystes, 6 years, 150 pounds, and M. Welch's ch. g. Captain Franklin, 5 years, 138 pounds. In the betting Faustina and Bertha were the favorites. They were started from the foot of the bluff, and Day Star took the lead, but at the first obstacle jumped sideways into the field and threw his rider. Faustina then went to the front, and Corystes was second, and Franklin third, Pomeroy having sulked, but he took it into his head to run again, and went after the others. At the water Faustina led four lengths, Franklin second, Lizzie D. third, Corystes fourth, Pomeroy fifth. The latter soon after went to the front, challenged and took the lead from Faustina, and won the race by four lengths, Lizzie D. being second, three lengths ahead of Corystes, with Faustina fourth, Bertha fifth. The time was 4:39¼.

THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

OPPOSITION TO ASSISTANT BISHOPS—THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE SOUTH.

The fourth day's session of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States was opened in Dr. Tyng's Church of the Holy Trinity yesterday morning at 9:30, by the morning prayer service of the Episcopal Church. The Right Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Montana; the Rev. W. L. Gibbens, of the Diocese of California, and the Rev. Edwin M. Van Deusen, D. D., of the Diocese of Central New-York, officiated. At 10:10 Dr. Beardsley, President of the House of Deputies, called the House to order. About 250 of the 325 members were present, and it being evident that the House had a quorum in attendance the calling of the roll was dispensed with. After the reading of the minutes of the previous session by Dr. Hutchings, and their approval by the House, Dr. Beardsley announced that the Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Whitehead, of Central Pennsylvania, had been appointed on the Standing Committee on the State of the Church, in place of the Rev. Dr. Breeck, of the same diocese, and that the Rev. Dr. Leffingwell, of Maine, had been substituted for Dr. Washburne on the same committee. The other standing committees were then announced, as follows:

Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members.—The Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Northern New-Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Barton, of Easton; the Rev. Dr. Bishop, of Western New-York; the Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Maryland; the Rev. Mr. Goodale, of Nebraska; the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Minnesota; the Rev. Mr. Bradley, of Indiana; Mr. Cornwall, of Kentucky; Mr. Parker, of Virginia; Mr. Wyman, of Maryland; Mr. Hoppin, of Rhode Island; Mr. Chapin, of West Michigan; Mr. Gilbert, of Long Island.

Committee on Unfinished Business.—The Rev. Dr. Marks, of Mississippi; the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Rhode Island; the Rev. Mr. Langford, of New-Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Beatty, of Kansas; the Rev. Dr. Trimble, of Arkansas; the Rev. Mr. Lockwood, of Central New-York; the Rev. Mr. Hunter, of Georgia; Mr. Goddard, of Rhode Island; Mr. Eaton, of Michigan; Mr. Low, of New-Hampshire; Mr. Hance, of New-Jersey; Mr. Hay, of Pittsburg; Mr. Lurton, of Tennessee.

Committee on the Consecration of Bishops.—The Rev. Dr. Scott, of Florida; the Rev. Dr. Ayrault, of Central New-York; the Rev. Dr. Kemper, of Wisconsin; the Rev. Dr. Franklin, of New-Jersey; the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of New-Hampshire; the Rev. Mr. Meech, of Pittsburg; Mr. Race, of Louisiana; Mr. Cole, of Minnesota; Mr. Sawyer, of Central New-York; Mr. Robinson, of Kentucky; Mr. Taylor, of Virginia; Mr. McGuffy, of Ohio.

Committee on the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.—The Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island; the Rev. Dr. Pinckney, of South Carolina; the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Ohio; the Rev. Dr. Snively, of Long Island; the Rev. Mr. Greer, of Rhode Island; the Rev. Mr. Dunlop, of Missouri; the Rev. Dr. Senetry, of West Michigan; Mr. Stark, of Connecticut; Mr. Coffin, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Prince, of Long Island; Mr. De Rosset, of North Carolina; Mr. White, of Michigan; Mr. Mudge, of Massachusetts.

Committee on Christian Education.—The Rev. Dr. Coit, of New-Hampshire; the Rev. Dr. Hare, of Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. Porter, of South Carolina; the Rev. Dr. Bodine, of Ohio; the Rev. Dr. Douglass, of Mississippi; the Rev. Dr. Oliver, of Nebraska; the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Connecticut; Mr. Coppee, of Central Pennsylvania; Mr. White, of West New-York; Mr. Redfield, of Vermont; Mr. Lamberton, of Central Pennsylvania; Mr. Jenkins, of Georgia; Mr. Curtis, of Delaware.

Committee on the Prayer-book.—The Rev. Dr. Payne, of Albany; the Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin; the Rev. Dr. Norton, of Virginia; the Rev. Dr. Springfellow, of Alabama; the Rev. Dr. Breck, of Central Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. Perkins, of Kentucky; the Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Massachusetts; Mr. Meads, of Albany; Mr. Garthwaite, of Northern New-Jersey; Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut; Mr. Moss, of Ohio; Mr. Goldsborough, of Easton; Mr. Nash, of New-York.

Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses.—The Rev. Dr. Hanckel, of Virginia; the Rev. Dr. Leffingwell, of Quincy; the Rev. Dr. Rankine, of Western New-York; the Rev. Dr. Howard, of Albany; the Rev. Dr. Buncie, of Missouri; the Rev. Mr. Girault, of Louisiana; the Rev. Mr. Dashiell, of Easton; Mr. Blair, of Maryland; Mr. Meigs, of Northern New-Jersey; Mr. Delano, of Ohio; Mr. Trowbridge, of Michigan; Mr. Halsey, of Connecticut, and Mr. McMurtre, of Pennsylvania.

After the announcement of the standing committees, Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution to annul and repeal the provision of canon 15, section 5, title 1, which allows of the appointment of Assistant Bishops because the extent of territory in a diocese is too large for the Bishop to cover it effectively. Dr. Adams, in moving the resolution, said that he wanted no Assistant Bishops appointed on the ground of extent of territory. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Canons. Dr. Beers, of California, offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three laymen, to report as soon as possible, on the desirability and feasibility of completing the working missionary organization of the Church by appointing, as suggested by the Missionary Bishop of Nebraska in his report to the Board of Missions, a Missionary Bishop for every Territory not already provided with one. This resolution was placed on the calendar. Dr. Hanckel, of Virginia, presented a set of resolutions adopted by the Diocesan Convention of Virginia, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Canons. The resolutions request the Committee on Canons to consider what legislation is necessary to give to the colored people of Virginia, and the other Southern States when they desire it, a full and complete Church organization. The committee is asked to inquire into the expediency of such a measure, and if it be found to be expedient to report to the Convention what canonical regulations are required to give it full effect. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Canons.

Dr. Stringfellow, of Alabama, presented a memorial, which was referred to the Committee on *Amendments to the Constitution,* asking that the committee consider the propriety of establishing an appellate jurisdiction to review the proceedings of Diocesan Conventions on the trials of clergymen. Mr. Judd, of Illinois, presented memorials from the dioceses of Illinois, Quincy, and Springfield, notifying the Convention that they have formed a Federate Council, to be known as the Provincial Council of Illinois. The memorials were referred to the Committee on Canons. Dr. Harwood, of Connecticut, offered an amendment to canon 12, title 2, section 3, providing that "Persons who offend their brethren by any wickedness of life, upon evidence, whether written or oral, satisfactory to the Rector and minister of the persons concerned, shall be repelled from the Holy Communion." This was referred to the Committee on Canons. A report of the Trustees of the Missionary Bishop fund was read, and referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. The Trustees state that the fund amounts to but $8,081 51, and ask to be relieved from further service under the canon, unless the Church can devise some certain way of adding to the fund to such an extent as to make it large enough to meet the demands legitimately made upon it.

Twelve o'clock having arrived, the calendar was called. The new Rule of Order, No. 28, proposed on Thursday by Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, providing that reports of special committees, if not acted on when made, shall be made the order of the day for a fixed time, was taken up, and after some discussion, passed. The amendment to the Third Rule of Order, introduced by Mr. Judd, of Illinois, providing for dispensing with the roll-call after the second day, unless it be demanded by the clerical or lay representation from a diocese, was defeated by a vote of 98 to 144. The House then adjourned.

The members of the House of Bishops will meet the Deputies socially, in the drawing-room of the Windsor Hotel, Tuesday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

A CHOCTAW LAD KEEPS HIS WORD.

From the Muscogee (Ark.) Indian Journal.

The execution of Chester Dixon, convicted of murder at the last term of the Circuit Court of the Choctaw Nation, took place Friday, at noon, in the presence of but a small number of people. Chester Dixon, the murderer, was a young full-blooded Choctaw, about 17 years of age. He was subject to fits, during which he often lost control of himself. He was, aside from this malady, considered rather a bright boy. He was tried according to the Choctaw law, by a competent jury. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be shot on Sept. 10, at noon. He was allowed to go home from the court-room unrestrained, except by his parole of honor to be at the court-house at Atoka at the hour appointed for his execution. Choctaw laws provide for no appeal, else his case would have been reconsidered, for after his conviction he was attacked with a fit, which proved conclusively that he was subject to temporary aberration, during which it is presumed he was irresponsible for his actions. His attorney during the trial had not made any such plea, and the sentence of death having been pronounced, it was unalterable. On Thursday Dixon came to Atoka with his stepfather for the purpose of ordering his coffin. He had his measure taken, and gave the orders for the disposition of his body without the least appearance of concern. On Friday morning about 100 persons, most of whom were whites, gathered about the court-house to witness the execution. Up to within half an hour of the appointed time Dixon had not appeared. Our reporter asked his companion whether there was not some likelihood of the prisoner breaking his parole. "If he is alive he will be here within 10 minutes, just as sure as the sun shines." Hardly had the words been spoken when a murmur of "Here he comes!" was heard on all sides, and there rose up a young fellow, slight of build, tall and straight, but rather awkward in his movements. Alighting from his pony, the boy approached a little knot of Indian women who were gathered about a blazing log. Without giving any attention to those about him, he sat down by a stump, and, hanging down his head, seemed lost in meditation. Presently a venerable old Indian approached the boy and spoke to him in the Choctaw tongue, bidding him, as the interpreter said, to meet his fate as became a Choctaw brave; to remember that nothing but his life would atone for the life he had taken, and not to make the expiation grudgingly, but to meet his death feeling that his people had done justice in condemning him. While the old man was talking Dixon held his head down, but at the conclusion of the speech he looked up, held out his hand, and in the hearty grasp he gave the old man's hand seemed to imply that he would not falter, and he never did throughout it all.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The total number of colored Baptists in the Southern States is given at 546,974.

The late Prebendary Aurial, of St. Dunstan's, London, left an estate worth $225,000.

Mr. Spurgeon's fifteen hundredth sermon has been published in the Japanese language.

The Hibernian Bible Society has circulated in Ireland, since it was formed, nearly 4,500,000 copies of the Bible.

Newton Theological Seminary (Baptist) of Newton Centre, Mass., opens with 25 new students, with an expectation of several more.

Gov. Wright, of the Indian Territory, is a converted Choctaw. Sometimes, after presiding over a political meeting of his people, he calls them to order and preaches a sermon to them.

The French Protestants are somewhat agitated over a report that a detachment of the "Salvation Army" is about to visit France. The detachment will not be welcomed.

Some French Protestants contemplate preparing a diploma of Protestantism to be given to each person who comes out from Roman Catholicism under the preaching of Protestant ministers.

The French Government has cut off the usual allowance of 8,000f. or 10,000f. to the Reformed Church of France for the formation of new parishes. The Chambers will be asked to renew the grant.

The Synod of the Waldensian Church of Italy has been held at La Tour. About 80 members were present. Reports presented show that the Church has gained very rapidly in the past 10 years.

Sixteen young ladies have been sent out by the Presbyterian Home Mission Society to labor in different parts of Utah Territory as teachers. That society now has a force of 30 teachers in the Territory.

The Grand Lama of Thibet is seriously ill, and the Emperor of China has been asked to select a successor to whom the dying Lama can impart his divine attributes. The income of the Lama is over $2,000,000 yearly.

The American Board proposes to establish a mission at Bagdad, where previous attempts have been made and abandoned. Bible agents have of late been remarkably successful in selling Bibles to the Moslems of Bagdad.

The American Board has 16 churches in Japan. Four new churches were organized and 121 new members were added last year. Twelve of the 16 churches are self-supporting. The contributions amount to an average of $20 a member.

The annual Conference of the British branch of the Evangelical Alliance will be held at Nottingham, England, Oct. 19-21. Lord Polwarth, Canon Forester, Drs. Pope and Blackwood, and others will participate in the proceedings.

The Sisters of Saint Martha, a charitable order, the most quiet and useful of all the religious orders of France, have been excommunicated by the Archbishop of Paris for refusing to subscribe to the doctrine of Papal infallibility.

A congress of Christian women, designed to bring into communication the working Christian women of England and to discuss subjects in which they are specially interested, was announced to be held at Birmingham Sept. 21-23.

Dr. Breed says there was no lack of entertainment for the members of the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Philadelphia. To one family who asked for five guests the committee could only send one; another wanted three, but could only get one.

The Central Presbytery of Philadelphia has adopted a report in the case of Prof. Scott, who was dismissed from Wooster University under circumstances throwing suspicion upon his doctrinal soundness, declaring they find no reason for a judicial process.

The Old Catholic congress, at Baden Baden, received letters of sympathy from the Bishops of Kentucky, Connecticut, Western New-York, Pittsburg, and Albany, and Dr. Hale, of Baltimore, was present in person as the representative of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

At the eleventh annual Convention of the Episcopal Missionary Jurisdiction of Dakota, it was resolved unanimously that the jurisdiction be erected into a diocese, and a petition to the General Convention on the subject was ordered. A fund of $25,000 for endowment is to be raised.

The late Presbyterian Council in Philadelphia was attended by 265 members. Of these 180 were ministers and 85 Elders. Six of the ministers were from the Continent of Europe, 71 delegates were from Great Britain, 124 were from America, and 19 from colonies. The associate members numbered 45.

The Buddhists of Japan have established a theological school in imitation of Christians. Their need for such a school is shown by the fact that a Buddhist priest in Osaka, Japan, lately told the Rev. Mr. De Forest that 80,000 *miles north of Osaka there was a huge square* mountain, on the other side of which was heaven.

The Evangelical Alliance has issued a call and programme for the usual Week of Prayer, Jan. 2-9, 1881. Among the topics suggested are praise and thanksgiving for all blessings, humiliation and confession, prayer for the Church of Christ, prayer for the young and their instructors, prayer for all nations and rulers, and prayer for Christain missions.

The Conditional Immortality Association recently held its third annual conference in Liverpool. The proceedings were somewhat disorderly. The President, Gen. H. Goodwin, stated that the association held that immortality is the result of faith in Christ, and that Christ will return to the earth and reign visibly a thousand years.

The Established Church of Scotland has been receiving very cheering news from its Oriental missions among the Jews. At Smyrna the missionary, the Rev. W. Charteris, writes that he has baptized a whole Jewish family, consisting of father and mother, and two children, and two young men. There are, he says, some inquirers who are eager for baptism, and the bonds of Rabbinism appear to be loosening.

This year, 1880, is said to be the seventeenth centenary of the establishment of Episcopacy in Great Britain, and a contribution to the London *Guardian* urges its celebration. The first See was inaugurated in South Wales in the second century, and Dubritius was the first Bishop. This was during the time of the Roman occupation; but the Cimbri, occupying the mountainous region in the west of the island, were not disturbed in their worship by the imperial troops.

The annual conference of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints has recently been held near Council Bluffs, about 2,000 members attending. These annual conferences transact business for all the chuches of the faith in the United States. Their decisions rendered on any questions arising from any church or district are final. The President and Bishopric, three in number, and the quorum of 12, or as many as possible, are always in attendance and have the conference in charge.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, referring to the Catholic revival in the Church of England, said, recently, that, in his opinion, the gravest danger from such strange revival arises from the reaction which it is certain to produce. "The current of popular opinion throughout the world," said he, "is all in the opposite direction from superstition, and I have great fear lest, in the long run, the faith of our Church and country may suffer far more by abstraction from than by addition to its approved system of Christian doctrine."

The minutes of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, just issued, show that the last Assembly was attended by 716 members, of whom 459 were ministers. The total number of congregations connected with the Assembly is 558, and of ministers 639. There are about 80,000 families connected with the Church, 2,000 Elders, 700 day schools, and 1,000 Sabbath-schools, with 850 Sabbath-school teachers. The number of communicants is 105,000, and 38,000 stipend payers. A total of £140,000 was raised for Church purposes during the year.

The Rev. Thomas Roberts, of Newark, Ohio, was elected Moderator of the Triennial Assembly of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church in Utica last week. The attendance was small. The retiring Moderator said the great danger before the denomination now was the transition from the Welsh to the English language. The young people generally speak English, and the problem is to keep them from forsaking the faith as well as the language of their fathers. The Welsh believe in sermons long and numerous. On the opening day they had no less than six in three services.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

STERN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
NO. 309 MADISON-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.

French, German, Spanish, and Italian by native teachers only. At all hours, day and evening. Lectures in French and German free for our pupils. We teach by the natural method, (conversational.)

THIS METHOD IS APPROVED by Rev. Ex-President Eliot, of Harvard College; President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University; President Seelye, of Amherst College; by Prof. Bowen, of Harvard College; by Prof. Peabody, Prof. H. W. Longfellow, by Mr. Wendell Phillips, &c., &c.

This method is taught to-day in the best colleges of the country; we will name of them only Harvard College and Amherst. This method is taught in the best schools in this City. We teach by it ourselves in the schools of Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Miss Jaudon, and Miss Chapman.

The merchant, the lawyer should study by no other method.

The minister, the physician will learn to read his books in a short and sure way.

Parents that care to have their children not overloaded with home work and yet wish them to progress fast, will do well to have them taught by the natural method.

The study of the modern languages by our method is agreeable, thorough, and economical.

STERN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES has made the teaching of modern languages a specialty. The school is responsible, and by its standing and reputation recommended to all who want to study languages.

Apply for our terms and for our journal (free) at STERN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, No. 309 Madison-av.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.
(Former location of the Anthon Grammar School.)

A thoroughly graded Preparatory School for the leading colleges and schools of science. Opens September 27.

Primary class under the personal instruction of Mrs. A. H. LEONOWENS, opens Oct. 5. Mrs. Leonowens will be at the school building daily from 9 to 12.

For prospectus address JOHN S. WHITE, Head-master.

Office hour, 2:30 to 3 p. m.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 210 West 42d-st., (removed Oct. 15 to No. 241 Madison-av., corner of 44th-st.,) fits for the School of Mines, Stevens Institute, Sheffield, &c., and technical professions. A. COLIN, late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Professor Naval Academy.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 23, at No. 210 West 42d-st.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL,
NOS. [illegible] 5TH-AV. (45TH-ST.)

An ungraded preparatory school, the curriculum of studies including the most advanced, and also elementary, courses. Principals, Head Masters during 12 years of ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 39th-st., a Preparatory School for college or for business, (with Primary Department,) opens its seventeenth year Sept. 20. References, the Presidents and Senior Professors of Yale College and many of our best-known citizens. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 603 5TH-AV.
Boarding and day school for young ladies and children.
Twenty-third year begins Sept. 29.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.
Stage sent for pupils at a distance.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green,) formerly of No. 1 5th-av., will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies on TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, at No. 63 5TH-AV., New-York City. This school—established in 1816—continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY.
Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 20, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
No. 23 West 46th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 27 Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages spoken within six months; drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for graduates.

ARNOLD SCHOOL,
NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST., corner Madison-av. Pupils prepared for college, scientific schools, and business pursuits. Special attention to primary form. Spacious gymnasium; hot lunch if desired.
C. A. MILES, A. M., Principal.

EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 4 EAST 23D-ST.—Miss HELEN HESSE has opened a Bureau for Teachers in every branch of education; governesses, companions, readers, tutors, schools, and colleges supplied. Office hours, 10 to 5. Miss HESSE resumes her lessons in German Oct 1.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MRS. ROEBBELEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 69 East 55th-st., will reopen Sept. 23. Primary Department for boys. Miss A. V. PARSONS will assist Mrs. ROEBBELEN, and would be pleased to receive the children of her friends at the school.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School; GERMAN and ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN. Gymnastics; Studio. Private class for young boys. Classical Department. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

MODEL KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY classes for Boys and Girls and Seminary for Kindergarten Teachers will reopen Oct. 1, No. 7 East 22d-st.
Prof. JOHN KRAUS, Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, } Principals.
(Authors of the Kindergarten Guide.)

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 55th-st. (formerly in Paris,) will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 30. Apply by letter until Sept. 15, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be in New-York.

FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN removed to No. 29 West 38th-st. Opened Sept. 23. Miss L. A. RICHMOND, Principal.
SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.
Separate classes for boys and girls.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, WRITING, correspondence, spelling, to qualify for business, $10 quarterly; writing, $3 monthly; ladies' department. PAINE'S College, No. 62 Bowery; Up-town College, No. 1,313 Broadway.

MR. ABBOT'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL FITS boys for the best colleges; terms, $300 a year; only 12 pupils taken; highest references given. Apply to FRANCIS R. ABBOT, No. 64 Madison-av. ("Mott Memorial.")

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies and Children
OCT. 4, AT NO. 47 EAST 21ST-ST.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept 13; instruction thorough and charges reasonable.

MRS. F. A. WALKER, A GRADUATE OF Mrs. Kraus's training class, intends to reopen her kindergarten at No. 154 West 48th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 30.

MISS ARCHARDS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Offers unusual advantages for young ladies and children. Studies resumed Sept. 30. No. 40 East 30th-st.

MISS WARREN, NO. 12 WEST 45TH-ST.—Young ladies thoroughly taught; delightful home school for little girls; boys fitted for college. Primary Department reopens Sept. 27.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French school for young ladies and little girls reopens MONDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 148 Madison-av.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st., begins its 44th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY and W. L. AKIN, Principals.

MRS. RIGBY WILL RESUME HER LITERary classes during this month. Ladies desiring to join the classes or to arrange for private readings will please address No. 13 West 20th-st.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, NO. 164 WEST 59TH-ST.—Select Catholic school; six languages; calisthenics every day; warm lunch; separate residence. JOHN P. BROPHY, President.

MISS REYNOLDS (EIGHT YEARS A teacher in Miss Haines's school,) reopens, No. 66 West 48th-st., Sept. 29.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, 643 Madison-av., near 44th-st., reopens Sept. 30. Languages taught by Natural Method.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction.
THOS. R. ASH, No. 146 West 48th-st.

MISS GRINNELL'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 59 East 54th-st., will reopen Sept. 30.

MRS. J. W. GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, No. 21 Park-av., Will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 28.

THE MISSES CHADEAYNE WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls at 518 Madison-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 29.

THE MISSES NISBETT'S ENGLISH LADIES Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 48 East 41st-st.

CARTIER'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING AND Calisthenics, No. 23 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.; waltz taught rapidly.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOLS, NO. 15 East 47th-st. and No. 24 West 14th-st., Sept. 29.

MISS EDWARDS' SCHOOL, NO. 55 WEST 48th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 27.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 131 West 43d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS E. BRUYN WILL REOPEN HER school Sept. 22. No. 111 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORTH BRANCH, N. J.
(40 miles via Central New-Jersey Railroad.)

Dr. Williamson will reopen his class Sept. 1. In order that each boy may have home comforts and care, together with thorough individual instruction, the number will be limited to TEN selected boys; location in every respect desirable. Reference to old patrons—F. S. Hoe, of R. Hoe & Co.; James Miller, (late Aitken & Miller;) Rowland Fell, No. 37 Wall-st.; E. S. Hays, of Closson & Hays; George P. Quackenbos, LL. D., &c., &c. Send for circular.

AT PORT CHESTER, NEW-YORK.
STARR'S MILITARY INSTITUTE.
C. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE, of a good family of this City, who has spent seven years in France, Germany, and Italy, and speaks French, German, and Italian, will take a lady pupil in her room and converse in the European languages and give special care in addition to class instruction at a first-class suburban school. Address TEACHER, No. 156 West 23d-st., New-York, or call from 12 to 3.

A LADY WITH MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching desires a position as visiting governess for the French, Spanish, and English branches; also, drawing and singing; would take a class or go a short distance from City; unquestionable references given. Address A. L., Box No. 284 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN GOVERNESS, with highest English, Continental, and American references, desires a suitable engagement in a good family; English, French, and German; references exchanged. Address A. KLAMROTH, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 4.

A LADY (GRADUATE OF MRS. KRAUS'S Training School) wants position as Kindergartener in school or family; small salary; or would go in school for board and instruction in music. Address K. G., Box 205 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

AN ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED teacher of English, French, and piano desires an engagement as visiting governess; will receive pupils singly or in classes; highest City references. Address INSTRUCTION, No. 37 Madison-av.

A LADY OF GERMAN-AMERICAN parentage, a graduate of the University of Paris, wishes to give lessons in French and German, language, literature, or conversation. Address J. B., Post Office Box No. 4,161.

A FRENCH DAILY GOVERNESS WISHES to make an engagement for the morning hours; French, German, English branches, music, drawing; best references. Address DAILY GOVERNESS, care of Mr. Christern, No. 37 West 23d-st.

ENGLISH GOVERNESS (CERTIFICATED) wishes daily engagement; English, French, German, music, singing; highest American and European references. A. W., Box No. 209 *Times Up-town Office* No. 1,258 Broadway.

A VISITING GOVERNESS DESIRES ADditional pupils; specialties—Piano, Singing, French, German, and English; 12 years' experience and testimonials. Address LENOIX, Box No. 264 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MANY TEACHERS WANTED FROM MANY Directions.—Some particulars Saturday's *Times*. Application forms mailed for postage. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROFESSOR TO GIVE music and German lessons to a little girl in exchange for table board; references required. Call at No. 309 5th-av.

PARTIES DESIRING TO UNDERSTAND Bernhardt, may acquire rapid knowledge of conversational French from experienced Parisian lady; $1 weekly. No. 233 4th-av.

MR. OTTO W. FUETTERER, (GOETTINGEN University, Hanover,) Lessons in Classics and German. Close attention to German pronunciation. Vocal training. No. 138 West 22d-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO FORM A re-engagement; English, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, and Music. Address SYSTEM, Miss Leggett's book store, No. 253 5th-av.

AN ENGLISH LADY AS DAILY GOVERNess to young children. Address A. E., Box No. 314 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CATHARINA KEHL, NO. 260 WEST 38TH-st., teacher of German. Terms moderate. Also, lessons in literature.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN ITALIAN; BY A native teacher and lady preferred. Address H. K., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers Belgenland, S. Oct. 16, 8 A. M. | Rhynland, S., Oct. 23, 9 A. M. Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled. State-rooms all on Main Deck. No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried. First Cabin, $75 and $90. Second Cabin, $50 and $55. Steerage to Antwerp, $28. Return, $17 50.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
CANADA, FRANGEUL....Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1:30 P. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER....Wednesday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, SANTELLI....Wednesday, Oct. 27, Noon.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Oct. 16, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Thursday, Oct. 21, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, Oct. 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Thursday, Nov. 4, 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett......Wednesday, Oct. 13
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton......Saturday, Oct. 16
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.
R. YONGE, Jr., Agent, Union Office, 317 Broadway. GEO. YONGE, Agent Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
S. S. CHARLESTON......WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13
S. S. GEORGE W. CLYDE......SATURDAY, Oct. 16

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NEWPORT, (new,)......Thursday, Oct. 14
S. S. SARATOGA......Thursday, Oct. 21
S. S. NIAGARA......Thursday, Oct. 28
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 8 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote, Wednesday, Oct. 20
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON.
VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.
The favorite palace steamers
MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND
leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 8th	7:00 A. M.	Friday, 8th	11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 9th	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 11th	10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th	10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 12th	2:30 P. M.
Wed'sday, 13th	11:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 13th	3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 14th	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 15th	1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 16th	3:30 P. M.	Monday, 18th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 18th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 19th	7:00 A. M.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—ALBANY AND C. VIBBARD daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave Vestry-st. Pier 8:35 and 24th-st. at 9 A. M. (Brooklyn by Annex at 8 A. M.,) landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson R. R. R. received for passage. Excursion tickets to West Point or Newburg, returning same day, $1.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M. Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT.—The only direct route with palace steamers CITY OF CATSKILL and ESCORT, landing at Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Spring, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, Smith's Dock, Germantown, and Athens. From foot of Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—New Steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49, (new No. 41,) North River, foot Leroy-st., connecting with trains for the North and West. State-rooms warmed with steam. Steamer leaving Sunday lands at Albany.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East.
Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 26 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY. —Steamer AMERICUS leaves Pier No. 23 (Fulton Ferry) 3:45 P. M.; 33d-st., East River, 3 P. M. FARE 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, Portland, and the White Mountains, via New-London. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 35 East River, at 2:30 P. M.; foot 33d-st., East River, 3:00 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

PUT YOUR STOVES AND HEATERS IN ORDER for the Winter. Orders to E. V. CHASE, No. 6 Peck-slip.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

DEAL IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FIRST-CLASS STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY BONDS.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO DRAFTS AT SIGHT, AND MAKE ADVANCES ON APPROVED COLLATERALS.

Forty Year First Mortgage
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls,
AND
North-western Railway Co

This road is leased by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN R. CO
which owns nearly all its Capital Stock and
Guarantees the Principal and Interest
of these Bonds by special indorsement on each.

FOR SALE AT PAR AND INTEREST.

The right being reserved to advance the price without notice. Further particulars furnished upon application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 26 NASSAU-STREET.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY STOCK TRUST.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES, issued by Matthew Baird, John McManus, Frank S. Bond, W. T. Walters, and Alfred Gaither, Trustees, that in accordance with certain resolutions passed by a majority in interest of the holders of such certificates, at a meeting held in Philadelphia, on the 9th of December, 1879, that on and after Oct. 1, 1880, the Trustees will be prepared to receive, at the office of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, in Philadelphia, all outstanding certificates issued by them and in exchange therefor will make proper transfers on the books of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, of a like number of shares of the capital stock of that company, for which regular certificates will be issued. Parties at a distance can transmit their certificates by mail, addressed to CHARLES E. SATTERLEE, Secretary, No. 275 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia, first signing the power of attorney attached to the certificate in their names, having signature properly witnessed, and fill in the blanks, making transfer to the Trustees for exchange, and the number of shares named in the certificates. Should the owner desire to have his stock discharged to the New-York agency, for registration and transfer at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York City, he will so state in his letter of transmittal to the Secretary.

FRANK S. BOND,
ALFRED GAITHER, } Surviving Trustees.
W. T. WALTERS,
Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1880.

Kountze Brothers,
BANKERS,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, (Equitable Building,)
NEW-YORK.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
and
Circular Notes
issued for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.
Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Telegraphic transfers made to London, and to various places in the United States.
Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on balances.
Government and other bonds and investment securities bought and sold on commission.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND R. R.
SIX PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
DUE 1905.
INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.
REGISTRATION PROVIDED.
Connecticut Laws Exempt these Bonds from Taxation.

GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
CHAS. A. SWEET & CO.,
BOSTON.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
of the
Fort Madison & Northwestern Railway
OF IOWA.
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Circulars, &c., furnished on application.
JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
Drexel Building, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN
STOCKS
Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of
HOWES & COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York,
(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)
This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.
Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent, payable on demand.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 18 NEW-ST.
(Next door to the Stock Exchange.)
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission and carried as long as required, on favorable terms and on a moderate margin.
Deposits received subject to check at sight.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF ORIENTAL BANK STOCK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1880, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Trustee,
850 SHARES ORIENTAL BANK, $25 EACH.

THE MINING RECORD, $3 A YEAR; No. 61 Broadway, New-York. Most complete Mining Paper ever published. Sample Copies Free. Orders executed for Mining Stocks and other Securities both in N. Y. & San Francisco.
ALEX. ROBT. CHISOLM, Prop'r.

GWYNNE & DAY,
NO. 45 WALL-ST.
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS IN RAILWAY SHARES, BONDS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable Nov. 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York; also a scrip dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable at the same time and place, both payable to stockholders of record Sept. 28.

For the purpose of preparing for a special meeting of the stockholders to be held at Portland, Oregon, Oct. 20, (of which special notice will be given by circular letter to stockholders,) the transfer-books will be closed from Sept. 28 until Nov. 5.
HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1880.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

In compliance with a ruling of the Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange the transfer-books of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will reopen Oct. 21 and close Oct. 25, for the purposes of subscription to new stock by stockholders of record Oct. 25. By order of the Board of Directors.
T. H. TYNDALE, Assistant Secretary.

New-York, Oct. 2, 1880.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY to-day declared a monthly dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, payable on 12th inst. at the Agency of the Bank of Nevada, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer-books close on the 6th inst. and open on 13th inst. M. R. COOK, Vice-President.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

FREE!—100-PAGE PAMPHLET, CONTAINING complete lists of newspapers and schedules of advertising rates. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of R. OGDEN DOREMUS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, October 8th, 1880.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the second and third general meetings will be held at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, the said Register, at No. 120 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on Friday, the 22d day of October, 1880, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes mentioned in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy; and that the final accounts of the Assignee are now filed in the said office of said Register, and that he will, at said time and place, apply to the court for the settlement of his said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of said Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TWO LARGE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, with board, in a private house off Madison-av., near Central Park; private table, if desired; references. Address E. A., Box No. 288 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A PARLOR AND SECOND FLOOR, WITH private bath, &c., with private table; location near 5th-av., between 25th and 34th sts; best references. Address ENERGY, Box No. 252 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished apartments, private house; table served to order, or without board. Address NEW-ENGLAND, Box No. 299 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE TO LET IN APARTments, by the season or year; private table or without board; possession Nov. 1. Apply No. 28 West 31st-st.

1.—TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL, ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.; rooms en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without private table. LAUREL-TON, Box 211 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WITH board a large party; preference given to those who would furnish; have new carpets and shades. No. 133 East 54th-st.

NO. 25 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board; location unsurpassed.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a nicely furnished second-story room to one or two gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 28 West 36th-st.

ONE ENTIRE FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished, with superior accommodations and board; adults only; gentlemen preferred. No. 205 West 45th-st., three doors west of Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE BOARD IN private family from $10 to $12 per week, near 34th-st. and Madison-av. Address HOME, Box No. 262 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 62 WEST 46TH-ST.—LARGE PLEASANT room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board; private family; unexceptionable references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 287.—ELEGANTLY FURnished floors, with strictly first-class board; private table; also, rooms, en suite or single, for gentlemen;—cuisine Française; reference exchanged.

ONE OR TWO LARGE, COMFORTABLE second floor rooms, with excellent board, for gentlemen only. No. 414 Lexington av., corner 43d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; table board, if required; terms moderate. No. 221 East 12th-st.

NOS. 58 AND 60 WEST 33D-ST.—VERY desirable rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; references.

NO. 237 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—En suite or single rooms; private table if desired; reference.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 287.—ELEGANTLY FURnished floors, with strictly first-class board; private table; references exchanged.

NO. 39 EAST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms on either parlor or second floor, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 135 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST.—Fourth floor rooms, with board; house and table first class; reference.

NO. 133 EAST 55TH-ST.—PARTIES CAN BE accommodated with desirable rooms and board; private family.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.—IN A SMALL FAMILY, large, sunny room on second floor; also, a parlor and bedroom, with board.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 18 WEST.—Handsomely furnished third-story front room, with first-class board; references.

NO. 19 WEST 45TH-ST.
One large back room on second floor, with unexceptionable board; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 32.—SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, and other sunny rooms; superior board; one suite, private table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—Elegant parlor floor, bath, &c.; private table; rooms on fourth floor.

NO. 4 EAST 58TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, on third floor, and single room, with board. Mrs. BIRDSALL.

NO. 7 WEST 30TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with board, en suite or separate; also double rooms, fourth story; references.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH-ST.—ONE LARGE FURnished room, with board; sunny exposure; pleasant location; references exchanged.

350 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.—Two large rooms; first-class board; reference given and required.

273 MADISON-AV.,
Between 39th and 40th sts.
Elegant floors, private table.

NO. 51 WEST 35TH-ST.—A LARGE, ELEgant suite, with or without private table; also, room, third floor.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NO. 207 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms for family or party of gentlemen; also, table board.

NO. 138 WEST 42D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, convenient to Elevated Road station; excellent board in refined family; $10 to $15 weekly.

NO. 20 EAST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished parlor and bedroom, first floor, with or without board; references.

NO. 39 WEST 9TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms; private bath; to gentlemen or to a family, with board; no other boarders taken.

NO. 32 WEST 28TH-ST.—BACK PARLOR AND hall room, with board; best reference given and required.

NO. 75 EAST 61ST-ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY; rooms on second floor; handsomely furnished, with or without board.

A NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY HAVE TWO connecting rooms, second floor; also, fourth floor rooms, and board. No. 115 West 38th-st.

NO. 315 WEST 32D-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room, with first-class board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A PARTY OF THREE OR FOUR YOUNG men can have single or double rooms, with good board, at No. 317 East 42d-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite, with board; best of reference given and required. No. 1 Gramercy Park.

NO. 620 LEXINGTON-AV.—AMERICAN FAMily owning house will rent second story front sitting and bed room, with first-class board; references.

A BACK ROOM ON PARLOR FLOOR AND square room above, with first-class board. No. 19 East 46th-st., near 5th-av. References.

ONE LARGE NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM on second floor, with hot and cold running water; good board; terms moderate. Call at 137 East 30th-st.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH-ST.—LARGE SUNNY room, fourth floor; also, back parlor, with first-class board; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUNNY front rooms, en suite or singly, with board. No. 109 West 38th-st.

NO. 316 MADISON-AV.—SUITE OF THREE OR more rooms for the Winter; southern exposure; table à la carte.

NO. 39 WEST 32D-ST.—PARLOR FLOOR; PRIvate bath; also, other rooms, with board. Mrs. M. AMES.

NO. 275 MADISON-AV.—ONE ELEGANTLY furnished floor; four rooms; private table only; references exchanged.

CHOICE PARLOR FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished; every convenience; third floor; table as desired; references. No. 191 Madison-av.

ONE LARGE ROOM, TO ONE OR TWO GENtlemen, with or without board. No. 13 East 46th-st.

NO. 20 EAST 35TH-ST.—ONE HANDSOME suite; also, hall room, with board. Mrs. CHEETHAM.

NO. 33 WEST 21ST-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with private table, for small family of adults.

NO. 19 WEST 16TH-ST.—ONE HALL ROOM to rent, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A SUITE OF APARTMENTS FOR three adults; three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, and bath-room, with private table, for the Winter; location between 23d and 42d sts., and Madison and 6th avs.; references required; no boarding-house keepers need answer. Address D., Post Office Box No. 87, New-York City.

BOARD WANTED.—WILL SOME STRICTLY private family, refined and educated, without other boarders, and living between 14th and 56th sts., 5th and 6th avs., take a gentleman who gives best of references and pays best of prices. Address G. G. G., Box No. 274 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a good-sized single room, with breakfast or full board, in the family of a German gentleman, where an opportunity of learning and speaking German would be had. Address J. M., Box No. 274 *Times Up-town Office*.

BOARD WANTED—BY ONE, PERHAPS TWO, young gentlemen in private family or boarding-house, if small and select, where the refinements of a true home may be had; near Windsor preferred. Address SIGMA, Box No. 213 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND FOUR DAUGHters want three or four rooms on second or third floor, from 4th to 6th avs., 34th to 50th st.; price about $200 per month. Address D. W. J., Box No. 207 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN A FURnished room, with all the conveniences, with board, in a private American family. Address, stating terms and particulars, STUYVESANT, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY IN EXCHANGE for paintings in oil or water colors, or lessons in the same; references. Address ARTIST, Box No. 280 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO ADULTS, TWO rooms, in private family; no other boarders; moderate terms; references. Address R. D. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A couple, or gentleman, with board. Address CORPORT, Box 250 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, PERMAnently, if suited, between 34th and 59th sts., 5th and Lexington avs.; undoubted references given and required. Address, with lowest terms, L., Box No. 279 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE.
A CONFIRMED SUCCESS!
EVERY NIGHT AT 8, FOR THE FOURTH WEEK, EDGAR FAWCETT'S BRILLIANT COMEDY OF MANNERS, MANCEUVRES, AND MISHAPS,

OUR FIRST FAMILIES.

AN EVENING OF SOLID LAUGHTER WITH MR. CHARLES LECLERCQ, HART CONWAY, GILBERT, MAGGIE HARROLD, JAMES LEWIS, CHARLES FISHER, JOHN DREW, Miss LAURA JOYCE, ADA REHAN, Mrs. and Miss FANNIE MORANT.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

_ Carriages may be ordered for 10:30. *_* Seats secured a fortnight ahead.
_ A vast foyer, spacious lobbies, NO DOORS, and unequaled means of egress, not surpassed by any theatre in the world. *_*

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

LAST PERFORMANCES
OF
DEACON CRANKETT
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY, AT 2,
LAST MATINEE and LAST PERFORMANCE
OF
DEACON CRANKETT.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
24th-st. and Broadway. STEELE MACKAYE, Manager.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 13,
GRAND GALA MATINEE
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Third appearance of
CONSTANTINE STERNBERG,
the great Russian Pianist,
assisted by
Mlle. ANNA DRASDIL,
the renowned Contralto.
THEO. J. TOEDT,
the Favorite Tenor.
GEO. W. COLBY,
Musical Director.
Reserved Seats......$2
Admission......1
Seats for sale at Weber Piano Warerooms, 5th-av. and 16th-st.; No. 111 Broadway, and at the theatre.

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE.
Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.
FORD & McCAULL......Lessees and Managers
The theatre will be closed on
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS for final rehearsals for the production on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13,
by MISS KATE CLAXTON
and MR. CHARLES A. STEVENSON,
supported by their own carefully selected company of
DION BOUCICAULT'S ROMANTIC DRAMA,
THE SNOW FLOWER,
produced with new and appropriate costumes, magnificent scenery, &c.
Seats secured at theatre, hotels, and No. 111 Broadway.

THEODORE THOMAS'S REHEARSALS.
AT THE HALL OF THE Y. M. C. A.
23d-st. and 4th-av.

In consequence of the first concert having been announced at the Metropolitan Concert Hall, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 13, the first chorus rehearsal cannot take place until Wednesday evening, Oct. 20. Later rehearsals every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Further applications, for both ladies and gentlemen, will be received this (Monday) evening, Oct. 11, by Mr. George F. Bristow, at Steinway Hall, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
Thirty-ninth Season, 1880-81.
THEODORE THOMAS......Conductor
Subscribers of last season wishing to retain their seats can secure them, at the Academy of Music, from MONDAY, Oct. 25, until SATURDAY, Oct. 30, 1880, inclusive, from 9 till 4 o'clock. After the latter date they will be disposed of to new subscribers.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.
"La Fille du Tambour Major March," 35 cts.; "Quick Step," 30 cts., and Pot-pourri, containing all the airs, $1; "Colonel Polka," by Herve, the latest Parisian success, 30 cts.; "The Two Letters," Mr. Pease's newest song, 40 cts.; "The Club Galop," Van Boskerck, 40 cts.; "Lardy Dah," the famous comic song, 30 cts. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 25 Union-square.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SEASON 1880-81.
Mr. MAPLESON has the honor to announce that the OPERA SEASON will commence on MONDAY, OCT. 18. The prospectus of the arrangements will be issued in due course.
Applications for boxes, &c., to be addressed in the meantime to Mr. Arment, Academy of Music.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS AND FRONT boxes for the opera at Tyson's Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager
IMPORTANT MUSICAL EVENT.
First representation by
THE DUDLEY BUCK OPERA COMPANY,
of the new American comic opera, in three acts, entitled
DESERET.
DESERET.
DESERET.
Music by DUDLEY BUCK.
Libretto by W. A. CROFFUT.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11,
and every evening thereafter, for
TWO WEEKS ONLY,
DESERET.
Will be presented with the following artists:
JULIA POLK, Mr. CHAS. F. LANG,
BELLE COLE, Mr. W. G. COGSWELL,
Miss KATE FRENCH, Mr. J. EVARDE,
Mr. W. D. MARKS, Mr. EUGENE F. REEBLE,
Mr. H. A. STUART,
and a CHORUS of SIXTY SELECTED VOICES.
The Orchestra, which has been largely augmented, will be led by Mr. DUDLEY BUCK.
New Scenery by VOEGTLIN.

HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
28th-st. & B'way. J. H. Haverly......Prop. and Manager
A SUPERB TRIUMPH.
A SUPERB TRIUMPH.
Fourth Week. FOURTH WEEK. Fourth Week.
Fourth Week. FOURTH WEEK. Fourth Week.
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
FANNY DAVENPORT | AN AMERICAN GIRL.
FANNY DAVENPORT in AN AMERICAN GIRL.
FANNY DAVENPORT in AN AMERICAN GIRL.
FANNY DAVENPORT | AN AMERICAN GIRL.
BY ANNA DICKINSON.
A MOST RICHLY COSTUMED PLAY.
A MOST RICHLY COSTUMED PLAY.
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Curtain rises at 8:15; carriages for 10:30.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

WALLACK'S. REGULAR SEASON.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK......Proprietor and Manager
GRATIFYING SUCCESS
of Shakespeare's Enchanting Pastoral Comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT,
which will be presented every
EVENING at 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30,
with
UNSURPASSED SCENIC ILLUSTRATIONS
AND AN UNEQUALED CAST.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.
In consequence of the
EARLY PRODUCTION OF OTHER NOVELTIES
the representations of the present Shakespearean revival
ARE NECESSARILY LIMITED.

CHICKERING HALL. NININGER.
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 14,
GRAND CONCERT.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA SINCE HER RETURN FROM EUROPE OF
MISS MARIE PAULINE NININGER.
KNUDSON NILSSON, (first appearance)......Tenor
CARLOS E. HASSELBRINK, (first appearance)......Violin
ADOLPH UNGER, (first appearance)......Flute
GOTTHOLD CARLBERG'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50. Tickets at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union-square.

HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager
E. G. GILMORE......Associate Manager
One Week Only. MONDAY, Oct. 11. One Week Only.
Grand Romantic Spectacular Melodrama, with THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Grand Romantic Spectacular Melodrama, with
W. E. SHERIDAN as Henri de Lagardere, and a powerful Dramatic Company. THE DUKE'S MOTTO. W. E. SHERIDAN as Henri de Lagardere, and a powerful Dramatic Company.
Grand Scenery, Costumes, and Mechanical Effects.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Monday, Oct. 18, Aldrich and Parsloe, in My Partner.

CHICKERING HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 13,
First Lecture in America by
ARCHIBALD FORBES,
The Famous "War Correspondent."
Subject:
ROYAL PEOPLE I HAVE MET.
Tickets for sale at the box-office and Schuberth's music store.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CINDERELLA.
Lessee and Manager......HENRY E. ABBEY
THIS WEEK and until further notice, EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
CINDERELLA, OR THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
with all the original music by ROSSINI. New scenery, gorgeous costumes, beautiful dances, grand chorus.
A POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
POPULAR PRICES! POPULAR PRICES!

BOOTH'S THEATRE—SPECIAL.
Parties having tickets for Monday, Oct. 11, will present them at box-office and have them exchanged for TUESDAY EVENING. NO PERFORMANCE MONDAY on account of extra REHEARSAL.

ABBEY'S (NEW) PARK THEATRE.
HENRY E. ABBEY......Lessee and Manager
"The handsomest theatre in the Metropolis."
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE until further notice, TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the new society drama by TOWNSEND PERCY, rewritten and arranged, entitled
A BAFFLED BEAUTY,
interpreted by ROSE EYTINGE and a powerful cast.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS.

COLLEGE OF DRAMATIC ART,
ELOCUTION AND ACTING, NO. 15 EAST 14TH-ST.
Prof. PHILIP LAWRENCE,
Teacher of the celebrated actress,
ADELAIDE NEILSON.
Dramatic class, 10 lessons, $10.

THE BERNHARDT SEASON. BOOTH'S.
REPERTOIRE FOR FIRST WEEK:
Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday Matinee, "Adrienne;" Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, "Frou Frou." The sale of seats, either for season or single performances, now progressing.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR ANY PERformance of SARA BERNHARDT, at Tyson's Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel; special telephone, private wires. Seats secured till 7 P. M.

GRAND-OPERA HOUSE. 8TH-AV. and 23D-ST.
LAST WEEK OF Mr. and Mrs. KNIGHT.
OTTO, A GERMAN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
NEXT WEEK—COMIC OPERA—BOCCACCIO.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. A. M. PALMER......Proprietor and Manager
Mr. Palmer has the honor to announce that
THE TENTH
REGULAR SEASON
will commence
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, 1880,
with the production of
VICTORIEN SARDOU'S
Latest and Greatest Play,
entitled
DANIEL ROCHAT,
with the following
CAST.
Daniel Rochat, statesman and philosopher......Mr. Chas. R. Thorne, Jr.
Doctor Bidache, an allopath and a Voltairian......Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Guillaume Fargis, a scientist......Mr. John Parselle
Casimir Fargis, a susceptible young gentleman......Mr. Walden Ramsay
Charles Henderson, a noble gentleman......Mr. Joseph Whiting
Laurent, an aged servant......Mr. T. E. Morris
Rev. Septimus Clarke......Mr. Chas. Collins
E. Tucker, a gay young magistrate......Mr. Owen Fawcett
E. Clavaroz, secretary to Bidache......Mr. H. F. Daly
Andrani, a reporter......Mr. Alfred Becks
Pierson, a reporter......Mr. Andrew Jacques
Julien, valet to Rochat......Mr. William Rock
Varley, clerk to Tucker......Mr. James W. Thorpe
Miss Léa Henderson, a young American heiress, betrothed to Rochat......Miss Sara Jewett
Miss Esther Henderson, sister to Léa......Miss Maud Harrison
Mrs. Powers, Léa's aunt......Mrs. E. J. Phillips
Miss Arabella Bloomfield, } ......Miss Florence White
Miss Ellen Bloomfield, } ......Miss Nettie Guion
Léa's flighty cousins.

THE SCENERY OF DANIEL ROCHAT:
Act 1.—The historic salon of Voltaire at Ferney.
Acts 2 and 3.—Parlor in the house of Mrs. Powers, by Lake Geneva, with a view of the lake and distant mountains.
Act 4.—The boudoir of Léa Henderson, opening upon the moonlit lake.
Act 5.—Library in the house of Guillaume Fargis.

Time of the play, 1878.

SYNOPSIS.
Act 1.
Meeting of the Lovers—Courtship on the Swiss Lakes—The Proposal and the Engagement.
Act 2.
L'American Presbyterian—The Voyage of Life—The Marriage.
Act 3.
The Mutual Revelation—Love and Faith—The Separation—"M. Rochat must understand there is no longer any reason for his remaining in my house."
Act 4.
The Martyrdom of a Woman's Heart.
"Are we not married?"
"In the eyes of the world, yes; but not before my conscience."
Act 5.
The Dead Love—"Your heart seems to drag itself further and further from mine, leaving me alone."

SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1:45—FIRST MATINEE OF DANIEL ROCHAT.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE FIRST PERFORMANCES OF DANIEL ROCHAT COMMENCES AT THE BOX-OFFICE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION,
3D AND 4TH AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
NOVEL MACHINERY—CHOICE PRODUCTS.
Machinery in operation 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 10 o'clock.
Arbuckle's Ninth Regiment Band,
CONCERTS AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE GREAT VIRTUOSO AS CONDUCTOR AND SOLOIST.
Tickets can be bought at all stations 3d and 6th ave. elevated railroads for 50c., good for admission and passage both ways; large admissions, $1; five admissions, $1 50; ten admissions, $2 50; single admissions, 50c.; children under 10, 25c.

STANDARD THEATRE. FRENCH OPERA.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
Mr. MAURICE GRAU'S GREAT OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
MIGNON.
Miles. PAOLA MARIE, Angèle, Schaeffer, (first appearance,) Morin, Mr. Duplan, (first appearance,) and Jouard. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Evenings, only time,
GIROFLÉ-GIROFLA.
Miles. PAOLA MARIE, Delorme, Marie, Armand, MM. Tauffenberger, Nigri, Duplan.
Saturday matinee—MIGNON.
Next week, Monday and Tuesday—TAMBOUR MAJOR. Wed. Eve'ng, Oct. 20, first time in America—BARIOLE.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.
Broadway and 41st-st.
Grand Gala Concert THIS (Sunday) EVENING. Miles. Paola Marie, Mary Albert, and Messrs. Tauffenberger and Bernard, in conjunction with RUDOLPH ARONSON'S SUPERB ORCHESTRA.
FIFTY PERFORMERS and Levy, the world-renowned cornetist, in popular concert at 8 P. M.
Admission, 50c., this evening; Private Boxes, $5 and $8 extra.
Restaurant and café open daily from 7 A. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART......Proprietors
JOHN E. CANNON......Manager
EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
HARRIGAN & HART
Will present Edward Harrigan's latest issue, the
MULLIGAN GUARD PICNIC.
New Music by Braham; new Scenery by Witham; Mechanical Effects by Cutler.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
New-York offices only at
NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., 3D DOOR EAST OF 5TH-AV.
(Incorporated 1865.)
This Renowned Music School and school of Elocution, Oratory, Dramatic Action, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, offers unequaled advantages to pupils, from the first beginner to the finished artist.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
24th-st. and Broadway......Steele Mackaye, Manager.
HAZEL KIRKE, 3D PERFORMANCE HAZEL KIRKE. Monday, Oct. 11. First appearance of Mr. STEELE MACKAYE as DUNSTAN KIRKE.
RECEPTION MATINEE, THURSDAY, OCT. 21.
Mr. JOSEPH HATTON'S first reading in America.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Received with shouts nightly.
OUR TORCH-LIGHT PARADE.
PLEASANT COMPANIONS,
and all sorts of funny doings, sayings, &c.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN.—THE third floor of house on Reservoir-square; two square chambers, connecting closets and bath; furnished; house occupied by owner; family small; private; breakfast if desired; terms, $20-$30 per week for two. Apply at Everett's office, No. 76 West 38th-st.

PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND BATH-ROOM in private house, near Madison-square, to single gentleman desiring comfort and willing to pay a fair rent; breakfast, if desired. OBELISK, Box No. 188 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OWNING THEIR own house will let to gentlemen, without board, an elegantly furnished back parlor; everything new; also, front and back rooms on third floor; 49th-st., west of Broadway. Particulars at Book-stand, Windsor Hotel.

FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD.—ONE large square room and hall bedroom, together or separate; reference. No. 31 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CONnecting rooms on parlor floor, suitable for two gentlemen or a physician; in a private family; references required. No. 38 Bank-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on first floor, adjoining and communicating with the Windsor Hotel. Apply at No. 4 East 47th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, second and third floors; en suite or single; reference.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—ELEGANT PARLOR, large front room, second floor; large front room, top floor.

LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, HANDsomely furnished, for gentlemen only, in private family; breakfast if desired. No. 159 West 48th-st.

AT NO. 320 EAST 41ST-ST.—A NICELY furnished room, large closet, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms reasonable.

A NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—Gentlemen only; terms reasonable; reference required. No. 132 West 21st-st.

HALL ROOM, $3; SECOND FLOOR BACK room, handsomely furnished, $4; for gentlemen; private family; references. No. 241 West 39th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 208.—SUITE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; private baths, &c. Second door from Delmonico's. Apply to the janitor.

NO. 253 5TH-AV., NEAR 28TH-ST.—Apartments to gentlemen only; furnished or unfurnished; single or en suite; references required.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM.—SUITABLE for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. No. 228 West 20th-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM; PRIVATE family; for gentleman or gentleman and wife; without board. No. 204 West 38th-st.

A HALL ROOM TO GENTLEMAN ONLY, in the elegantly furnished private house No. 28 East 26th-st., (Madison-square;) references.

NO. 463 WEST 22D-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, without board, or breakfast if desired.

NO. 316 MADISON-AV.—SUITES OF THREE or more rooms, first floor, for Winter; meals served by card.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—NICELY FURnished suite of rooms; parlor floor for office or gentleman; also single upper rooms.

TWO LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen. No. 436 West 23d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY AND IN SUITES. No. 9 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BARRACK LAMPS, OIL, AND WICKS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1880.

IT IS INTENDED to try the use of Mineral Oil for lighting certain Military Posts. About 10,000 gallons of refined Mineral Oil, flashing test or flash point not to be lower than 135° Fahrenheit, will be needed, and about 400 two-light pendent Lamps, with good and approved Argand burners, and 1,200 suitable Wicks for same. Printed drawings of lamps believed to be suitable can be had on application to the undersigned. Separate sealed bids for the Oil, Lamps, and Wicks, to be delivered at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department are invited. They will be opened at noon on the 5th of November, 1880, in presence of bidders. The bids should specify the kind of package in which the Oil is to be delivered, and the material and construction of the lamps offered by bidders. Bids will be considered for any lamps offered. The object of the Quartermaster's Department is to procure those which, regarding cost, safety, durability and power, are best fitted for the work to be done.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions of price and quality being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to submit with their bids samples of the lamps which they propose to furnish.

Blank forms of proposals will be furnished by the undersigned on application. The envelopes containing bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Lamps," "Oil," or "Wicks," as the case may be.
D. H. RUCKER, Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO JOSEPHINE RICHARDS, TAKE NOTICE that in pursuance of an order made Oct. 1, 1880, by the Hon. Jonathan Dixon, Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, we shall apply to said Justice on Wednesday, Oct. 13th inst., at ten o'clock A. M., at the Court-house in Paterson, N. J., for an order appointing Commissioners to appraise certain lands held by you and necessary for the use of the Bergen County Railroad Company, and to assess the damage done unto you by reason of the construction of said railroad through said lands, according to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and regulate the same," approved April 2, 1873, and the supplements thereto. The said lands are situate in Union Township, Bergen County, N. J. Bounded northerly by land late of William Mathis; southerly by lands of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western R. R. Co.; easterly and westerly by lines parallel to and fifty feet distant from centre line of said Bergen Co. R. R., as filed with the Secretary of State Sept. 23, 1880. Said centre line runs through said lands from the line of said Mathis 960 feet on a course south, 20° 20' west; thence on a curve to east, with radius of 1,910 feet, 750 feet, containing 2.65 acres.—Dated Oct. 7, 1880.
G. & S. W. PARKER, Newark, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Sold in only (½ lb. and lb.) labeled
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

A YOUNG LADY, 17, HIGHLY EDUCATED, raised in affluence, and now an orphan, wishes some elderly person of means to adopt her and help her with her musical studies; she would prove a devoted, respectful daughter. Address HONORABLE, Box No. 298 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HAWKES LATEST PATENT STYLOGRAPHIC Ink Pencil; can be carried in pocket; invaluable to writers; best in the world; send stamp for circular. No. 19 John-st., New-York.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, CARVINGS, TALL Clocks, Laces, Embroideries, Bronzes, Crape Shawls, Miniatures, Silverware, Jewelry, Curiosities, Arms, Armor, old Watches, Seals, Brass Fenders, Coal-scuttles, Candlesticks bought. CRISTALAR'S, No. 237 6th-av., near 19th-st.

A RETIRED MERCHANT, WHO INTENDS to reside in Vienna, Austria, would like to attend to the commission business of a first class firm or large manufacturing company. For information address WM. DEMUTH & CO., 507 Broadway, New-York.

TOWELS WASHED FOR OFFICES, &c., at the lowest price. Address TOWELS, Box No. 291 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
5TH-AV. AND 50TH-ST.,
(Opposite Cathedral.)
JOSLIN & FULLER, Proprietors.

Delightfully situated in the very centre of the most fashionable residences, churches, schools, &c.; near the Grand Central Railroad Depot, within three minutes' walk of the elevated road and Madison-av. cars.
Patronized by the best Families of Europe and America.
CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Restaurant unsurpassed; charges reasonable.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

THE WEST POINT HOTEL.
THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE MILITARY POST.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

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NEW-YORK: FOUGERA & CO., 30 North William-st.
LONDON: JOZEAU, 49 Haymarket.
PARIS: 150 Rue Saint-Lazare.
SOLD AT ALL CHEMISTS.

MUSICAL.

G. SCHIRMER,
IMPORTER AND PUBLISHER OF MUSIC, CIRCULATING MUSIC LIBRARY,
HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 701 BROADWAY TO HIS NEW BUILDING,
35 UNION-SQUARE, West Side.

PIANO STOOLS
LOUIS GUEUTAL.
NO. 21 EAST 15TH-ST.

ALTO, TENOR, AND BASS VOICES ARE wanted to join a large volunteer chorus choir for Sunday night singing in an Episcopal church. Instruction in the rudiments, and in part singing, given gratis. Address CHORUS, Box No. 217 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—NEW ORGANS, $30, up; new pianos, $150, up, cash; warranted six years. Second-hand instruments at bargains. Monthly payments received, and for rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS AT PUPIL'S residence or here; superior instruction and references; terms moderate. Address Miss B., Box No. 313 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SIGNORA LUISA CAPPIANI HAS TAKEN rooms at No. 261 5th-av., corner of 28th-st., where she will receive pupils for vocal culture.

THE TURF.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—TO JEROME PARK RACES, Oct. 2, 5, 7, 9, and 12. Special trains direct to inclosure at the Grand Stand leave Grand Central Depot at 12:15 and 12:45 P. M., returning after the races. Drawing-room cars attached and special cars reserved for ladies. Excursion tickets, 60 cents. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—FALL MEETING, JEROME PARK, Oct. 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, and Extra Day, TUESDAY, (Election Day,) Nov. 2. Races commence, in October, each day promptly at 1:30. J. H. COSTER, Secretary. A. BELMONT, President.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
No. 681 5TH-AV.
Classes will commence Oct. 16; for terms, days, &c., send for a circular. The new Quadrille will be ready in a few days.

GEO. W. WALLACE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 19TH-ST., 5TH-AV.—Class or private tuition, (adults and children.) Send for circular. Family receptions every Saturday evening. No connection with any other establishment in the City.

ALEX. MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, No. 112 Fifth-av. Reopens Oct. 16. Terms, &c., see circulars.

A. MR. TRENOR'S, BROADWAY AND 32D-ST.—Lessons every day and evening. Send for circular. Parents and intending pupils are welcome visitors.

EXCURSIONS.

AUTUMNAL SCENERY OF THE HUDSON.—Excursion to West Point, allowing three hours for sight-seeing; Day boats, fine and inexpensive; fares, by steamers ALBANY and C. VIBBARD; see Albany Day Line advertisement.

FEDERAL OFFICERS' POWER

MORE OF TAMMANY'S ELECTION TACTICS.

THE COURTS PROTECT THE UNITED STATES SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION—ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST MR. DAVENPORT—INSTRUCTIONS TO DEPUTY MARSHALS.

Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, who sought in vain to procure a warrant from United States Commissioner Osborne on Friday for the arrest of William Hilt, Jr., a United States Supervisor of Elections, on the ground of his having hindered the registration of John Walsh, a naturalized citizen, made another attempt to obtain it yesterday from Judges Blatchford and Choate, in the United States District Court. Mr. Anderson and Mr. George W. Wingate submitted the affidavit in the case to Judge Blatchford, at his residence, on Friday evening, and Mr. Anderson appeared in court early in the forenoon to hear the decision. In denying the application for the warrant, Judge Blatchford said substantially: The affidavit, or complaint, in this matter is in the Circuit Court, which has cognizance of all crimes and offenses against the law. We deem it proper to consider it as though presented to the court held by both Judges. The United States Circuit Court having power to delegate to the District Judge the exercise of his jurisdiction in certain cases, I have so delegated to the District Judge the exercise of all necessary powers, for the reason that questions may arise which will require immediate action, and we deem it proper to have concurrent action. This complaint was laid before United States Commissioner Osborne, and, after consultation with the District Attorney, it was referred to this court. The application is for a warrant of arrest against William Hilt, Jr., for an alleged offense against section 5,506 of the Revised Statutes. This section provides:

"That every person who by any unlawful means hinders, delays, prevents or obstructs, or combines or confederates with others to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct, any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election in any State * * * shall be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment."

It is stated and assumed that this application is intended to bring up questions in relation to Supervisors of Election acting under instructions of the Chief Supervisor. We are of opinion that this complaint does not authorize the issue of any warrant. It appears that Walsh came here in 1867, being about 11 years of age; that he resided in the State of New-York for more than one year before 1868, and in the United States since 1867; that he was naturalized in September, 1868, in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and presented himself on the 5th of October at the proper place of registration and asked to be registered; that is to say, he asked the State Inspector to register him. He placed his certificate in the hands of the Inspectors. Hilt is a Supervisor, and was present and engaged in the discharge of his duties. One of the Inspectors, after examining the certificate, handed it to him. It further appears that Hilt told the complainant that he could not vote on this certificate, and that Hilt refused to return it, after demand, to the complainant, and it is alleged that in consequence of Hilt's action he could not register or vote. Hilt's action appears to be telling the complainant that he could not register and retaining the certificate. It appears that the Inspector examined the certificate; that upon what he saw and learned otherwise, he refused to permit Walsh to register. *There is nothing in this that makes out any offense against* Hilt or that makes him guilty of hindering the plaintiff from registering. From this affidavit, it does not appear that Hilt had anything to do whatever with his registering. His expression of opinion is no obstruction. The Inspector seems to have refused to register the plaintiff, and his remedy is by mandamus in the State courts. So far as retaining the certificate of naturalization is concerned, that fact is not an obstruction. It was the act of the Inspector in refusing to register, after examining the certificate, which prevented the registration of the plaintiff. The withholding it by Hilt was not, therefore, the cause of his failing. The facts in this case do not bring up the question of the right of the Supervisor to take the paper. On the face of the application there is no case shown for the issue of a warrant. This court will be prepared at all times to act promptly, and to take any necessary action in these matters.

Mr. Anderson contended that the combined action of the Inspector and Supervisor in taking from Walsh his certificate and thereby making it necessary for him to apply for redress to the State courts was a hindrance and obstruction. In relation to this point the court decided that the act complained of having originated with the Inspector, was one which concerned a local State officer, over whom the court did not deem it proper to assume jurisdiction. Failing to obtain a warrant for the arrest of Hilt, the lawyer then informed the court that, inasmuch as it was in pursuance of an order from John I. Davenport that Walsh's certificate was taken from him, he would move for an order to be served on the Chief Supervisor to show cause why he should not be removed or required to modify the instructions issued by him. To this the court answered: "The Chief Supervisor of Elections is an officer of the United States, and is engaged in the exercise of independent functions. He is, therefore, not subject to the administrative jurisdiction of the court any more than a Collector of Customs would be. He holds his office so long as he is faithful and capable. The court can remove him if not faithful or capable, or, perhaps, for other causes. We cannot assume in advance to take cognizance of any instructions which he may have issued. The court will, however, consider any application which counsel will lay before it in regard to the matter."

Counsel then stated that he would submit in the course of the afternoon an application for an order to show cause why the Chief Supervisor should not be removed. Mr. Anderson returned late in the afternoon, and, learning that Judge Blatchford was in his private room, submitted a petition signed by Walsh, and setting forth, among other things, that the only powers conferred upon the Supervisors of Election are those contained in sections 2,016, 2,017, 2,018, 2,019, and 2,029 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; that the only powers conferred upon the Chief Supervisor of Elections are those contained in section 2,026 of the same statutes; that the instructions issued, and particularly those issued on Oct. 4, relating to the seizure of certificates supposed by the Supervisors to have been issued illegally, are not in accordance with the powers conferred on either the Chief Supervisor or the Supervisors; that on several occasions certificates were taken by Supervisors from citizens, and that the practice tended to breaches of the peace. Believing for these reasons that John I. Davenport was not a capable or faithful officer in the discharge of his duties as Chief Supervisor, the petitioner asked that he be ordered to show cause why he should not be removed. The Judge took the papers and issued an order returnable in the United States District Court at 11 A. M. on Monday. Mr. Davenport paid no attention yesterday to the proceedings instituted by Mr. Anderson.

United States Marshal Payn yesterday issued the following order to the Chief Deputy Marshals in each Assembly district of the City:

SIR: I herewith inclose instructions issued for your guidance, and for the guidance of the Special Deputies in your charge. Your special attention is called to the second paragraph after that numbered 18, which gives you special power and authority over that of the other Deputies of your district. I also desire to call your attention to section 5,522 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides for the exemption of yourself and the Deputies under your charge from arrest while engaged in the duties imposed on you and them by law, on the days of registration and election, by any officer or authority whatever, excepting alone the authority of an officer or court of the United States, and if such an arrest is attempted it should be resisted, and the persons attempting the same, or engaged therein, should be arrested by you and brought before a judicial officer of the United States. Yours respectfully, LOUIS F. PAYN, United States Marshal.

WESTCHESTER REPUBLICANS.

NOMINATIONS FOR COUNTY OFFICES—REMARKS BY GEN. HUSTED.

The Republican delegates from the 22 towns of Westchester County met in County Convention at Moran's Hall, White Plains, yesterday morning, to nominate candidates for the office of District Attorney, Register, Superintendent of the Poor, and Justice of Sessions. The Hon. William H. Robertson called the convention to order, and the Hon. D. Ogden Bradley, of Dobb's Ferry, was chosen Chairman. Gen. James W. Husted and Alderman Cole, of Yonkers, escorted Mr. Bradley to the platform. The Hon. Cyrus Frost, of Cortland, and Dr. Nordquist, of Tuckahoe, were elected Vice-Presidents, and A. D. Dunbar, W. A. Miller, T. H. Silkman, W. W. Pierson, and E. B. Long, Secretaries. Gen. Husted, in rising to nominate a candidate for District Attorney, said that since the Republican Party first flung to the breeze its banner for liberty and human rights there had never been a contest between the two parties so vital in every respect as the present one. The question, he said, presents itself whether the country shall be governed by those who fought to preserve its union intact, or by those who fought for secession. It was of paramount necessity that they should put a ticket in the field which should not only be sure of election, but at the same time help the Electoral ticket. He, therefore, nominated for the office of District Attorney one who was present at the birth of the Republican Party, and who, when it was christened, stood at the font, the Hon. D. Wiley Travis, of Peekskill, an able lawyer and a man of great ability and experience. The nomination was seconded by Mr. E. T. Lovatt, of Tarrytown, in a neat speech.

Mr. J. S. Millard, of Greenburg, nominated Mr. E. Marshall Pavey, of Pelham, a man of experience, who had been a lawyer for 10 years, and who was at one time an Assistant District Attorney of Oneida County. Mr. John G. Peene, of Yonkers, seconded this nomination.

A ballot was then taken, which resulted as follows: D. Wiley Travis, 60; E. Marshall Pavey, 45.

The Chairman then declared Mr. Travis the nominee, he having received a majority of all the votes polled. Mr. Millard then said that he knew all of Mr. Pavey's friends would support Mr. Travis. A motion was made to make the nomination unanimous, which was carried.

Mr. C. E. Keens, of New-Rochelle, presented the name of Charles G. Banks, of the same place, for the office of Register. Mr. Banks is the present incumbent, and he was unanimously re-nominated. The Hon. James S. See, of Greenburg, was then renominated for the office of Justice of Sessions, and Nelson McCutcheon, of Greenburg, for Superintendent of the Poor.

On motion of Judge W. H. Robertson, a county committee was appointed by the Chair for the ensuing year, as follows: W. H. Robertson, E. B. Long, W. H. Guernsey, W. W. Pierson, J. C. Cooley, Constant White, D. O. Bradley, S. D. Gifford, and D. W. Travis.

STRIKERS RESUMING WORK.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The Italians who struck yesterday in the Cape Cod ship-canal enterprise resumed work this morning. The Italian foreman was succeeded by an American. More men arrived to-day to work on the canal.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 9.—An unknown woman committed suicide this evening at Tarrytown, by throwing herself in front of a locomotive as it was approaching the station. She was killed instantly.

CHILLS, DUMB AGUE, and Malarial Fever, never fail to yield unto a permanent cure under the absorption treatment of the HOLLMAN PAD CO'S REMEDIES. For sale by all first-class druggists.—Advertisement.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

Stern Brothers,

32, 34, 36 WEST 23D-ST.,

BETWEEN

Broadway and Sixth-avenue,

Direct Attention to their Large Assortments of

Parisian Costumes,
Their Own Make Costumes,
Walking Dresses,
Dolmans, Mantles,
Walking Jackets, Ulsters,
House Robes and Sacques,

Which, for Styles, Workmanship, and

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,

WILL BE FOUND WORTHY OF THE ATTENTION OF THEIR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

FUR DEPARTMENTS.

Sealskin Dolmans and Sacques,
Fur-lined Garments & Circulars,
Velvet Fur-lined Garments,
Muffs, Trimmings, Rugs, &c.,

AT

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Boys' & Children's Clothing

SPLENDID LINES OF

Boys' Suits, Ulsters, Jackets.
Misses' Garments, Jackets, Cloaks,

OUR OWN MAKE AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

OPENING DAILY, LARGE ASSORTMENTS, INCLUDING THE LATEST NOVELTIES, AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., 31 Union-square, New-York, have the largest and finest collection of Parisian Bisque figures ever seen in this country.

These articles not only present delightful studies of delicate and beautiful colors, but they subtly express pleasing ideas, which gives them a higher artistic value than merely decorative objects possess.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., 31 Union-square, New-York.

1880. FALL 1880.

OPENING

AT JACKSON'S

MOURNING STORE, 777 BROADWAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN MOURNING SUITS, CLOAKS, DOLMANS, BONNETS, AND HATS, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE FINEST CITY TRADE.

DAMAGED SLIGHTLY ON THE VOYAGE.

AN IMPORTATION OF THE FINEST QUALITY OF SATIN BROCADES, WARRANTED ALL PURE SILK. THESE GOODS WERE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION BY THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF TOWNSEND & FARGIS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNDERWRITERS, AND WILL BE RETAILED AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE; ALSO, A FULL LINE OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN LUPIN'S MOURNING FABRICS IN ALL WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL.

SPECIAL.

CAMELS' HAIR, 46 INCHES, WARRANTED PURE, 60c.; FORMER PRICE, $1.

N. B.—AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF COURTAULD'S ENGLISH CRAPES.

JACKSON'S,

777 BROADWAY.

HECKER'S PERFECT BAKING POWDER

AN EXPERIENCE OF OVER THIRTY YEARS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BAKING POWDER FOR USE IN MAKING SELF-RAISING FLOUR WARRANTS US IN OFFERING THIS AS A PERFECT BAKING POWDER.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

GEORGE V. HECKER & CO.,
CROTON FLOUR MILLS, 200 CHERRY-ST., N. Y.

Daniell

And Son,

BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-ST.

Silks.

50 PIECES PURE ITALIAN SILK, BRILLIANT SATIN FINISH, 22 INCHES WIDE, $1 50 YARD; 24 INCHES WIDE, $2 YARD. NO SUCH BLACK SILKS FOR THE PRICE HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

20 STYLES RICH SATIN BROCADES, 24 INCHES WIDE, $1 75 AND $1 98 A YARD; MUCH UNDER PRESENT VALUE.

OUR GREAT SALE OF BLACK SATIN STRIPED VELVETS, AT $1 48 YARD, WILL BE CONTINUED. THESE GOODS ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE. FORMER PRICE, $2 98 YARD.

WE ARE SHOWING BLACK BROCADED PLUSH AT $7 75, THE HIGHEST ARTICLE OF ITS CLASS IN THE MARKET, AND WORTH $11 75 YARD.

100 PIECES HEAVY GRAIN CACHEMIRE-FINISHED COLORED SILKS AT $1 09 A YARD, ALL SHADES, WORTH $1 35.

Trimmings.

OUR IMPORTATIONS OF DRESS TRIMMING NOVELTIES HAVE MADE THIS DEPARTMENT ONE OF THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE CITY. WE HAVE PASSEMENTERIES OF ALL THE WIDTHS MANUFACTURED, AND IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS AND COMBINATIONS, FROM 25c. YARD TO THE HIGHEST-PRICED GOODS MADE.

OUR FRINGES ARE EQUALLY VARIED IN MATERIAL, STYLE, AND MANUFACTURE, THE PRICES OF WHICH WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTORY TO THE MOST ECONOMICAL BUYERS.

IMMENSE VARIETY OF DESIGNS IN TASSELS, BALLS, RINGS, CORDS, GIRDLES, AND ORNAMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SO REQUISITE TO THE COMPLETENESS OF A LADY'S COSTUME.

Laces.

JUST RECEIVED, ELEGANT LINES OF REAL DUCHESSE HANDKERCHIEFS AT $2 74 DOZEN, WORTH $5, AND DUCHESSE BARBES AT $2 48, WORTH $3 50.

ALL SILK SPANISH LACES, 4 INCHES WIDE, 23c. YARD.

BLACK FRENCH LACES, 5 INCHES WIDE, ALL SILK, 20c. YARD.

REAL TORCHON LACES, 3 INCHES WIDE, 5c. YARD, WORTH 12c.

5,000 YARDS ANTIQUE LACES, 4 INCHES WIDE, 19c., WORTH 25c.

REAL ANTIQUE LACE MATS, 20c. EACH, WORTH 25c.

ALL LINEN BUNTING, 42 INCHES WIDE, 19c. YARD, WORTH 29c.

A LARGE LOT CREAM SPANISH LACE SCARFS AT 63c., WORTH 85c.

FRENCH DESIGNS IN MUSLIN DE SOIR BREAKFAST CAPS AND FICHUS, &c., &c., AT PRICES ALWAYS LOW.

Gloves.

KID GLOVES in all new Winter shades and evening tints; 3 buttons, 69c.; 4 buttons, 74c.; 6 buttons, 85c.; 8 buttons, 98c.; 10 buttons, $1 15.

1,000 dozen of the celebrated "ADDIE," "DANIELL'S SEAMLESS," and "TREFOUSSE" KID GLOVES for early Autumn wear.

A NOVELTY—The SARAH BERNHARDT Glove, in all the most desirable shades.

SPECIAL BARGAIN—Gent's Dogskin Gloves, 2 buttons, 98c. pair, worth $1 50. Gent's Castor, 2 buttons, $1 25.

Samples sent and information cheerfully furnished on application, by mail or otherwise.

Daniell & Son

Broadway and Eighth-street, N. Y.

CARPETS.

A leading manufacturer has placed with us 300 pieces of FINE VELVETS to be sold at the extremely low prices of $1 25, $1 35, and $1 50 per yard.

THIS ENTIRE LOT WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION AND SALE ON MONDAY, OCT. 11.

No such opportunity to furnish economically has occurred in years.

Moquettes with borders, $1 85, worth $2 50; Body Brussels, in the newest designs, with appropriate borders, from $1 35 per yard.

1,000 ROLLS TAPESTRIES

at 75c., 85c., and 90c. per yard, worth $1 10 and $1 20 per yard. 3-Plys, Ingrains, English Oil-cloths, Lignum, Linoleum, in all widths. Intending buyers should call early in the week.

J. W. CROSSLEY,

NOS. 740 AND 742 BROADWAY, near Astor-place.

FURNITURE

UPHOLSTERY,

DRAPERIES,

WALL PAPERS.

B. L. Solomon's Sons

29 Union-square, Corner 16th-st.

FURNITURE FACTORY, Nos. 211 and 213 Wooster-st.

BAUMANN BROS.,

32 West 14th-st. and 31 W. 13th-st.,

ART FURNITURE AND CARPETINGS,

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WHOLE CARPETS, RUGS, AND MATS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ALL STYLES OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN

FURNITURE.

UPHOLSTERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. GOOD GOODS. MODERATE PRICES. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

WARREN WARD & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

NOW READY,

Elegant Walking

COSTUMES.

CLOSING OUT

Balance of Our

IMPORTED

And High Cost

COSTUMES.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

19TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

JOHNSON'S

JAS. G. JOHNSON,

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JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

NO. 8 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED 2 CASES OF FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, THE VERY LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE PARIS MARKET FOR FALL WEAR, HAS ALSO ADDED SOME VERY BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, EQUAL IN APPEARANCE TO IMPORTED GOODS, AND AT MUCH LOWER PRICES. SPECIAL SHAPES IN PLUSH, VELVET, BEAVER, AND FUR FELT HATS AND BONNETS, NOT TO BE FOUND IN OTHER STORES. AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE ABOVE AT POPULAR PRICES.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF FANCY FEATHERS, OSTRICH TIPS AND PLUMES, BOTH PLAIN AND SHADED.

FRENCH FLOWERS, GARNITURES, &c., &c.

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS, IN ALL SHADES AND WIDTHS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY VELVETS, PLUSHES, AND MILLINERY SILKS AND SATINS, ALL SHADES AND WIDTHS, AT POPULAR PRICES. LACES AND MADE-UP LACE GOODS. ALSO AN IMMENSE STOCK OF DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND MANY NOVELTIES NOT TO BE HAD IN OTHER STORES, AND AT MODERATE PRICES.

JAS. G. JOHNSON,

NO. 8 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

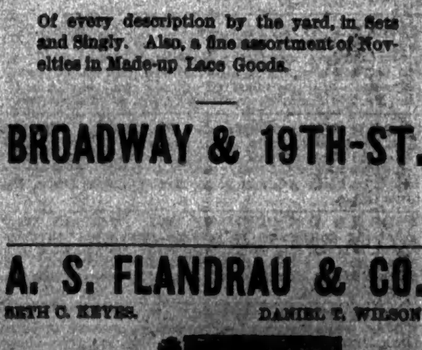
LACES

Of every description by the yard, in Sets and Singly. Also, a fine assortment of Novelties in Made-up Lace Goods.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

A. S. FLANDRAU & CO.

SETH C. KEYES. DANIEL T. WILSON



FINE CARRIAGES

OF THE BEST CLASS, FITTED WITH RUBBER-CUSHIONED AXLES. ELEGANT TOWN CARRIAGES, BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, COUPES, T-CARTS, VILLAGE CARTS, &c. NOW AT OUR WAREROOMS, NOS. 372 AND 374 BROOME-ST.

KEEP

IS IN THE MARKET WITH

KEEP'S KID GLOVES.

KEEP MAKES THE PRICE. OTHER LEADING MANUFACTURERS HAVE MADE THE PRICE TO THE TRADE $18 PER DOZEN. KEEP MAKES THE PRICE TO THE PEOPLE

$1 PER PAIR.

EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO THE BEST IN THE WORLD. KEEP IS PREPARED WITH SKINS TO MAINTAIN THE PRICE. FACTORY IN PERFECT OPERATION.

KEEP'S KID GLOVES,

PIQUE, EMBROIDERED, AND PLAIN. NEWEST SHADES, OUR OWN PRODUCTION, AT $1 PER PAIR. EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. KEEP WANTS EVERY GENTLEMAN IN THE UNITED STATES TO TRY THEM.

Seconds of above Gloves,

ONLY 65c. Per Pair.

KEEP, The Shirt Manufacturer.

KEEP'S FACTORIES ARE THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.

KEEP PROPOSES TO FURNISH THE PEOPLE DIRECT.

KEEP'S MOTTO:

BEST GOODS, LOWEST PRICES.

REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, GREENBACKERS, EVERYBODY WELCOME AT KEEP'S.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS

MADE TO MEASURE ARE THE BEST THAT CAN BE MADE AT ANY PRICE, 6 FOR $9.

KEEP'S SHIRTS AT $1 EACH

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY MADE DRESS SHIRTS,

6 FOR $6, ARE INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY LADY *WHO WISHES TO HAVE THE PLEASURE OF MAKING* HER HUSBAND'S SHIRTS AT HOME. NO MORE CONVINCING PROOF OF ANY YOUNG LADY'S ELIGIBILITY TO BECOME A MODEL HOUSEWIFE THAN TO PRESENT TO HER GENTLEMEN FRIENDS A SET OF ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS MADE BY HER OWN FAIR HANDS. KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY MADE SHIRTS ENABLE YOUNG LADIES TO DO THIS WITHOUT POSSIBILITY OF FAILURE.

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STORES:

637 Broadway {N.} 341 Fulton-st.
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245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

LADIES' CACHEMIRE SUITS, richly trimmed, $8. ELEGANT NOVELTY and CLOTH COMBINATION SUITS at $15, $17, and $19; WORTH DOUBLE. BARGAINS and NOVELTIES in DRESS GOODS. CLOTH and FLANNEL SUITINGS in all desirable shades at 25c., 35c., to $1 50 per yd. FINE CACHEMIRES, 24 inches, ALL SHADES, 15c.; worth 25c. DRESS and TRIMMING PLAIDS and NOVELTIES in IMMENSE VARIETY at BARGAINS. Also Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velveteens, Damasses, BROCADES, &c. TRIMMING SILKS at 50c. ELEGANT QUALITY Silk-face Velvet at 90c.; worth $1 50 per yd. SILK-FINISHED VELVETEEN at 38c.; worth 65c. RICH DRESS SILKS, WARRANTED to WEAR, at 75c. ALSO BLACK GOODS; 50 pieces BLACK CACHEMIRE, 36 inches, at 50c.; worth 75c. SHAWLS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c., at GREAT BARGAINS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in BLANKETS and FLANNELS.

Good Blankets, large size, $3 per pair. Extra quality, $4, $5, $6, and upward. 150 PAIRS SLIGHTLY SOILED, at HALF-PRICE. HEAVY ALL-WOOL FLANNEL, 25c.; worth 40c. MAGNIFICENT STOCK, ALL THE NOVELTIES, and POSITIVE BARGAINS in LADIES' SUITS, WRAPS, and CHILDREN'S SUITS and CLOAKS. LADIES' FLANNEL SUITS, $7 and upward.

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245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY.

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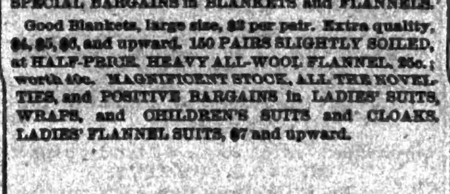

IS THE MOST WONDERFUL MUSIC-PRODUCING INSTRUMENT IN THE WORLD!

Plays everything. Sacred, Operatic, and Dance Music. No Musical Knowledge Required. Cabinettos, Automatic Musical Cabinets, Pipe Organs, Reed Organs and Pianos, $8 to $80. Large Instruments, $60 to $2,500.

CALL AND SEE THEM AT MECHANICAL ORGUINETTE COMPANY'S WAREROOMS, NO. 831 BROADWAY, BET. 12th AND 13th STS.

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Unequaled in TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

BALTIMORE AND NEW-YORK.

112 Fifth-avenue, (above 16th-st.,) NEW-YORK CITY.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

FINE FUR NAPP & PLUSH

HATS.

FULL LINE OF

FELTS AT 70c.

IMMENSE STOCK CHILDREN'S

Velvet, Felt, and Cloth Hats.

IMPEIAN FEATHER HATS, FANCY WINGS.

100 DOZEN

TIGER CLAWS, 50c.

PLUSH and VELVET

FLOWERS.

FLOWER COLLARETTES AND POCKETS FOR EVENING DRESSES.

FANCY PLUSHES, VELVETS, SILKS, &c.

RIBBONS, LACE GOODS.

KID GLOVES.

ALL POPULAR BRANDS.

DRESS GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND LINENS.

Fancy Goods, Merino Hosiery and Underwear.

ONE LOT MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES

FINE HOSIERY,

50 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

500 DOZEN CHILDREN'S

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

(ALL SIZES,)

40c.; REGULAR PRICE, $1 25.

COSTUMES, CLOAKS, AND DOLMANS.

FUR-LINED CIRCULARS.

Ladies' & Children's Underwear.

UPHOLSTERY TRIMMINGS, CRETONNES, LACE CURTAINS, LACE BED SETS, CORNICES, WINDOW POLES, &C.

H. O'Neill & Co.,

6th-av., corner of 20th-st.

CARPETS.

GREAT SALE.

250 ROLLS

EXTRA QUALITY TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, purchased at recent large AUCTION Sale, will be opened on Monday, and will be closed out at less than MANUFACTURERS' WHOLESALE PRICES. The Trade invited. Also, our immense stock of AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, WILTONS, BODY and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, and INGRAINS, (with BORDERS to match,) of the best makes, at prices far below the market.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

200 pieces of Jute in raw silk effects from 50c. per yard; 150 pieces of Bordered Jutes, suitable for Portieres and Window Draperies, at 75c. per yard, worth $1 50 to $1 75 per yard. All the new patterns in Cretonnes and Crepe Cloths, of our own direct importation. 100 different styles in Antique and Real Lace Curtains, from $4 50 per pair.

SHEPPARD KNAPP

189, 191 SIXTH-AV., cor. 13th-st.

ON MONDAY, OCT. 11,

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UNION-SQUARE,

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